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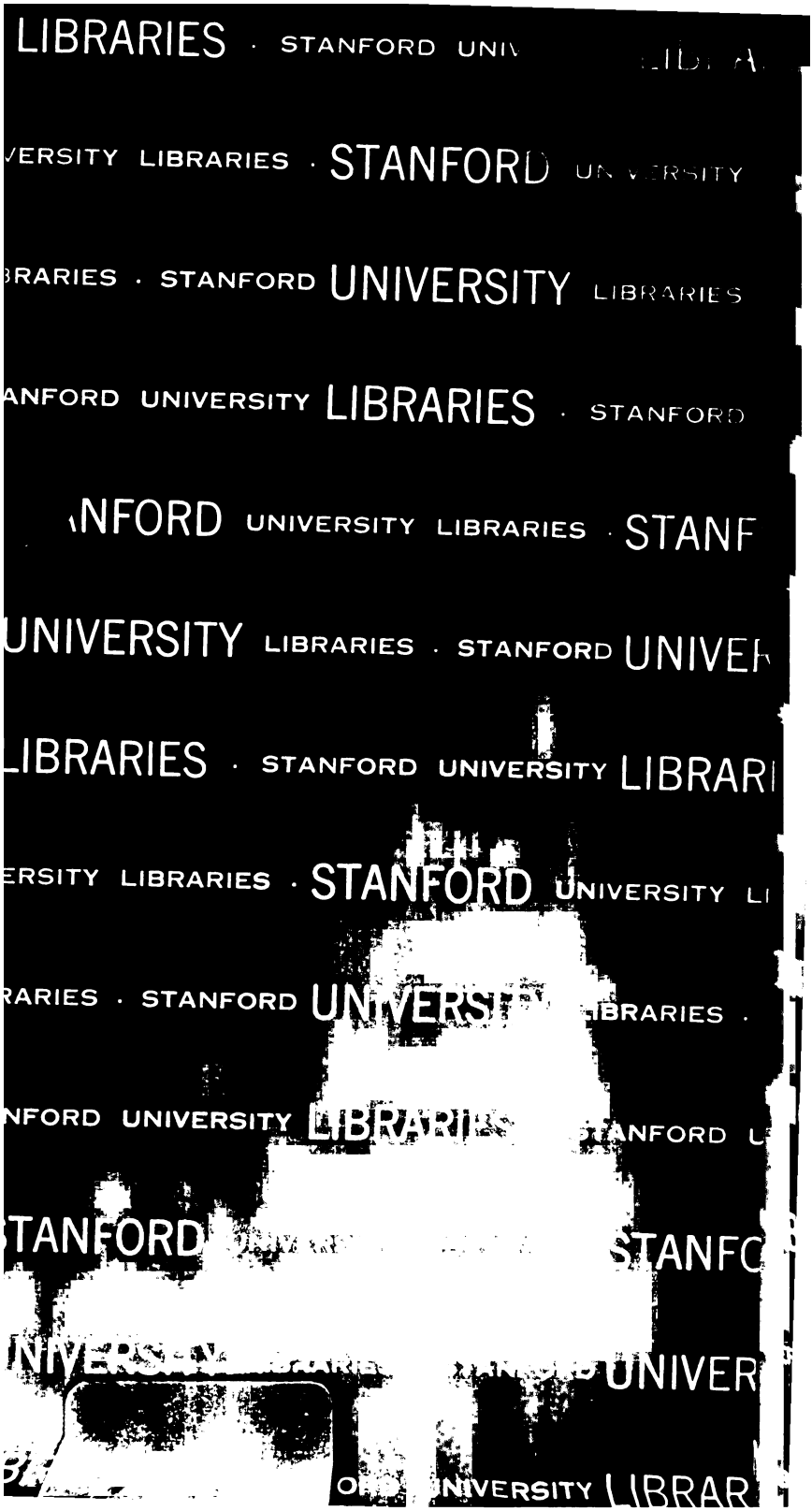
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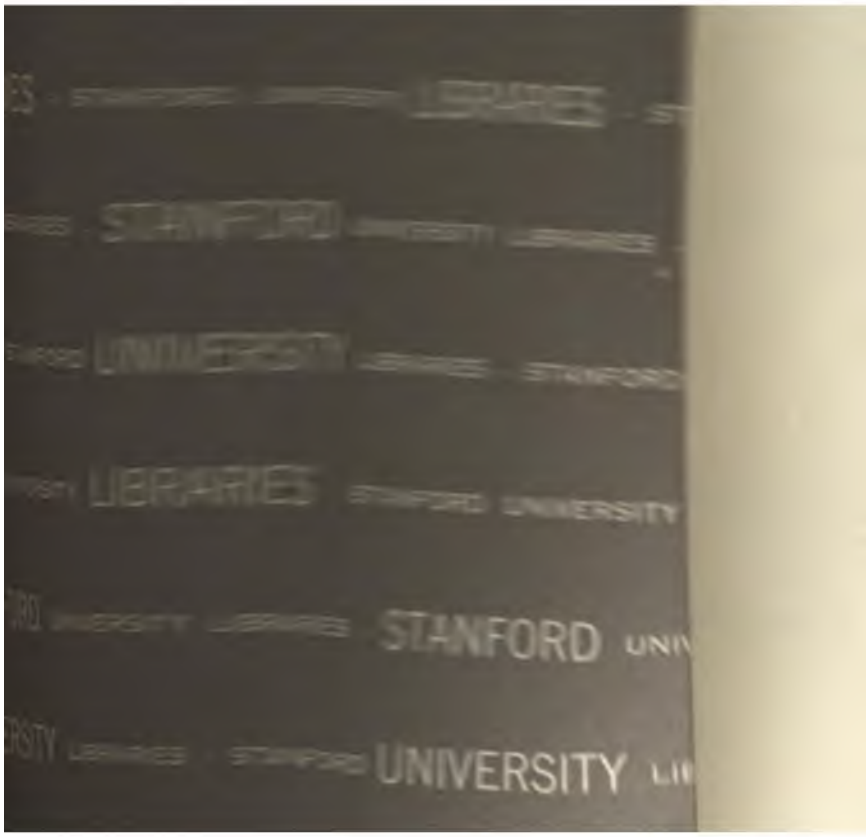
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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 6, 1830.

AND IN THE FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. I.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM No. 1 TO No. 30, INCLUSIVE.

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No. of Reps.

A

LIST OF REPORTS

TO BE MADE TO

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

BY

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

PREPARED BY THE CLERK,

IN OBEDIENCE TO A STANDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 6, 1830.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY DUFF GREEN.
1830.

LIST OF REPORTS

To be made to the House of Representatives at the Second Session of the Twenty-First Congress, by the Executive Departments: prepared in obedience to a standing Rule of the House of Representatives.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.			
	Annual.			
1803, March 2	A return of the militia of the United States, with their arms and accoutrements, - - - - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 3	531	1st February.
	A statement of the amount, with a description, of the coins struck at the Mint, during the year 1830, - -	- -	-	In January.
	NOTE. This statement is annually made by the Director of the Mint to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress. No law or resolution is found, requiring it to be made.			
1818, Jan. 28	A report upon the state of the public buildings, - -	Jour. Sen. 15th C. 1st Sess.	112	December.
1824, April 30	A report of the surveys, plans, and estimates, of the routes of such roads and canals as may be deemed of national importance, in a commercial and military point of view,			

				During the Sess.
1828, Feb. 26	A report of the expenditures in each State for internal improvements, by the State or by individuals; the amount of tolls derived; the amount of debts due on such works; the amount contributed by the United States towards the same; the revenue derived therefrom to the United States; with an enumeration of such works now in contemplation of the General Government, with an estimate of probable expense, - - - - - -	Journal H. R.	346 351	Early in the Session.
1829, Feb. 4	A statement of the number of persons confined in prison in the District of Columbia for the last ten years, with all the particulars thereof, - - - - -	Journal H. R.	222 242	During the Sess.
1829, Feb. 17	A report of the Engineer appointed to aid companies incorporated by Kentucky, for the erection of bridges over the river Ohio, in the vicinities of Louisville, Newport, and Covington, - - - - - - -	Journal Senate,	130	Early in the Session.
1830, May 13	On the petition of the chief and warriors of those Indians who emigrated from New York to Green bay, -	Jour Sen. 21st C. 1st Sess.	298	During the Sess.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.			
	Annual.			
1799, March 2	Abstracts of the returns, made by Collectors, of the registered seamen of the United States, - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 3	109 270	Early in January.
1812, Jan. 13	An abstract of patents issued during the year 1830, for inventions and improvements, - - - -	Journal of H. R.	252	do
1816, April 27	A register of all officers and agents, civil and military, in the service of the United States, (furnished biennially,)	Laws U. S. vol. 6	163	Early in Dec.
1818, April 20	A list of the names of the clerks employed in the Department of State during the year 1830, with the compensation of each, - - - - - -	Do.	230	Early in January.
1819, March 2	A list of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the year 1830, - -	Do.	380	Early in Feb.
	Special.			

	[redacted]			
1830, May 26	On the petition of the heirs of John Lamb, deceased, -	Journal of H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	421	During the Sess.
		Journal of H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	670	During the Sess.
1830, May 26	A report of the plan of laying out Detroit, - -		794	
		Laws U. S. 21 C. 1 Sess.	119	In January.
	By the Secretary of the Treasury.			
	Annual.			
1789, Sept. 2 1800, May 10	A report upon the state of the finances, embracing a general view of the revenue and expenditures of the United States for the years 1830 and 1831, - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 2	2 48	Early in Dec.
		Do. vol. 3	393	
1789, Sept. 2 1800, May 10	An estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the year 1831, with a statement of the appropriations heretofore made applicable to the service of this year, and a statement of the appropriations of former years, with an estimate of those sums which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in a former year, -	Laws U. S. vol. 2	48	Early in January.
		Do. vol. 3	393	
1791, Dec. 29 1817, March 3	An account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1829, - - - - -	Journal of H. R.	68	Early in Dec.
		Laws U. S. vol. 6	201	
	Note. This report is furnished in a printed form.			
1792, April 2	An account of the receipts and expenditures at the Mint, with an account, also, of its transactions, during the year 1830 - - - - - - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 2	264	In February.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1792, Dec. 31 1793, Feb. 18	An abstract of the tonnage of the ships and vessels of the United States on the 31st December, 1830, - - -	Do.	313 332	Early in January.
	NOTE. There is no law or resolution requiring this abstract to be furnished to Congress. It has, however, been made annually, since 1797; previous to which time it was furnished occasionally, under special orders of the House.			
1797, March 3	Statements of the amount of duties accruing, and drawbacks payable, on merchandise exported from the United States during the years 1827, 1828, and 1829, - -	Journal H. R.	283	In Feb.
1796, April 10	Statements of the result of the assays made at the Mint, in 1830, of certain foreign coins, - - - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 4	30	Early in January.
1809, March 3	Statements of the payments made at the Treasury, in 1830, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, - - - - - -	Do.	292	Early in January, and are generally included in one report.
1808, April 21	Statements of contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service in 1830, - - - -	Do.	167	
1808, April 21	Statement of the contracts made by direction of the Treasury Department in 1830, - - - - - -	Do.	167	

1813, July 22	Statement of the amount of direct tax and internal duties collected in 1830,	Laws U. S. vol. 4	256	Early in Decem.
1818, April 20	A list of the names of the persons employed as clerks in the several offices of the Treasury Department, in 1830, with the pay of each,	Laws U. S. vol. 6	320	Early in January.
1820, Feb. 10	Statement showing the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year 1830,	Do.	450	Early in Decem.
1830, May 7	A map or exhibit of public lands that have been surveyed in each State, showing the relative qualities of the lands,	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	588 612	Early in Decem.
	Special.			
1830, May 28	On John McDonough's claims to land,	Laws U. S. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	109	During the Sess.
1830, May 31	On claims of citizens of United States for depredations on their property by certain Indian tribes,	Laws U. S. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	153	During the Sess.
1830, Jan. 25	A manual of the best practical information on the cultivation of sugar cane, and the fabrication and refinement of sugar,	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	157 208	During the Sess.

H. Doc. No. 11.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1839, May 31	The quantity of sugar manufactured in the United States; the average price; the average quantity made to the acre, and the number of acres in a crop to the hand; expense of machinery used in the manufacture; the aggregate quantity of land in the United States adapted to sugar, &c. - - - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	806	During the Sess.
1839, May 4	Information which may be important to Congress in making regulations for the navigation of steamboats, with a view to guard against explosion of boilers, - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	695	During the Sess.
1839, May 26	The disbursements made, since the adoption of the Constitution, for fortifications, light-houses, public debt, pensions, and internal improvements; showing the years, and the States and Territories, in which the disbursements were made, - - - - - -	Journal H. R.	698	
1839, May 29	Statements, exhibiting, by States, the amount of internal duties which accrued annually, during the years 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, with the amount paid into the Treasury by each State; with tables, exhibiting similar views of the direct tax for the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, . -	21 Con. 1 Sess.	724	During the Sess.
1839, May 29	A list of applicants for pensions whose cases are not em-	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	772	During the Sess.

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	be granted, - - - - - - -			
1830, May 29	What fixed compensation ought to be allowed to the officers of the customs of every grade, and at each port, in lieu of their present irregular allowance, -	Laws U. S. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	155	During the Sess.
1830, Feb. 4	A list of officers in the civil department of the Government, who have been allowed any compensation other than pay fixed by law; the amount of such pay and allowance, and for what service, and the authority for the allowance, for the years 1828 and 1829; the names of all persons employed during those years, whose pay is not regulated by law, but whose compensation depends on Executive regulation; the nature of the service; the amount of compensation, and the authority upon which it was made, - - - - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	772	During the Sess.
1830, May 21	On the petition of inhabitants of the town of Wellfleet, in Massachusetts, praying that said town may be made a half port of entry, - - - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	246 253	During the Sess.
1830, May 15	On the memorial of John H. Harrison, - - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	686	During the Sess.
1830, May 20	A statement of all lands which have been acquired by, or secured to, the United States, for debts due the United States; where the lands are situated; the sums allowed for them, and their probable value, - - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	305 314	During the Sess. During the Sess.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1830, May 26	A statement of the amount that would be returnable to merchants, should the bill reported to the Senate, "to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act of the 19th May, 1828, entitled 'An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports,'" become a law, - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	326	During the Sess.
1830, May 29	A report upon the comparison of the standards of weight and measure now used at the principal custom-houses,	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	342	During the Sess.
	BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.			
	Annual.			
1809, March 3	Statements showing the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers employed in the collection of the customs, - - - - - - -	Laws U.S. vol. 3	241	Early in Feb.
1799, March 2	Statements of the accounts in the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, which have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances have been due more than three years, - - - - - - -	Do vol. 4	221	Early in Decem.
1817, March 3	A list of such officers as have not settled their accounts			

1789, Sept. -	...ements of his accounts, with an account of the state of the Treasury, - - - - - - -	Do	vol. 2	49	Early in Decem.
	By the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.				
	Annual.				
1795, March	A report of all their proceedings during the year 1830, -	Do	vol. 2	498	First week in Feb-
1802, April 29		Do	vol. 3	492	ruary.
	By the Secretary of War.				
	Annual.				
1794, April 2	An account of the expenses of the national armories, together with an account of the arms made and repaired therein, during the year 1830, - - - -	Do	vol. 2	386	Early in Feb.
1803, April 21	A statement of contracts made by the various branches of the War Department, on behalf of the United States, during the year 1830, - - - - -	Do	vol. 3	167	Early in January.
1809, March 3	A statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1830, - - - - -	Do	vol. 4	222	Early in January.
1818, April 20	A list containing the names of the persons employed as clerks in the various offices of the War Department, during the year 1830, with the compensation of each, -	Do	vol. 6	320	Early in January.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1820, May 1	A statement showing the appropriations for the military service for the year 1830, with the expenditure under each specific head; and the balance of the several appropriations unexpended at the end of the year, with an estimate of the probable demands which may remain on each of such balances, - - - - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 6	488	First of Feb.
1822, May 6	An abstract of licences granted for carrying on trade with the Indians, - - - - - -	Do vol. 6	51	In January.
1822, May 6	Copies of the accounts of Indian Agents, Superintendents, and others, charged with the disbursement of money, goods, or effects, of any kind, for the benefit of Indians; with a list of the names of such Agents or other persons; showing, also, who are delinquent, if any, in the settlement of their accounts, - - - -	Do vol. 6	51	In January.
1830, Feb. 1	The Army Register, (printed) - - - -	Journal H R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	227 242	In February.
	Special.			
1828, Dec. 9	A report of the survey of Alleghany river, from Pittsburg to the mouth of French creek, - - -	Journal H. R.	37 41	Early in the Sess.

	——, and Waterford, - - - -		103	
1829, Jan. 13	A report of the reconnoissance of a mail and military road from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, by Pittsburg, to lake Erie, - - - - - -	Journal H. R.	124 150	During the Sess.
1829, Jan. 29	A report of the survey for a harbor at the mouth of Elk creek, on lake Erie, - - - - -	Journal H. R.	213 217	During the Sess.
1829, Feb. 4	A report of a survey of a canal route from Neuse river to Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, - - -	Journal H. R.	225 242	Early in the Sess.
1829, Feb. 10	A report of persons appointed to conduct Indians on exploring expeditions west of the Mississippi, with information as to the desire of Indians to emigrate, and the expense, - - - - - -	Journal H. R.	268 270	Early in the Sess.
1830, May 31	A detailed report upon the practicability of making a ship or other canal across the peninsula of Florida, with an estimate of the expense and advantages of such a canal,	Laws U. S. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	151	During the Sess.
1830, May 29	A list of applicants for pensions, or for increase of pension, whose cases are not embraced by the laws, but which ought to be granted, - - - - -	Laws U. S. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	155	Early in the Session.
1830, Jan. 14	Surveys of all the harbors made on southern shore of lake Erie, - - - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	107 162	During the Sess.
1830, Jan. 20	Survey of a mail and military road from Uniontown, by Pittsburg, to lake Erie, - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	103 191	During the Sess.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1830, Jan. 20	Survey and estimate for a canal from Portage Summit to Kearney's line, - - - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	135 191	During the Sess.
1830, Jan. 20	Survey made for a harbor at mouth of Elk creek, on lake Erie, - - - - - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	134 191	During the Sess.
1830, Jan. 20	Survey of the mouth of North river, in Massachusetts, -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	135 191	During the Sess.
1830, Jan. 26	Surveys made by Col. Kearney, from the Ohio river in the direction of lake Erie, with a view to the improvement of the navigation in that direction, and to the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, - -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	208 211	During the Sess.
1830, Mar. 18	A skeleton map of the United States, on a scale of thirty miles to the inch, designating the position and name of each military and naval establishment, lighthouse, floating light, and beacon, and of each canal and road, constructed by authority of the United States, or of the respective States: of each river and harbor improvement made by United States; and showing the position and extent of every survey with a view to the improvement of harbors and rivers, and the construction of			

	to a removal of obstructions in their navigation, -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	464 508	During the Sess.
1830, April 26	A report whether any reduction in the number of officers in the Army can be made without injury to the public service, and, if any, what; together with a plan for the most efficient organization of the Army, -	Journal H. R. 21 Con. 1 Sess.	569	During the Sess.
1830, May 26	On the memorial of David Beard, - - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	326	During the Sess.
	By the Secretary of the Navy.			
	Annual.			
1808, April 21	A statement of the contracts made by the Navy Department, on behalf of the United States, in 1830, -	Laws U. S. vol. 4	167	Early in January.
1809, March 3	A statement of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the naval establishment, during the year 1830, - - - - - -	Do vol. 4	222	Early in January.
1815, Dec. 11	A register of the officers of the Navy, and of the marine corps, - - - - - - -	Journal Senate,	-	Early in January.
1818, April 20	A list containing the names of the persons employed as clerks in the Navy Department in 1830, with the compensation of each, - - - - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 6	320	Early in January.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1820, May 1	A statement showing the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1830, with the expenditure under each specific head, and the balance of the several appropriations unexpended at the close of the year, with an estimate of the probable demands which may remain on each of such balances, - - - - -	Laws U. S. vol. 6	488	First of February.
	Special.			
1830, March 1	A report on the expediency or practicability of dispensing with the service of the corps of marines, - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	162	During the Sess.
	BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY PENSION FUND.			
	Annual.			
1800, April 23	A minute statement of all their proceedings relative to the management of the fund placed under their control, -	Laws U. S. vol. 3	361	First week Sess.

	Annual.			
1809, April 21	A statement of the contracts made at his Department, on behalf of the United States, in the year 1830, -	Do vol. 4	167	Early in January
1825, March 3	A list of such post routes as have not, after the second year, produced the third part of the expenses of transporting the mail on the same, - - - - -	Do vol. 7	391	In February.
1818, April 20	A list of the names of the persons employed as clerks in the General Post Office in the year 1830, with the pay of each, - - - - - -	Do vol. 6	320	Early in January.
1825, March 2	A statement of the amount of postage accruing in the year 1830 at each of the post offices in the several States and Territories of the United States, classifying the said accounts of postage so accruing by States and Territories,	Journal H. R.	292 300	During the Sess.
	Special.			
1830, May 14	The amount of postage received from the establishment of the Department to 1st April, 1829; the sums paid to postmasters, and for transporting the mails; the amount of bad debts on 1st April, 1829; the balance then due the Department, and of what such balance consists; the balance due the Department on 1st October, 1829, designating, as above, the amount of uncurrent and counterfeit money received up to the 1st October, 1829, and the amount of bad debts carried to the account of profit and loss on 1st October, 1829, - - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	302	During the Sess.

Date of the Law or Resolution.	Department, and Nature of the Report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1830, May 14	Copies of all existing contracts on which allowances have been made for additional services, designating how much and what additional service has been performed, and by whom required; what sum has been allowed in each case, and by whom; also, all contracts existing when his immediate predecessor came into office, on which allowances were made by him for additional services, and all contracts made by his said predecessor on which additional allowances were made for additional services, designating the additional service, and the allowance therefor, - - - - - -	Journal Senate, 21 Con. 1 Sess.	302	Early in the Sess.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RESPECTIVELY.			
	Annual.			
	A report showing the names and compensation of the clerks employed in their respective offices, with the names and compensation of the messengers employed in the service of the Senate and House of Representatives, accompanied with a detailed statement of the expenditure of the fund			

	Annual.			
1829, March 3	A detailed account of the expenses and other particulars appertaining to the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, for the year 1830, - - - - -	Laws U. S. 2d Session 20th Con.	68	In January.

TRANSFERS.

If a transfer of the appropriations made for any of the Departments or branches of the Government shall have been made, by order of the President of the United States, during the recess of Congress, it is made the duty of the head of the Department in which such transfer shall have been made, to report to Congress, during the first week of the session, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, with their application.

See Act 3d March, 1809.—Vol. 4, p. 221.

See Act 3d March, 1817.—Vol. 6, p. 235.

See Act 1st May, 1820.—Vol. 6, p. 489.

st Congress, d Session. | [Doc. No. 2.] | Ho. of Reps. Executive.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

December 7, 1830.

d, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY DUFF GREEN.

1830.

f Representatives:

: in congratulating you on your return to your con-
much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition
ıntry at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Au-
nas granted to us, during the present year, health, peace,
d numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which
ogress of our free institutions.
)pulation unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character
)ines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of
see in every section of our happy country a steady improve-
means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the
aws of our extended republic.
rent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be refer-
) inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into
tion of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to
-interests whose collisions serve only, in the end, to foster the
ncilliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that
ch, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.
dst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in
n of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for
'igilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils; and the exer-
ıe moderation and patriotism of our people.
rtant modifications of their government, effected with so much
wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of
:ourse, and have naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of
hat spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you
ated. In congratulating you, my fellow-citizens, upon an event
s to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond
of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree,
maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an absti-
all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From

MESSAGE.

ow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

e pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your con-
ional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition
r beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Au-
f all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace,
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s the progress of our free institutions.
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and laws of our extended republic.
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ther to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into
mposition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to
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of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that
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voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree,
lutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an absti-
from *all* interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From
le exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-govern-
and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the
f heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a peo-
o can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge com-
with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelli-
and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people,
epest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred princi-
liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and
ed by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors.
thstanding the strong assurances which the *man whom* we so sincerely

ed, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, nce to separate legislation: 2d. That our productions, when import- he colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than ctions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous ween the United States and different parts of the British do-

st point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear ce with any articles which British vessels might export; and pro- y part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone ex- On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been ex- andoned in negotiations preceding that of which the result is now l.

rangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this coun- ry on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will he colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other

e prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Inde- of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, hment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. h has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the ex- inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been in- ly onerous, *had* it not been, in a great degree, lightened by con- *asions in* the mode of making the transhipments at what are called al ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of at have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual , but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective d subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating cir- es.

your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, to- th the communications which had at that time passed between him British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not thing in the acts of the two Governments which requires secrecy, ought most proper, in the then state of the negotiation, to make that cation a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall fore you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears ggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has ce in the views of the British Government has been induced by con- ns as honorable to both parties *as, I trust, the result* will prove bene-

sirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal *ling provisions of the act of Congress of the last* session, by which

our ports were, upon the reception and annunciation, by the Presid
required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith open
vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on
pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar cour
adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parli
1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to c
the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country
before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction impo
law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—
tion which she required and expected that we should abolish. I
occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to th
party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with th
tion of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate esta
of the trade upon fair principles.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiatior
throughout, characterised by the most frank and friendly spirit o
of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative o
desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. T
cate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a dut
shall deem it a privilege to discharge.

Although the result is, itself, the best commentary on the servic
ed to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it
doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject w
pressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exert
have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting
exclusion of our vessels from the Black sea, and the previous
mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed b
Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a
much solicitude to this Government; and several endeavors have b
to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of t
I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acqui
flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers o
Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotia
the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission
directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the
Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to b
reached this country. The Black sea was understood to be ope
Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facil
derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with
were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of
tiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered i
sulted in a treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation c
the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black sea, incl
navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the f
the most favored nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly ind
of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value,
from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it wou
the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course o
gotiation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turke
ticle relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to natio

ies with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertain-
the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster
tercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements.
lisposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for
npire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have
o long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the pre-
mperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporat-
h the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left
loyed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those im-
ents of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries
ptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty
: Sublime Porte.

erely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to
t, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public af-
ace great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to
a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his con-
had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his dis-
-of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial

: is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to
m in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the dis-
his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance
he mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved
udice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Se-
f Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

e apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to
se of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last,
d between the United States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are
o our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce
rs 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the
the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Con-
ass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Com-
s to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an
circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity
previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus re-
ll pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

egotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as re-
e adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Ma-
ances have been made, which are of a character to promise favora-
s. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to in-
ession; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely
to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever
fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our de-
on others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto
re would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of
tiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple
e application of our principles to our foreign relations can fail to
n ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are, our claims upon Fr for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, toge with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two c tries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of c merce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspens well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that repu and, finally, the arbitrament of the question between the United States a Great Britain in regard to the northeastern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our Minister wi zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although t prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by coun pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, he yet had stro hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late G vernment. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authoriti and, sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the ju tice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to ha it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. N ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. Th amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, an their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by th Government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscatior out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinction may have heretofore been set up in regard to the liability of the existin Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be inte posed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible c highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has hac and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. Fror its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a pr gressive development of all their relations, may be expected. It is, ther fore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference ma be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should g vern a just and magnanimous nation, is alike warranted by the character the French people, and by the high voucher we possess for the enlarge views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over their cou cils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestatio of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorabl consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy betwee Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have al been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterised thos before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the de cision, but our Minister at the court of the distinguished arbitrator ha been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by th treaty.

n particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favora-
d, as I hope, lasting change has been effected in our relations with
ghboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded sus-
in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert
former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the
nent of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of
es and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence
stablishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the as-
which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.
reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mex-
ason for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances
e not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of
osition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.
was reason to fear, in the course of the last summer, that the har-
our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants,
exican grants, of territory which has hitherto been under our ju-
. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this
ent was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instruc-
advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas and the
command in the adjoining Mexican State, by which, it is hoped,
of that frontier will be preserved, until a final settlement of the
line shall have removed all ground of controversy.
xchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with
has not yet taken place. The delay has been occasioned by the
al of the ratification of that Government within the time pre-
y the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the
ative of Austria; and, in the mean time, the rapidly increasing
navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the
eral footing of our navigation acts.
l alleged depredations have been recently committed on our com-
the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the sub-
mediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed
ent information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but
on to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for
ns all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.
t at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills,
ntitled "An act for making appropriation for building light-houses,
s, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving har-
l directing surveys," and the other, "An act to authorize a sub-
for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were
l for my approval. It was not possible, within the time allowed
re the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration which
to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain
that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to re-
n to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the
which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my appro-

ractice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the
incurred by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons,
nd public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors, and ports of the
tates, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with
ion of the Constitution, and has been continued without interruption
te.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a correspond enlargement Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the remo of sand-bars, sawyers, and other partial or temporary impediments in navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue distr from time to time established by law, were authorised upon the same pr ciple, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expen have at times been extravagant and disproportionate, is very probable. T circumstances under which they are incurred are well calculated to lead such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scruti The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money frequently, it is to be feared, invite appropriations for objects of this cha ter that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house k ers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fi one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subj which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe t there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of Government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, a consequent change of lights upon the coast. It is in this, as in ot respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every crease of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten t in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of prot ing and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custo house. It is indisputable, that whatever gives facility and security to na gation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike *interested* whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they do, to pay; otherwise, they do not pay. The consumer in the most in State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expe iture for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigati that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making *direct* appropriations for such objects, I should have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several ticulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local charac which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no seri inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby aff ed for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better c lated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a prac which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of vate associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideratio the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpedienc such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the na for general use should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow-citiz exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. *practice of thus mingling* the concerns of the Government with those of

...spect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Govern-
in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the manage-
nd control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority
rn to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents:
ior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations
ritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest,
ienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may,
e, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the Government
nbarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked
he probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objec-
say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great
limited and small number of investments: because experience in
atters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admoni-
at, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible
ent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country,
le to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of indi-

power which the General Government would acquire within the se-
tates by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, control-
ery canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and
a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable,
my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.
mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in
ases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national
Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and
with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus
d, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked
he interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoid
such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a Government
rs, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable,
undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for

is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements
local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be
ready sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance
add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Maysvi
and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard
the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or
appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the sa
time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such
were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so lo
acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents
each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupt
usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriation
even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be d
ferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some g
neral rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be est
blished.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question th
before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, a
draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subje
of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a po
erful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I kno
of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt a
difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety than t
judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharg
of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment,
have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to t
views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended w
some doubt as to their accuracy; but, making full allowances on that accou
I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to,
well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to th
bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approv
by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecunia
interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from t
application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote intere
to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even su
objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in th
duration; and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same; for t
time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be e
ercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise
purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the b
interests of our common country imperiously require that the course whi
I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon t
most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should expr
the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercisi
the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills
other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not
exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of de

contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent
h that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in
an influence and patronage of great extent; and thus excludes the
n of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I de-
, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have
n the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the
f soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor
lowed upon me a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own.
in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from pre-
by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which
otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our ob-
s, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded
adoption of some better rule, for the operations of the Government
matter, than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

foundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as
tes to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the
l system; I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good
ns, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our ad-
le political institutions; and who are incapable of desiring to convert an
nite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—
, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite
honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall
lculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the
ct of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional
ntent.

he general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been
fore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has
already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties,
r as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government,
f preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will

the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its in tution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the p acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fall short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal i provements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have be distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimat expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that others projected and partially surveyed, amounts to more than ninety millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public fun upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspira to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the peopl Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excit ment, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects whi may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in pa times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the cour of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry co tentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful infl ences upon the legislation of Congress touching the leading and appropria duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the charact of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the rece exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government up the subject can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natu to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriatio should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expen of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, w have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommen the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds whi may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall ha been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their represe tatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A bri notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the followi grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehensi that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and o *pressive taxation to raise* the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode pr *posed would lead to the* construction of works of a local nature, to the excl

s of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from
ions or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its
n is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There
considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a de-
to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it
ly necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground:
if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed
nd just to give it that character, have regard to several.

y first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable
adjustment of the tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people
nion, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government with-
nsiderable surplus in the treasury beyond what may be required for
ent service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much
rm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would
produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if
e no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to
rest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the
hment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of
ident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper
rity, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereaf-
cide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, de-
nd receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and
re ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the
of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their

The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious
reasing improvement of all classes of our fellow-citizens, in intelli-
and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehen-
that head.

ot doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we
the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt
r whom they act from all unnecessary burthens; and as sensible of

States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the best mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength, as well as the true glory, of the confederacy is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence were regarded as of national concernment; but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty; and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the Legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature, for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, and under the benign influence of which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The *patriotism* of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the *Union, produced mutual* concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right

...prevent it are sealed in the nature of things, and cannot be en-
...nteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes
bligatory upon all; and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful
...e with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not
...posed, that they will object to make such comparatively inconside-
...rifices for the preservation of rights and privileges, which other less
...ortions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to ac-

...urse is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence
...nstitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of
in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will con-
...ument which would forever preserve our Union. Those who che-
...inculcate sentiments like these render a most essential service to
...ntry; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, howe-
...ientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst ene-

...intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to fo-
...tional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were,
...faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the
...*ement of our institutions*, and by facilitating their adaptation to the
n of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty. May
...hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dic-
...n enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in
...ction.
...all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free
...ction. That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps,
...t that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its im-
...at is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.
...ery possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view
...t be devised. If so it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of
...and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their du-

I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State thorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the sco of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. Individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts; bu as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to pr scribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickas tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of t liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remo beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, whi in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating th treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they ha preferred maintaining their independence in the western forests to subm ting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties bei probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the India liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsiste on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to main a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the conveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have b subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this coun and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to a it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, cites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the min these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make r for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, sp over the extensive regions of the west, we behold the memorials of a powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make roon the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, up comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be gretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man w prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand sava to our extensive republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous fa embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or indu execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and f with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion!

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the s progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied countries now constituting the eastern States were annihilated, or melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire countries occupied by the red men of the south and west by a fair excha and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to a land w their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doub it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they n *than our ancestors did,* or than our children are now doing? To be

ition is an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in
jects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their
ek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these
rations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the
t has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy
untry affords scope where our young population may range un-
in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man
hest perfection. These remove hundreds, and almost thousands
their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support
at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be
Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the In-
le discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands,
a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal,
him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our
would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the west
ditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them,
be hailed with gratitude and joy.

supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to
an the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him
graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children?
sidered, the policy of the General Government towards the red
only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the
States, and mingle with their population. To save him from
tive, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government
s him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his
l settlement.

nsummation of a policy originating at an early period, and stea-
d by *every* administration within the present century—so just
s, *and so* generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right
e co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested
States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substan-
of the compact which made them members of our confederacy.
ia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied
al obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mis-
ssippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate
Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands,
instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both
the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits,
ith all convenient despatch, the General Gover: ment should extin-
ndian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete juris-
e State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those
l have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never
ranted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be
ever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the In-
which had at the time been extinguished.

efore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to
as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress
have included within their limits. When this is done, the du-
General Government in relation to the States and Indians within
are at an end. The *Indians may leave the* State or not, as they
be *purchase of their lands does not alter, in* the least, their per-
with the State Government. No act of the General Govern-

it originated—a policy coeval with our Government, and pursued thro successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the peo have a right to demand, and have demanded; that it be so modified as correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenc by those partizan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervo wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so mu divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking lea of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, wa you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts i the treasury during the present year will amount to twenty-four millio one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighteen dollars, which will exce by about three hundred thousand dollars the estimate presented in the la annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditu during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at thirteen millio seven hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and eleven dolla and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will ha been eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred a thirty dollars; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of Januar eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of four millions eight hundred and nir teen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

In connexion with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by t Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the pub officers, and the more punctual payment of the public dues. The reven cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing, and aid by an increase of inspectors at exposed points; and the regulations adopt under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of m chandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, s more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abu in the allowances for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a ma rial saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belongi to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered unifo and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to this object have be usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increas revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the port of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the docume accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to dr your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early app priations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that porti of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of th were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the Army, fortifi tions, arsenals, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, ha *been guarded with* zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your con *deration whether the* armaments necessary for the fortifications on t

maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depôt for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared, in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already secured by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been made by an increase in the accommodation afforded by stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expenses between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of

the law which authorized the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and power the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that of the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Governm and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the Un States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a comp sation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the pu business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the cer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to Attorney General are of frequent occurrence; and the prompt decision the questions so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he appended, shows also a branch of the public service not specifically ent ted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the A ney General.

But, independently of those considerations, this office is now one of d duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a v to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of profession in private practice. The state of things which warranted s an organization no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services this officer would render his absence from the Seat of Government, in p fessional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service; and t interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging hi with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recor mend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject l year should meet the approbation of Congress—to which I again solicit yo attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District Columbia. Placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction a control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater sh of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformi in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the pense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveni ces which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territo On different sides of the Potomac, the same offence is punishable in uneq degrees; and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland a Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cas to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Besides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respe fully submitted whether a provision authorizing the election of a Deleg to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Co gress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. I portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the pri *ciples of freedom;* and there is none more important than that which cul

per relation between the governors and the governed. Imper-
must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly
by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are
that of the other Territories of the United States.

itentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits
ry legislation to put it into operation; as one object of which, I
o recal to your attention the propriety of providing suitable com-
or the officers charged with its inspection.

ortance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will
o recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should
e attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to
ıy degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend
stitution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement
mise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it be-
inquire, whether it be not possible to secure the advantages af-
he present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United
odified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitu-
her objections.

ght practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary offi-
anch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and in-
osites, without power to make loans or purchase property, which
he funds of the Government, and the expenses of which may be
ght advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to
viduals at a moderate premium Not being a corporate body,
ockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would
tious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the
k; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or inte-
ge masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence
s *that bank* formidable. The States would be strengthened by
eir hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through
anks; while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no
d check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in
d for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed

In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an insti-
: be enlarged by legislative provisions.

ggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with
lling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of a
h cannot continue to exist in its present form without occasion-
with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and dis-
he part of the States and the people.

sion, fellow-citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deli-
at spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift
. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency
has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our
try. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 8, 1830

The Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit for the conside tion of the President, the expediency of recommending to Congress t some provision be made for the prosecution of persons who may com frauds upon the Government. Such frauds are generally attempted un the color of claims arising out of Revolutionary services, and of grants lands in the territories ceded to the United States by France and Sp Several of these offenders, emboldened either by success or by a suppo security under the remissness of the Government to punish them, appea have perpetrated, by perjury and forgery, frauds of a flagitious charac Prosecutions have been commenced in some cases which have been recer detected at this Department, and investigations instituted in others wh strong suspicion of fraud is entertained; but these proceedings are foun require not a little time and labor in collecting evidence, corresponding v District Attorneys, and in various duties, as well of agency as those wh more properly belong to professional services, which the Treasury Dep ment has no officer to perform who is not otherwise fully employed, e if such a duty could properly be assigned, by regulation, to a subordi officer. It is owing, as is presumed, to similar difficulties, that prosecut for such offences have been heretofore but seldom instituted, whereby evil has increased to a serious extent.

In conclusion, it is respectfully suggested, if it should be deemed adv ble to invite the attention of Congress to an enlargement of the function the Attorney General, whether this service might not be advantageously signed to that officer.

are mainly along these rivers, and the export trade almos
Usually for six months in the year, one of these (the Ohio) ceases
ful, because of the numerous obstructions, and consequent haza
are presented at those times when the waters are materially redu
inconvenience and risk thus felt are susceptible of such easy re
at so small an expense, that it becomes matter of surprise that imp
so important and valuable to a large community should have be
overlooked or neglected. The necessity of improving the na
these rivers for commercial purposes, all admit; of the practi
effecting it, none can doubt The experiment lately made, thro
difficult obstruction at a place called the Grand Chain, conclusive
feasibility of improving other places; and shows that the expense
considerable. As it regards this branch of the subject, however
to me that the importance and value of the thing to be done, is
greater consequence than any apprehension of charge which it m
to the Treasury.

The breakwater situated at the mouth of the Delaware river
valuable improvement, which, within the last year, has been r
gressing. The work has already risen above the water, and
evidence of its importance to our commerce. During the v
of last September, several vessels which lay under the protec
work were preserved. The force of the sea being broken by its
they were enabled to keep at their moorings, and to ride out
safety. Fifteen other vessels in view, not possessing the advanta
position, were driven on shore, and lost, or gotten off at much ex
few years will complete this valuable work. The attention it h
since it was placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Departm
direction, and the advantages already derived from it, giveproof
priety of its completion, and of the numerous benefits it mus
commerce. At this heretofore hazardous part of our coast navig
curity will be afforded, which, in a few years, may occasion a sav
perty which will amply compensate for the cost incurred in its co

The Ordnance Department is progressing as rapidly as the mea
will permit, in arming the militia of the States, and in preparing
sary guns and carriages for garnishing the different fortresses o
try. It is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation a
this service should not be increased, so as to provide a suitable ar
the time the different fortifications along the coast shall be compl
the forts which are finished, a million of dollars will be nec
besides these, others are in progress, and will shortly be complet
the annual appropriation of $100,000 towards this purpose, it
ten years to accomplish the object for those which are in readines
we be blessed with peace, no injury will arise; but should war
the effects upon our country would be of a serious and prejudicia

In all the disbursing branches connected with the War Depart
happy to say that punctuality and fidelity have strictly, and almo
exception, been regarded during the year.

A new era in the history of this country has, within a few yea
relation to Indian affairs. Under the act of 1802, and the pract
Government resulting therefrom, principles have been introduce
rectness of which deserves serious consideration. By this act

y one to settle upon Indian lands, or to enter their territory; and,
tion, the President is authorized and directed to employ the
rce" of the country.

thy of reflection how far this act (as circumstances exist) is
ered within the pale of the Constitution, and obligatory upon
es of the Government. Before the States were members of this
r were sovereign. The United States Government can le-
exercise those rights only with which the States parted un-
neral compact. To regulate their internal municipal authority
e which has not been surrendered. Amongst those rights
otable one of controlling their citizens, and governing them after
ode, with this exception, that a republican form of government
ed to each. The States, being independent and sovereign within
its, can admit no check upon their sovereignty, whether, in its
ffects one citizen or another—the white or the red man. By
laws have been withheld from an interference with the In-
a State; and that which heretofore was mere courtesy is now
as matter of paramount constitutional right. Surely this can-
t according to our notions and system of government; and, if
ct of 1802, from the moment the laws are extended by a State
erritory, must cease to be operative. Reciprocity is always fair
hence the law which would make it penal for a white man to
ased, upon soil held through Indian occupancy, should equally
ndian from entering upon the domain of the white man. So
g treaties operate, the United States possess the power to con-
ny other privilege, because treaties, whether well or ill made,
me law of the land; but they should be such as are permitted
into by the Constitution, and which do not affect the rights of
nd what her consent in becoming a member of the Union has
nd authorized. Every thing beyond this is usurpation.

authority confided by you, during last summer, I visited some
n tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, General John Coffee,
and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws
ws, (the only tribes with whom we negotiated,) treaties were
From all appearances, they were well satisfied with their own
l the course which we pursued towards them. If any different
since been incited, it is the work of persons who have sought,
channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that
e has been practised. I undertake to assure you, that, in all we
ost fairness and candor were practised. We sought through
nly, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious
Pending the negotiation, no secret meetings were had, no bribes
nor promises made. Every argument adduced, or suggestion
in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be
f this, abundant evidence exists, whatever may be said to the
here was no motive to impose upon, or to deceive them. Our
forbade us to do so, and our inclination, besides, was an ample
he treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far
l injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly
en their tenor and condition shall be disclosed. If a liberality

ample and generous has not been regarded, our wishes have faile
our judgments been mistaken.

During this period, I witnessed much of Indian character, their pr
refinement, and march towards civilization and can well say, that, in co
ing the negotiation, every thing was done to retain them in those p
which should tend to their advancement, and to which their situatio
reasonably lay claim. Those who so zealously have espoused their cau
who affect seriously to deplore their condition, are acting upon false pr
or are moved by mistaken considerations of kindness. But, as mank
found to differ even upon essential matters of faith, and their ultimate
I can well imagine, that, in reference to such a subject as the
honest differences of opinion may be expected, and will arise.
fore a desire be adopted, earnestly, to retain these people at th
sent homes, we should be careful not to receive mere impressi
facts, but rather to hear the suggestions of truth and reason.
should look to the red men as they are, and not as oftentimes t
represented to be; to their inaptitude to live under a wel
lated system of law, and to the danger and hazard of the expe
A few of them are well informed men, and capable of enjoying refin
ety. These are the mixed Indian—the half breed, as they are
termed. Scarcely any of the others speak our language, or are acq
with the principles of our Government. Little hope should be ente
even by those most sanguine on the subject, that any material adva
civilization can be made with the present generation—those, I me
are now at maturity in life. Care and attention towards the
generation may tend greatly to improve, and in time to meliorat
present condition. To turn them to industry, is of first importance.
is never an acceptable pursuit to Indians. In their unimproved state,
ness for war and the chase, and oratory at their councils, constitute th
ing traits, because these afford the highest distinction. When, thro
influence of culture and education, their taste upon these subjects s
changed, and the character of an industrious agriculturist be
higher estimation than dexterity of pursuit in the chase, then may
expected to resort to industry, and give attention to the duties of
ture. Indisposition to manual labor, so peculiarly the characteristi
Indian, causes him to select the poorest grounds, because of the ea
which the timber is felled and cleared away. The exceptions whic
to this are principally amongst those of mixed Indian blood, whose
have been improved. and whose minds have been cultivated.

There are three divisions in the Choctaw nation, each of which is g
by a chief, who, within his limits, acts independently of the others. In
vernment he is aided by minor and subordinate chiefs, called Captai
of whom acts within his particular district. The people are subord
the captains—the captains to the chiefs. One of these division
poses what is called the Christian District, the chief of which is a
good mind, with a common English education, and is religious. H
ple, too, are seemingly pious. Each night, pending the negotiatio
a late hour, they were at their exercises, singing and preaching.
every information, this Christian party, as it is termed, are not acc
and correctly informed as to the principles and faith upon whic

act. A future state of rewards and punishments, for virtues or for fashioned by their standard of savage life, and its enjoyments; heir imagination, is made to conform to what they conceive ential to constitute happiness or misery here. Judging from otional conduct, they are, to all appearances, a religious people. there are some perceptible and beneficial changes amongst them. e become mostly an agricultural people. The practice of perforating ind ears for the purpose of ornamenting them, is rapidly disappear- considered a rude custom. Vermillion paint, to ornament and to the face, is, in a great measure, given up. A credulity in super- ency, in witches, and in witchcraft, is fast yielding; and the use of irits, particularly in one of the districts, is in a great measure A reasonable hope may be entertained, that these people may in e that the zeal and efforts of the Government to protect and civilize not improperly bestowed.

luding a treaty with these people, candor and fairness were the ns resorted to by the Commissioners. They were given to un- listinctly, that, in coming to visit them at their solicitation, and at es, no design was entertained beyond communicating to them a e of their true condition, and submitting to their judgment the policy by them to be pursued. We told them the opinion d by the Government as to the authority of Mississippi to ver them her laws; and that the United States possessed ower to prevent it. The interviews had with them were in ncil, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of citizens. Arguments addressed to their judgments were the mployed. No threat was used; no intimidation attempted. ese circumstances, a treaty was concluded and signed, more than dians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it the general policy of treating, but because they believed them- ntitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reserva- The number thus influenced was small. Since that time, active ef- e been made in the nation to induce dissatisfaction amongst the In- d to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and impos-

l chief (Mushulatubbee,) who was favorable to the treaty, by a he discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is to show that the people are displeased because he signed the trea- e answer returned to their application was, that, while the Govern- ant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self government, not recognize, what had been done by a few; yet, when a chief e chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact so certified by eral Council, he would be regarded as properly chosen, and be con- s such. An examination of this treaty will clearly show, I think, ce and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the re satisfied when we left them; and, from information since receiv- ntinue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country protection of the United States, where they can be free from any State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs:

The Commissioners appointed to further the execution of the t
Butte des Morts have discharged the trust confided to them, and ha
their report. The misunderstanding between the New York and Gr
Indians has been examined and adjusted; the Repor to be confirm
requires yourapproval, agreeably to the second article of that treaty

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EA

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *6th Dec.* 1830.

llowing report of the transactions of the Navy of the United States
ıe present year, with a view of the several subjects connected with
sts, is respectfully laid before the President of the United States.
ate of the Navy, since the communication made to you in Decem-
has been, generally, favorable to its active exertions in the impor-
uits in which it has been engaged. No distressing casualty or
calamity has assailed it since the loss of the sloop of war Hornet;
on of which lamented event was received prior to the adjournment
ıt session of Congress.
tive force employed within the year has not been essentially varied
t kept in service for several years past. This consists of five
en sloops of war, and four schooners: of these, the most efficient
, composed of two frigates and four sloops, has been required
in the Mediterranean sea, where, from the large interest engaged
ntile adventures to the several States on its coasts, its presence was
of most importance. This has continued under the command of
iddle. Two of the vessels composing it have been relieved, their
service having expired, and their places supplied by the sloops of
ıcord and Boston; the former being first ordered to convey the
States' Minister to Russia, and the latter to take the United States'
ieneral to the Barbary Powers.
tate of these vessels has been represented to be, in point of order
ıaration for service, every way worthy of approbation, and the dis-
xact, without rigor—promising all required efficiency in its force.
he command of this able and vigilant officer, all the necessary
ɔn has been given to the trade in that quarter, no case having come
nowledge of the Department of injuries from piratical attacks; and,
: several States and sovereignties bordering on its coasts, the best
nding has been preserved. This squadron continues to rendezvous
ırt of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, a privilege which has been
l by the Government of Spain, affording great conveniences to the
States' squadrons, especially at seasons when their safety would be
ed by remaining at sea. Here they enjoy a respite from the labors
ers of the ocean, in a climate mild and favorable to the restoration
alth of their crews, after long and laborious service at sea.
changes in the vessels employed in this sea are contemplated during
year, but the force is not proposed to be diminished; nor, in the
ıgitated condition of the contiguous States, could this be done,
ubjecting the commercial *enterprises of the country* to the casual-

ties attending a state of warfare, should such be the unhappy result of present hostile indications in that quarter.

The squadron appointed to cruize on the coasts of Brazil and Bue Ayres, and the Pacific ocean, has been steadily engaged in guarding United States' mercantile interests on these coasts. This service has b performed with fidelity and success; and the flag of the Union now gives security to the merchandise it is authorized to introduce and exchange w the respective countries to which it is carried.

The cessation of hostilities between the States of Chili and Peru and mother country, and between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, has greatly favo the advances of trade, and diminished the hazards of mercantile adven with every part of the South American continent. But the unstable inefficient governments of a part of these States forbid the idea that can be long enjoyed, without embarrassments and vexatious interrupti unless it shall be sustained by the presence of an active protecting fo It cannot, consequently, be believed to be consistent with good polic lessen the efficiency of this force.

Several of the vessels composing these two squadrons will be relieve the course of the next year, preparation for that purpose being in ac progress. It is also contemplated to make some changes in the descrip of force to be employed on the Atlantic coast of South America, adap it better for the harbors it is forced to look to for security against the pestuous weather so often experienced on these coasts.

In a former communication made to you, it was noticed that the sloo war Vincennes, commanded by Captain Finch, which had composed o the squadron in the Pacific ocean, had been directed (after the expirati the term limited for the cruize on the coasts of Chili and Peru) to touc the Marquesas, Society, and Sandwich islands; and, after spending the cessary time in looking to the United States' commercial concerns in quarter, to take Canton, &c., in the way, and thence, by the Cape of G Hope, pursue the usual route to the United States.

This order has been faithfully executed: the ship has returned in condition, with its crew well disciplined, and in excellent health.

The particulars of this voyage are given in the Report of Captain Fi These have a claim to the attention of the public, from the informatio forded on many points relating to the character and habits of a people emerging from a state of simplicity and ignorance, and, from their pec locality, necessarily controlling the comforts of the large number of U States' citizens who annually visit them.

The great amount of tonnage and capital employed in the whale fishe in the adjoining seas, makes its convenient prosecution a matter of n considerable concern to the nation.

The necessity, also, for repose after the long voyages required by trade, and the want of supplies for health and convenience, and repai the vessels, render these islands places of general rendezvous; and it is sequently of great importance that the most friendly intercourse be m tained with the inhabitants. Captain Finch, by his judicious and concilia deportment, has probably secured a long continuance of kindly treatme his countrymen from these people, and has added greatly to the prospec a successful termination of their enterprises.

Some extracts from this report are herewith transmitted, marked A.

The squadron which has been maintained in the West Indies and Gul

consists, at present, of four sloops of war and three schooners, under
mand of Commodore Elliott. Several changes have been made in
ls employed on this station, in consequence of the expiration of the
f service of the crews, or the want of repairs of the vessels.
es are supposed to exist making it necessary to add to this force;
it be safely diminished, though the energy and activity with
has guarded the United States' trade, may be said, for the present,
y to have suppressed piratical aggression.
reat facilities afforded by the inlets and harbors of the islands in
ican gulf for the resort and concealment of the vessels engaged in
nission of piracies; the class of population with which these islands
composed of refugees and outlaws, escaped from the punishment
rimes committed in other countries, give advantages for piratical
s scarcely known in any other quarter of the globe. Nothing
the exertion of positive and continued force can be expected to
e marauders in check, and give the desired security to trade.
vasion, which took place during the last year, of the territories of
can States, by an armament from the island of Cuba, having given
r apprehension that the United States' trade to these States might
n the pretexts afforded by this state of conflict between the two
an act was passed at the last session of Congress authorizing the
ent of some additional force upon that station. In conformity to
sions of that act, the frigate Brandywine, under the command of
allard, was equipped and despatched for that coast, and continued
l months to cruize in its vicinity. Whatever danger might have
l the trade in that quarter, has been effectually parried by the
en for its protection; and this ship, after returning to the United
necessary refitments, has since sailed to join the Mediterranean
and relieve the frigate Java.
lieved that great advantages might be derived from changing, to a
ient, the description of naval force employed in the West Indies,
for the suppression of piracy.
posed change would consist of the substitution of three schooners
one of the sloops of war now employed in that service.
of this force would be fully able to cope with and capture any
ruizer which might be expected to be encountered on this station;
would possess the greater advantage of multiplying, by the increas-
r of the squadron, the chances of discovering the enemy, while
ucture and inferior size would diminish the risk of being known
approaches. Their lighter draft of water would favor the
nto the obscure recesses and haunts of these cruizers, and give the
t facility of entering many of the harbors on the Mexican gulf, for
against the frequent hurricanes prevailing in tropical climates.
spectfully recommended that an appropriation be made for building
osed number and description of vessels.
ealth of the officers and crews of the United States' vessels of war
generally good, and uninterrupted by the attacks of the epidemic
ignant fevers which are so readily engendered in tropical climates,
ch exert such fatal influence on the constitutions of persons not fami-
to a residence in them. This may be ascribed, in some degree, to
roved system of ventilation, and the great neatness observed in the
y of vessels of war, and the adaptation of the diet and dress of the

crews to the temperature of the coasts and countries where their
to be performed. The modern discoveries in chemical science
been resorted to, to preserve the mariner from the attacks of thes
ladies. Several communications have been received from the Su
partment of the Navy, by whom experiments on the chloride of
ordered to be made, giving the results of their observations on its
preventing the generation of such diseases.

From these a few extracts have been taken, and are herewith tr
marked B.

These furnish subjects for congratulation to the friends of the
ment of the condition of the seaman's life, and indicate that the
not remote when a service in the climates of the torrid zone will
be the terror of nautical men, but will be performed with as fair
of exemption from disease as is now experienced in the temperat

It is to be regretted that an exception to this general healthfuln
Navy has been experienced in one of the vessels of the West India

From the communications of Commodore Elliott, it appears th
low fever made its appearance on board the sloop of war Peac
time in the month of June last, and that it continued to harass th
that vessel after its return to Pensacola, in September; nor were i
intermitted until it had deprived the service of four valuable offic
several seamen.

It is worthy of remark, that, on board this vessel, the powerfu
tive agent above-mentioned was not used, the surgeon relying
preservation of the health of the crew, on the superior cleanliness
ventilated state of the vessel.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board, interpreting the act r
appropriation for the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the wea
of vessels in commission, as admitting a greater latitude in its a
to naval purposes, than, it is believed, was contemplated by the
the law, or was admissible by a fair construction of its terms, ha
to be built, out of that fund, a new sloop of war, in the place of t
Adams," which had been found defective in the model, and other
for repair.

This subject was referred to your consideration; and, in conformi
decision, an order has been issued, requiring that, in future, the a
of this fund shall be confined to the repairs of vessels in ordinar
wear and tear of vessels in commission; and that no vessels shall
rebuilt, unless authorized by a specific appropriation.

The condition of the Navy hospitals at most of the Navy yar
United States is entirely deficient in the means of giving accon
to the invalids of the Navy who may be so unfortunate as to r
At most of these places, the only provision made for their comf
illness is some temporary shelter or old building, possessing no c
requisites necessary for this purpose. The mariner who returns
and faithful service in distant and uncongenial climates, finds no as
pared for his reception and recovery from diseases incident to suc
but is compelled to linger out his life in crowded and confined ap
even less favorable to his restoration than the hold of the vessel fr
he has been discharged.

The funds which have accrued from the monthly deductior
pay of the Navy, and the several appropriations made by Congr

expended in the erection of two magnificent buildings, neither of has been finished, and but one of them (at Norfolk, Virginia,) is ble to, or designed for, the accommodation of the sick. For several o come, there cannot be such an accumulation of Navy hospital capi- will enable the Commissioners of that fund to engage in the construc- other useful and permanent buildings for these objects.

ensacola, to the mild and salubrious climate of which the invalids of y look with so much anxiety as a place of refuge and restoration opical pestilence, there is no building which will even protect the suf- rom the inclemencies of the weather, much less secure to them the iences and comforts which their situation demands.

ew York, and at Charlestown, Massachusetts, the necessary lands have rchased with the Navy hospital funds for the erection of buildings se of the sick, and are in every respect favorably situated for afford- dvantages which such establishments should possess.

sites, in the vicinity of stations which are of so much importance to , from the number of efficient recruits enlisted at them for its ser- ain unimproved, and unprovided with the buildings that are indis- for the welfare of the invalid.

ws passed at the last and preceding sessions of Congress for the nprovement of the Navy, the protection of the ships in ordinary, e preservation of the materials for naval purposes collected at the Navy yards, have received a due share of the attention of the De-

nstruction of the two dry-docks authorized under the first of these oston and Norfolk, is progressing. The one at Boston is now in te of advancement as to induce the expectation that it may be nto operation during the ensuing year, or early in 1832. The com- these two laborious and expensive works will mark an important in the progress of our naval improvements. Repairing the ships of e larger classes, hitherto a work of so much labor, expense, and ill, by the conveniences afforded by these docks, be rendered com- easy, and may be executed, not only without risk and at far less formerly, but in a manner better securing both the strength and of the ship. Paper marked C, annexed, contains information in his subject.

ve houses have been prepared for the reception of materials pro- er this act, and other buildings are in progress, which will give protection to the large stores now deposited at the different yards, which are to be delivered under existing contracts.

cessary examinations required by this act, to determine the practi- nd expediency of erecting a marine rail-way at the Navy yard, , have been made by one of the United States' Engineers.

ws of this officer on this subject were laid before the Board of nmissioners, and they have expressed the opinion that it is not ex- proper, under the restrictions and conditions imposed by the act, e construction of this desirable improvement to be attempted.

fispensable, however, that some facility should be afforded at this enient position for the repairs of the vessels of war engaged in the ir service. It is proposed that a wharf suitable for these purposes built, in place of the contemplated rail-way; and the necessary es- r its erection are in readiness to be transmitted.

Further efforts have been made for the execution of this act a relates to the preservation of the live oak growing on the coa Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

By the fourth section of this act, the President is authorized to p the preservation of this timber; but it seems to have been intende power should be limited to that object. An interpretation of the heretofore, been entertained, extending this power not only to th of the acorns, and the cultivation of plantations of young trees, l purchase from individuals of lands producing them. The pap panying this, marked D, shows the amount which has been ex these plantations, and the sums which have been paid to individua purchase of tracts of such land.

When it is considered that this timber is the natural product of of the United States from the St. Mary's to the Sabine; that the gr of this belongs to the United States, and is proposed to be retain view to preserving a supply of this important material for the Na scarcely be necessary for the present to engage in its artificial pr or culture.

Under an impression that this system is neither expedient, nor mity to the intentions of the act, an order has been given to disco works after the expiration of the present year.

But the preservation of this timber is an object of great impor should be prosecuted with an active and undeviating purpose.

In aid of those measures which have been heretofore resorted t of such draft of water as was adapted to the navigation of the creeks of the coasts of Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, has bee and fitted out, and the command given to a vigilant and enterpris of the Navy, who has been required to visit, from time to time, sons or circumstances would permit, every section of these coas use the utmost efforts to suppress further depredations upon the p rests. Surveyors and agents have also been directed to explore su the coast as abound with the live oak, to designate the boundarie private and public claims to land, and to mark out such tracts as think it most conducive to the public interest should be reserved

The accompanying report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasur E, shows the several sums which have been paid in carrying into act of 3d March, 1819, and other acts, making appropriation for s and removing certain persons of color from the United States to fl Africa. It appears from this statement, that, under authority of 252 persons of this description have been removed to the settlemen by the Colonization Society on the coast of Africa; and that there expended therefor the sum of two hundred and sixty-four thous hundred and ten dollars.

These several acts appear to have been passed in a spirit of j benevolence, to repair, as far as possible, the injuries inflicted by th of the United States upon the defenceless persons who are the subj African slave trade; and the appropriations have been made with a corresponding with the humane intentions of the framers of the law

The terms of these acts are sufficiently defined to be readily in It would seem that the authority given to the President was limi support of the negroes or persons of color during their stay in th States, to their removal to the coast of Africa, and to the deliverin

are of an agent, &c. There is no power expressly vested in the
ive to provide, after such delivery, either for their support or pro-
A liberal interpretation of the law might permit some allowance to
e for their maintenance after being landed, until they could find em-
nt by which it might be earned. But this even would be authority
ference only, and should be cautiously exercised.
ractice has been to furnish these persons with provisions for a period
, after being landed in Africa, varying from six months to one
provide them with houses, arms, and ammunition; to pay for the
of fortifications; for the building of vessels for their use; and, in
render all the aids required for the founding and support of a colo-
blishment.
atitudinous interpretation of the law has resulted in the heavy ex-
s detailed in the annexed report. Understanding the law in the
ceptation represented above, it will in future be executed accord-
l every effort made by the Department to confine the application
d within the pale of its provisions.
m for which the crew of the frigate Java had been enlisted having
ired, that vessel has been ordered to return to the United States;
which, the commander has been required, in furtherance of the
olicy pursued by the Government, to touch at the settlement at
d to aid in enforcing the laws which have been enacted for the
n of the slave trade.
mmunication heretofore made to you, the opinion was expressed,
mber of Navy yards now established and in operation was greater
equired for the present wants of the naval service, and that a part
re liable to the further objection of inconvenient location, both
great distance from the ocean, and the deficiency in the depth of
the larger classes of vessels.
inion has not been changed by any information since obtained, or
ent consideration of the subject.
it, however, become the necessary policy of the Government to
at addition to its naval force, it is possible they may all be found
ecially for the repairs of the smaller classes of vessels, and as de-
aterials for the Navy, collected from the contiguous country.
er course may be pursued in relation to these establishments, it is
be of the utmost importance to the security and general interests
y that other positions be sought for, possessing greater advan-
not liable to the objections which have been mentioned.
itions on our maritime frontier offer all the requisites for such pur-
ut where these are found, it cannot be good policy to neglect the
ecessary to secure the possession and improvement of them.
antages believed to be possessed by the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf
for such an establishment, have heretofore been represented to Con-
it is much to be desired that the opinions of the intelligent naval
o have recommended this position should be tested by the more
minations of Engineers possessing the scientific knowledge neces-
s accurate determination.
la, as a place of depôt and resort for vessels of war requiring sup-
pairs, has much to recommend it, being contiguous to that part of
l States' coast which, it may be presumed, it will long be neces-
d be guarded, *particularly by that class of vessels* which can safely

er its harbor, possessing a healthful climate, and the country in its n
hood abounding with the best materials for the construction of vesse
. But, as a place of general rendezvous for fleets or squadrons comp
ships of the largest classes, it cannot, in the present state of the ent
its harbor, be regarded as offering the required facilities.

From a report made by the Department of War to the House of Re
tatives on the 5th February, 1830, it appears that a survey was made of
bor during the preceding year, with a view of determining the pr
ility of deepening the channel of the entrance into this harbor, and
pting it to the great purposes of a naval depôt for the United St
vy.

The result of this survey was entirely favorable to the expectation of
s from such an undertaking, and at an expense not estimated to ex
07,000. Whether the work, if it could be accomplished, would sec
ermanent facility of entrance, uninfluenced by the operations of
es and storms, can only be determined by the experiment. The obj
wever, is one of deep interest to those sections of the United States
ced within the valley of the Mississippi, as well as to those engaged
nveying their productions to market.

The communication made by the Commissioners of the Navy, dated 19
tober, 1829, and addressed to you, with the report on naval affairs, at t
nmencement of the last session of Congress, afforded some views in re
n to the fitness of the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, or some pla
the Narraganset bay, for a naval depôt and rendezvous for the Unite
tes' Navy.

From this it appears that the general advantages of this harbor or bay
such purposes, are, in some respects, superior to any position east of the
esapeake bay. In addition to the information furnished by this docu-
nt, it will be found, on reference to the surveys of Captains Evans and
rry, made by order of the Navy Department in 1815 and 1817, that the
ces referred to combine almost every advantage desirable for such
ablishment; especially a facility of ingress and egress, with a sufficient
pth of water for ships of the largest classes, and of a capacity to permit
largest fleets to ride within their waters, in security from storms, or ob-
uctions from accumulations of ice; that its proximity to the ocean gives
the advantages of convenient attack or retreat from an enemy; and that,
m the number and nature of the channels of entrance and departure, a
et could not be blockaded within it without an application of force incom-
ably greater than the one intended to be shut up; and that it is believed
be defensible at an expense far less than that which has been incurred for
nilar objects. In addition to these important advantages, it is described
the officers above-named as admitting of the entrance of vesssels with the
nd blowing from points of the compass during the prevalence of which
would be impossible to make a port in any harbor on the eastern coast
the United States. This peculiar facility might, if the harbor was pro-
ly defended, result in the security of a fleet from the attacks of a superior
my, and affords the strongest inducements to provide for its scientifical
vey, and the determination of all the points connected with the subject.
t is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made, authorizing
h survey by the proper Engineers, of the harbor of Newport, or
er positions on Narraganset bay, with a view to the selection of a site

ıe greatest number of these advantages, and susceptible of de-
: least expense to the nation.

fference of opinion having taken place between the Commissioners
ards, who were appointed to examine the sites at the Navy yard
n and Governor's island, to determine which of the two positions
ligible for a naval depôt and building yard, no selection had been
ıe buildings which were required for the several purposes of the
ınt. This yard had consequently remained unimproved, to the
; of the store of materials which had been collected there, as well
ral operations of building and repairing.

ect having been referred to your consideration, and all the docu-
lining the relative advantages of the two sites having been laid
, it has, in conformity with your opinion, been ordered that
houses shall be erected at the old establishment at Brooklyn,
r surveys can be made, affording such minute information as will
l disposition of the subject.

rs herewith transmitted, marked F, furnish statements commu-
the Board of Navy Commissioners.

ows the number of vessels of war in ordinary at the different
ir present condition, and the progress which has been made in
hem from the effects of the weather, and the expense which
rred for their thorough repair.

ows that there are now on the stocks, well protected from the
d in a very advanced stage of preparation, five ships of the line
igates. These can be readily finished and put in commission,
ıe exigencies of the service may demand an increase of the

rtant circumstance attending this condition of the vessels alluded
they may be retained for any length of time in their present
ithout material injury from any cause of decay, and that this is
n expense scarcely worth estimating.

hibits the measures taken for the protection of the vessels in
m further decay.

narked 4, giving a view of the quantity of materials for the Navy
the several places of depôt, shows that, making all due allow-
hat portion which has been rendered unfit for use by their
re to the weather, there is still remaining a large supply of the
le qualities.

ıt loss which has been suffered from the causes mentioned
made it necessary to urge the adoption of measures to prevent
ccurrence; and instructions have been issued, to provide in
ecessary houses and timber-sheds, so as to guard against the
xposure of the materials to the weather, after they shall have
ted at the respective Navy yards.

mpanying extracts of letters, marked G, addressed to the De-
; the officers of the Navy, who have had opportunities of witness-
loyment of canvass made from cotton on board their respective
herewith presented for your consideration.

lts of their observations go far to confirm the favorable anticipa-
ı have been entertained of the value of this kind of canvass.
pinion may now, with some confidence, be offered, that this
omestic production *will ultimately supersede* the necessity for

the importation of foreign hemp, for the manufacture of a large por
of the canvass required for the United States' Navy.

The laws for the government of the Navy are believed to require
sion. Under the vague and indeterminate provisions of these laws, it
scarcely happen, that similar degrees of punishment will be awarded fo
milar degrees of offence.

The tribunals invested with the power of trying persons charged
violations of these laws, may, in many cases, (if the party has been f
guilty,) sentence the offender to suffer the severest penalties of the law
dismiss him with the mere nominal punishment of reprimand—the w
of the law, in several of its most important articles, being that the offe
shall, on conviction, &c., "suffer death, or such other punishment a
court shall adjudge."

Amongst the evils and odious features of the law, as an institution,
very uncertainty has been cited as one justly meriting the opprob
which has been attached to it; and, pervading, as it does, almost every
of this system, it furnishes, independently of other defects, an urgent
tive for a reconsideration of the subject by the National Legislature.

Believing that the usefulness and reputation of the Navy are connecte
sentially with its obedience to the laws and regulations enacted for it
vernment, the Department has been assiduously engaged in endeavorin
promote their proper observance, and to cause the duties of its officers
pecially of its junior members, to be discharged in alternate routine,
imposing on each a share of the burdens, and giving to all the advantag
be derived from a practical attention to them.

In a communication made to the honorable Chairmen of the Comm
of Naval Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the
February last, proposing a peace establishment, some remarks were
ed, supporting the opinion that it was just and expedient that an increa
the rank of its officers should constitute a part of the naval system.

While the United States' marine was confined to a few frigates and sm
vessels, no advantage could have been gained, in any point of
from higher grades in the naval service than that of Captain.
since the great increase in the number and size of the United St
vessels of war, and as occasions arise in the service for their co
nation into fleets or squadrons, other duties, arduous and responsible,
requiring the possession of superior nautical science and general in
gence, devolve upon their commanders. These higher degrees of qual
tion for the service, the fruit of long and unremitting devotion to their
quirement, merit a correspondent elevation in professional rank and dis
tion.

It has been supposed, also, that superior rank has a tendency to secur
enforcement of discipline, inasmuch as the orders of a superior are
readily and faithfully observed than those of one of equal grade.

The increase may certainly obviate some causes of irritation in the i
course of the officers of the Navy with those of foreign nations, the
powerful of which have higher grades than are known in this service,
universally claim honors and precedence according to their rank. T
must either be yielded, or intercourse suspended; and this could not be
sult injuriously, should it be necessary for the United States' vessels t
operate with those of other nations in any difficult naval enterprise.

The subject of an increase of the pay of the officers of the Navy has

been brought to your consideration; and you are again respectfully re-
to the suggestions offered in the report made to you on the 1st De-
last.

ticipation that this measure will receive favorable consideration,
s, founded on the scale of increased compensation proposed at the
on of Congress, are herewith transmitted.

uthority which is given to the Department to make allowances out
ntingent fund to cover the expenses of the officers of the Navy,
us incidental purposes, forms an important item in its duties and
The disposition of this large fund is wholly within the control of
etary of the Navy, and its application only limited by his sense of
d expediency.

ut urging that this discretion has, at any time, been improperly or
exercised, it may be said that it unquestionably offers the means of
ng great abuses by extravagant grants or allowances to some, while
efits may be wholly withheld from others.

as it is practicable, these allowances, now contingent, should be
ly designated, securing, without the abuse of the fund, a just return
rties for the sums necessarily expended for such incidental pur-

n many cases, may be effected by legislative enactments, par-
as relates to travelling expenses, attendance on courts martial, either
ers or witnesses, the pay of Judge Advocates, and to officers en-
extra duty beyond the limits of their stations, &c.

absence of precise legal provision on these points, the allowances in
ll be confined strictly to the sums believed to be necessary to meet
ses of officers so employed.

report made to the honorable the Chairman of the Committee on
Affairs in the House of Representatives, on the 21st of January
ecommendation was offered, proposing some modification in the
nd duties of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy.

Department has not found cause to change the opinion then express-
a division of the duties of the Navy Board would have a tendency
the discharge of its various duties more for the public benefit; that
especially favor this, by directing "the undivided attention of the
the class of duties which may be confided to his management;"
his exclusive devotion of his time and talents to a single train of
would enable him to attain a more intimate knowledge of their in-
to adopt a better system for their execution; and "that it would
stronger individual responsibility for their faithful discharge."

considerations enumerated above offer their own recommendation;
g in concurrence with the sentiments of the Board itself, a body
om experience has derived the means of forming correct opin-
the subject, it may be fairly presumed that the adoption of the
will result in much public utility.

locuments marked H, I, K, show the number of deaths, dis-
and resignations, which have occurred within the present year.

stimates for the year 1831 are herewith transmitted, marked L.

propriations for the present year have been found more than suffi-
its current expenditures; and there will remain of them an unex-
alance, probably exceeding one million of dollars.

been doubted by many able and observant officers of the Navy

whether the marine corps, as constituting a part of the naval fo not be dispensed with, without materially diminishing its efficie this point, the opinions of many of the superior officers of the N called for, and presented to the honorable Chairman of the Con Naval Affairs of the Senate, during the last session of Congress. appeared, were by no means in accordance with each other; and thi of sentiment amongst persons best qualified to determine the qu induced the Department to withhold any recommendation on the

The laws authorizing the establishment of this corps provide t be governed by the "same rules and articles of war as are pre the military establishment of the United States, according to the the service in which it shall be employed," &c. Under this pr has been determined that marines, while serving at Navy yard governed by military regulation. By this decision, two system pline are brought into operation on persons employed on duty a establishment. The inconveniences of such an arrangement, mu rent. The perfect preservation of good order at the Navy yard that the commander should have the exclusive government of employed in service within the limits of his command.

As a measure tending to give reputation and efficiency to the cultivation of the minds of those who are to compose its active r a subject of great national interest. It is a fact which will not be q that the early education of the officers of the Navy is entirely the character they have subsequently to sustain.

Few appointments under the Government involve a necessity general and scientific attainments. As officers of the Navy, they ed to act as judges of the law and evidence, on trials of their b cers for offences affecting the lives and characters of the accused manders of ships, they should possess not only a practical acc with seamanship, but an accurate knowledge of those branches matics connected with the science of navigation, with astronomy graphy: and, as commanders of fleets or squadrons, they must b formed on all points of international law, having reference to th neutrals and belligerents, the often recurring question of the right ade, and other interdictions of intercourse between powers stand relation to each other; to possess an accurate acquaintance with th languages, to enable them to enter into discussions on points of which may arise with the representatives of foreign States spea foreign language; and it may often happen that the communic only be advantageously made in the language of the party with subject of dispute may exist. The sons of the wealthy may ob advantages from the bounty of their parents; but, without the aid instruction, how are the sons of the less affluent to become qualifie mand in the naval service?

It may be further remarked, that, while a school, on the most l comprehensive plan of instruction, has been provided for the m lent of the country, and has been endowed with every attribute f vancement of the education of the youth who aspire to a share ir or honors of a military life, the only provision which has been a by law for the instruction of the midshipmen in the Navy is to in the allowance of $25 per month to the schoolmasters retained the larger vessels of war.

ports on the concerns of the Navy hospital and Navy pension
ll be transmitted as soon as the accounts of the several Agents
ed. The remoteness of the residence of some of the Agents of
on fund makes it difficult and inconvenient to obtain complete
s of their transactions to be rendered within the time prescribed
of 23d April, 1800.

enting views of the policy which it may be for the public interest
pursued in reference to the naval establishment, it may be observ-
he rapid increase of the population and general resources of the na-
ch has already taken place, and is daily advancing, leaves little to
d from invasions of its territory by an external foe, detached as it
e great warlike powers of the world.

be on the ocean, and in the transit of its mercantile enterprise
markets, that the nation may be regarded as most vulnerable; and
int should its efforts for defence be chiefly directed.

eat expense attending the support of so large a naval force as may
nally required to give security to the commercial pursuits of the
nd to protect the accessible portions of the coasts from invasion
s of a foreign foe, makes it a matter of leading importance that
be pursued which shall place the resources of the country in a
to be readily brought into action whenever the necessity presents
hout incurring the expense of maintaining such large force when
s are not wanted.

oubtless, will be found to be a task of much difficulty. It may,
it is believed, in some measure be attained by steadily adhering
rse suggested to you in a former communication—to provide for
tion of supplies of all the materials for the construction of a Navy,
quire much time to put them in a condition for use, and which can
rved without material deterioration or decay; to the preparation of
seasoning and other processes, and the preservation of them after
prepared, until required to be used; to retain no more vessels of
mmission than are required for the immediate wants of the ser-
to cause those which it may be judged proper should be built to
ed on the stocks, properly sheltered, until their services are called
e national wants; to provide for the effectual repair and preserva-
e vessels in ordinary; to appoint to the service no larger number
officers than can be kept actively employed, either at sea, at
as on shore, or in the acquirement of a knowledge of the various
of their professional education. On this latter point, it may be
l, that to keep in the pay of the Government a greater number of
ers than can be usefully employed, is not only a prodigal waste
blic money, but a prodigal abuse of the character of the youth of
ry. When thus appointed to the Navy, and taken from the guar-
of their natural friends, and thrown, without restraint or occupa-
n society, it can rarely happen that they escape the dissolute and
g habits incident to a life of idleness and indulgence.

day's experience gives confirmation to the opinion, that the worst
the moral and professional characters of the Midshipmen of the
ult from this state of emancipation from parental guardianship,
ed by the active discipline of the service to which they nomi-
ng.

Should the exigencies of the nation demand a sudden increase of the co
it would be far safer to resort to appointments made for the occasion t
to rely upon supernumeraries thus become negligent and insubordin
and who, if brought into service, would rather tend to weaken than
augment its strength.

Other subjects believed to have a claim to consideration are, the state
the unsettled accounts of the disbursing officers, a general survey of
coasts, harbors, &c The former was brought to your notice during the
session of Congress: the latter, as a measure affording information on
geographical positions of the principal capes and promontories, the de
and direction of the channels of the bays and harbors, &c., is a subject i
mately connected with the security and prosperity of the United Sta
Navy. To these your attention is again respectfully invited.

JOHN BRANCH.

REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
30th November, 1830.

PRESIDENT *of the United States:*

: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions, ion, and prospects of this Department.

xpenditures of the Department, for the year commencing with the 1st uly, 1827, and extending to the 1st of July, 1828,

e - - - - - - - - -	$1,623,893	80
ceipts, being the amount of postages returned for the e period, were - - - - - -	1,598,877	95
ng an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for year, of - - - - - - -	25,015	85
xpenditures, from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of y, 1829, were - - - - - -	1,782,132	57
mount of postages returned for the same period, was	1,707,418	42
ring an excess of expenditure, for that year, of -	74,714	15
otal expenditures from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st July, 1830, were - - - - - -	1,932,707	95
it: for compensation to postmasters, - 595,234 93		
transportation of the mail, - 1,274,009 98		
incidental expenses, - - 63,463 04		
amount of postages returned for the same period, was	1,850,583	10
biting an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for this last year, of - - - - - -	82,124	85

is deficit of the current receipts of the last year to meet the expendi- of the Department, it will be observed, has not increased, above that e preceding year, in so great a ratio as that of the preceding year in- d beyond the deficit of the year anterior to the 1st of July, 1828. inference deduced from this fact, as well as the increasing prosperity e Department, will be shown more distinctly in an exhibit of the receipts xpenditures of the Department, by half years, for the two preceding . Thus the regular increase of the revenue of the Department will iently demonstrate its ability, by its *future receipts, to* fulfil its exten-

sive engagements, should no considerable charges be created, for a f
more, in addition to those incident to the present establishment.

The expenditures for the latter half of the year 1828, were	$85
The receipts for the same period, - - - - -	82
Excess of expenditure, - - -	2
The expenditures of the first half year of 1829, were,	93
The receipts, - - - - - -	88
Excess of expenditure, - -	4
The expenditures of the second half year of 1829, were -	94
The receipts, - - - - - -	89
Excess of expenditure for that half year	5
The expenditures of the first half year of 1830, were, -	98
The receipts, - - - - - -	95
Excess for the last half year, - -	2

(It should be noted that the excess of this last half year would peared, as it actually was, but $17,019 16, had not a portion of th expenditures that were made in the preceeding year been entei accounts of the first half of the present year.)

The whole amount of postages from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July of the present year, as presented in the foregoing statement, is - - - -	$1,85
The amount of postage from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of July, 1829, was - - - - -	1,70
Giving an increase in this one year, of -	14
The amount of available funds at the disposal of the Depart-ment on the 1st of July, 1829, was reported to be -	2
Deduct the excess of expenditure for the last year - -	8
Leaves this amount of surplus - -	14

The system of financial operations, as mentioned in my report year, has fulfilled all the anticipations of its efficiency. The pr evinced by the "depositing Postmasters" in general, and the entir of the accounts, both with the banks and those postmasters, exclus security in all these transactions derived to the public from thi have, in no small degree, contributed to the ability of the Depa meet its extensive demands.

In the several States, improvements in mail facilities have be called for; and, in many instances, the growing population and exte tlements of the country have absolutely required them. In ma improvements, care has been taken so to extend them as to give th possible accommodation at the least expense, and in such a manne *be* most likely to increase the revenue. It is in part owing to

ats that the amount of revenue is so much augmented, though they the same time, considerably increased the expenditures of the De-

n the 1st of July, 1829, and the 1st of July, 1830, the transporta-
e mail was increased, in stages, equal to 745,767 miles a year;
ack and in sulkies, - - - 67,104 miles a year;

n annual increase of transportation, equal to 812,871 miles a year,
ie amount of any former period.
nual transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July last, was about
7 miles in stages; and the whole yearly transportation in coaches,
ts, sulkies, and on horseback, amounted, at that period, to about
)0 miles.
isting contracts for transporting the mail in the southern division,
the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,
erritory of Florida, will expire with the current year. In the
f those contracts, provision has been made for extending stage ac-
tions over 1,502 miles of post roads, on which the mail has hither-
rried on horses only, or in sulkies, and on which the annual trans-
in stages will, from the 1st of January next, amount to 278,656
he frequency of trips will also be increased on 894 miles of ex-
ge routes, to the annual increase of 138,358 miles; making, to-
1 increase of *stage transportation* of the mail, from the 1st of
ext, of 417,014 miles a year.
on is also made for the more frequent transportation of the mail on
outes, as follows:

of trips on horse routes - - -	31,824	miles a year;
of trips on existing routes, changed from		
o stage routes - - - -	118,456	do.
of trips on stage routes - - -	138,358	do.

together, a total increase of - - 288,638 miles of trans-
of mails, in a year, beyond the amount of present transportation in
ion, besides the improvement of substituting stages for horse trans-

these improvements are included, a line of stages from Edenton
ngton, N. C.; from Newbern to Wilmington, N. C.; a steam-
from Wilmington to Smithville; and a line of stages from Smith-
C., to Georgetown, S. C.; all of which are to run twice a week
. These arrangements will complete the regular communication,
boats and stages, between Baltimore, Md., and Charleston, S. C.,
sea-board, by way of Norfolk, Va., Elizabeth City, Edenton,
ton, Newbern, Wilmington, and Smithville, N. C., and George-
uth Carolina—an accommodation desired alike by the public and
rtment.
ion is also made for expediting the mail on many important routes;
hich is the whole route between this place and Fort Mitchell, via
l, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., and Milledgeville, Ga.;
ie will be traversed in two days less time than at present; so that
will run from this city to New Orleans in 13 days, after the 1st of
next.
ing the average expense of transportation, by horse or sulkey, to be
s per mile, *and by stages to be thirteen* cents per mile, which is

about the mean rate paid in the southern division, the value of these improvements, exclusive of the value of increased expedition, will be as follows:

Annual amount of transportation changed from horses to stages, 278,656 miles, at 8 cents per mile, (the mean difference)	$22,292 48
To be added for increased number of trips on the same, amounting, annually, to 118,456 miles, at 5 cents per mile -	5,922 80
Increased number of trips on former stage routes, amounting, annually, to 138,358 miles, at 13 cents per mile - -	17,986 54
Increased number of trips on horse and sulkey routes, amounting, annually, to 31,824 miles, at 5 cents per mile - -	1,591 20
Making the total annual value of the improvements - -	$47,793 02

The contracts have been made for the ensuing four years from the 1st of January next, including all these improvements, at a sum less than the amount now paid for transporting the mails in that division, by $25,047 82

To this sum add the estimated value of the improvements, as before stated, - - - - - 47,793 02

And the actual saving to the Department in the renewing of the contracts, will amount, annually, to - - - 72,840 84

Besides the very considerable amount gained in the increased expedition of the mails on many routes of great interest to the community, the value of which cannot be well estimated.

In this saving in the expense of the contracts, and the additional revenue which may be anticipated from the improvements they secure, together with the general increase of postages, which is still progressive, will be seen a foundation for the belief which has been expressed, that the current revenue of the Department for the succeeding year will be sufficient for its disbursements.

The rules that have been adopted in relation to the conduct of postmasters, placing the investigation of all official delinquencies under the immediate superintendance of an Assistant, and subjecting them to the strict scrutiny of an able and vigilant officer, has been productive of the happiest results. There are, at the present time, in the United States, 8,401 post offices; and among that number, scattered over the whole Union, it is not possible to prevent disorders, to the great loss of individuals, and sometimes of the Department, without the unremitted and undivided attention of a competent officer. The duties of this branch of the Department, under its present organization, have, however, been so discharged as to secure as great a degree of confidence in the fidelity of its officers, generally, as could have existed in any former period, when the number was comparatively small.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your very obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

DOCUMENTS

TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a report, in duplicate, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 30. 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your examination, and for the consideration of the Government, the following report of the operations of this office during the last year. The periods to which the quarterly accounts of the several Receivers of Public Moneys have been returned and adjusted, with the balances remaining in the hands of each at the respective dates of their last monthly returns, will appear from the statement hereunto annexed, marked A. The accompanying document, marked B, exhibits the quantity of land sold; the amount of purchase money received under the cash and credit systems, respectively; the aggregate of receipts, and the amount in forfeited land stock; together with the amount of cash paid into the Treasury by the Receivers, after deducting the incidental expenses during the year 1829, and for the two first quarters of the year 1830. A schedule of forfeited land stock, issued and received at the several land offices, under the provisions of the acts of the *23d May, 1828, and* the 31st March, 1830, is

also appended, marked C, showing the amount issued and received at eac office, in the years 1828, 1829, and the two first quarters of 1830, with thei respective totals.

The annexed statement, marked D, has been prepared to show the pr gressive increase of sales of public lands under the cash system, from i commencement, on the 1st of July, 1820, to the end of the year 1829. exhibits the quantity sold at the several land offices in each year, with t aggregate amount at each office during that period; as, also, the whole amou sold in each year, in the several States and Territories, together with the to tal amount in each year, the total amount in each State and Territory, wit the grand total.

The surveys of the public lands, during the present year, have not ad vanced to the extent desired, in consequence of no appropriation havin been made for that purpose at the last session of Congress. At the com mencement of the year, there remained on hand the sum of eighty-four thou sand dollars of previous appropriations, a considerable portion of whic was required to meet the balances due for surveys in the year 1829. T meet the expenses of surveys made in the present year, and those whic will be required for 1831, an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thou sand dollars is respectfully recommended.

While the surveys of all those lands in Indiana to which the Indian tit has been extinguished, have been completed, with the exception of abo forty townships, situate in the northeast angle of the State, which will soo be put under contract, those in Michigan have progressed as rapidly as th means furnished by the Government would admit. All south of Grand rive together with about sixty townships north of that stream, will be surveye in the course of the next spring, embracing that section of country to whic the tide of emigration has recently tended. The extinguishment of the I dian title to the remainder of the territory north of Grand river, and to th portion of Indiana yet in possession of the Indians, in all about 12,000,0 acres, would increase the inducements to emigration and settlement, a materially advance the growth and prosperity of that State and Territory

In the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, s veys have been made to an extent equal to the present demand. Those Louisiana have hitherto been much retarded by the interference of nun rous private claims to some of the most valuable portions of the State, whi must be surveyed in connexion with the public lands. Great efforts ha been made to overcome these embarrassments, and it is expected that t surveying department will direct its first attention to those sections of t country where the demand for public lands is the greatest. In the State Mississippi, there remain to be surveyed about 460,000 acres of the lar acquired of the Choctaws by the treaty of the 18th of October, 1820, a forty-six townships south of the 31st degree of north latitude.

The surveys in Alabama have progressed as rapidly as the public inter required; while those of Florida are advancing from the Suwanee, a south of St. Mary's river, to the Atlantic, and will progress southward down the peninsula. Public considerations seem to require that the s veys in that Territory should be prosecuted with unremitting energy, t its resources may be more fully developed, and the public lands exposed sale, and opened to private entry.

To accommodate the purchasers of public lands, and to promote the s *tlement of those sections* of the country to which great numbers of e

e been directed by that adventurous spirit of enterprize peculiar
ho first open the wilderness and form the frontier settlements, a
listrict is required in Indiana, to embrace the territory included
owing limits, to wit: Commencing at that point on the Tippeca-
where the boundary line established by the treaty of the Wa-
ber 16th, 1826, intersects that river; thence, with said boundary,
ersection with the range line dividing ranges seven and eight,
ce, north, to the northern boundary of the State; thence, west,
ine of that northern boundary, to the northeast corner of Illinois;
uth, to a point due west of the first call; and thence, due east, to
of beginning; and that the land office therein be located at some
nd convenient point, by the President. A modification of the
Michigan is also required by the same policy, so as to form the
into two districts, eastern and western, by the principal meri-
land office of the western district to be located by the President
prairie, or at some other more eligible point on the Saint Joseph's
ichigan. That tract of country acquired under the treaty with
watamies, concluded on the 20th of September, 1828, called the
country, having been surveyed, has not yet been attached to any
ict, and cannot, therefore, be brought into market. If no new
ct should be organized in Indiana, as above proposed, it is re-
recommended that the Ekheart country situate in that State
d to the district of Fort Wayne
o recommended, on public considerations equally important, that
of the State of Illinois lies between the Illinois and Mississippi
unded on the south by the base line, on the north by the north-
lary of that State, and on the extreme east by the third principal
, be formed into a separate land district, the office of which to be
here it will best accommodate purchasers and others, by the Pre-
nd that another district be also formed in that State, on the north
iding line between townships twenty-one and twenty-two, north of
line, and east of the third principal meridian, including all that
e State to its northern boundary; the office for which to be located
resident, where the public interest and the convenience of pur-
ay require. An annual increase of the sale of public lands, of
housand acres, at the interest of six per cent. will defray the ex-
a new office; and it is believed that the three additional offices
roposed will add to the yearly sales more than one hundred thou-
s, and probably more than double that quantity. When settlers
elled to travel more than one hundred miles to enter lands, they
al to Congress for pre-emption rights, rather than incur the fatigue
of a journey to that extent through a trackless wilderness.
t valuable of these lands, appropriated in Ohio to satisfy warrants
the United States for services during the Revolutionary war, have
been located, leaving about thirty thousand acres of very inferior
n amount greatly inadequate to satisfy the outstanding warrants.
f the 30th May last, authorizing scrip to issue in satisfaction of
ated warrants, supersedes the necessity of any longer holding those
eserve for such purpose, as very few, if any, warrants will here-
ocate in that district. Complaints have often been made to this
those who hold lands there under patent, that their own lands have
tly lessened *in value in consequence of vast quantities of timber*

having been cut and removed from those vacant and unlocated. Th
will probably continue to exist, so long as these lands remain subject
cation under military warrants. It is, therefore, respectfully subr
that the time has now arrived when the Government can, with pro
close all locations in that district, without any injury to those for whos
fit it was originally reserved, and subject the vacant lands therein to s
private entry

The execution of the act of the 29th May, 1830, granting pre-e
rights to settlers on the public lands, has been attended with consi
difficulty, and some embarrassment to this office, and at the sever
offices. As the Registers could not officially know who would claim the pr
granted by the law, until it was asserted with the requisite proofs, the
no alternative between a suspension of the ordinary private entries an
during the period limited for the operation of that act, and permitti
sales to progress, at the risk of interfering with the rights of the oc
As the law did not contemplate a suspension of the public sales, it
lieved not to be intended so to operate as to prevent private entri
instructions were accordingly given to continue the latter, under su
cautionary regulations as were calculated to prevent any improper i
rence with the rights of pre-emption. The expediency of granti
privileges may well be questioned, when it leads to a course of specu
founded exclusively upon the gracious liberality of the Government,
sistent with the public interest. In numerous cases, the occupants
of the advantages thus acquired by law a less fortunate individual
profitable advance, with a view of making settlement elsewhere, in
pation of another similar speculation at a future day. It is, therefo
spectfully suggested, as the better policy, to progress with the publ
veys, in all the States and organized Territories in which the unsu
public domain is situated, as rapidly as can be done with propriety an
racy, and bring the lands into market as soon as convenience will
leaving intruders and trespassers to the local tribunals of justice, f
relief as they may be entitled to on any principle of legal right or eq
jurisdiction.

In submitting his annual report, I deem it proper as a public d
advise the Government of the present condition of the office, its arr
business, the embarrassments under which it labors, and the improv
and provisions which are considered necessary to its prop and effici
ganization, and which are believed to be indispensable to the prom
faithful discharge of its duties.

In the year 1827, the number of clerks was reduced fro twen
to eighteen, including the Draughtsman, under an erroneous im ressi
the latter number was sufficient for the public service. Since th ti
business of the office has greatly increased and accumulated, unti
diminished assistance, its arrears have become a serious impedime
facilities of its operation, and of considerable injury, by delay, to
vate interests of individuals. The numerous legislative enactm
relation to the public lands, and to private claims thereto, si
year 1820, and especially the several relief laws of 1821, 2, 3,
8, and 1830, some of them complicated provisions, have requi
their execution an increased annual amount of labor in this office, e
that of any previous year since its first organization. As most o
laws were limited in their duration, the rights intended to be secure

vileges granted, by them, would have been unavailing to the parties
ed, without an immediate attention to their execution and adminis-
To enable the purchasers of public lands, and others, therefore, to
the benefits contemplated by those laws, it became necessary for
ce to neglect, for the time, much of its ordinary business, to dis-
e more pressing duties which were thereby imposed upon it. A land-
ich, on the passage of the first relief law, in March, 1821, amount-
arly twenty-two millions of dollars, has been liquidated, and the
mbarrassments which it created have ceased to impede the growth
sperity of those sections of the country where it originated. To
ish this object, so desirable and important to the western and south-
States and Territories, a considerable portion of the regular cur-
iness of the office was superseded, and, from necessity, has been
o accumulate, undisposed of, to the present time. These arrears
lassed under the respective heads of *Private Land Claims*, *Mili-
unty Lands*, and *Public Lands*.

1. PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

are, at this time, more than five hundred private land claims,
s and documents of which have not been collated and prepared
ion; and which, even if they should all be found admissible,
uire the labor of fifteen months of the present force of the office
for that service, to examine, with that fidelity and impartiality
ie circumstances of each case may merit, and to write and record
nts for the same. This number, it is expected, will increase
ublic surveys progress. More than fifteen thousand of these
which have been confirmed, have not yet been presented for
and of this number, from three thousand to four thousand may
ected to come in in the course of the ensuing year. [See do-
marked E, hereto annexed.] The total number reported to
ce exceeds twenty-eight thousand. The indexing of the names
al claimants being wholly in arrears, together with the names of
teen thousand *present claimants*, the labor necessary to perform
will occupy the time of a competent person, acquainted with the
nearly three years. For a more detailed view of these arrears, re-
s made to the annexed schedule, marked F.
of the original reports of the Commissioners, confirming private
ims, are much worn and injured by daily reference and use; and it
n be necessary to have them accurately transcribed, to preserve the
documents, of so much importance to the security of land titles,
revent a recourse to them on ordinary occasions. The time which
e necessarily employed by one person, in transcribing these re-
ould be about four years.

2. MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

than four hundred cases of surveys under Virginia military war-
now on file in the office, to be examined or re-examined, and pa-
if the papers should be found sufficient, requiring the labor of eigh-
nths of all the force heretofore detailed for such service. A large por-
these cases were suspended under the provisions of the law of May
826, and will probably be entitled to patent under the recent act of

the 23d of April, 1830; in addition to which, information has lately been received, that surveys under such warrants, at this time remaining of record in the Surveyor's office at Chillicothe, which will soon be presented for patent, exceed one thousand. The labor of examination, and of writing and recording the patents, in such cases, has greatly increased within a few years, by reason of the fractions of warrants on which the surveys are founded, the numerous calls and courses and distances recited in the surveys, and the consequent tedious investigation of title. Many of the patents occupy a close written sheet of 30 by 15 inches, and some of them both sides of the same.

The old War Office registry of warrants and surveys patented, a book which was transferred to this office in the year 1812, has been in constant use between thirty and forty years, and is now so much worn and defaced as to render a renewal necessary as soon as practicable; which, from the labor of examining papers on file, would occupy the time of one person, with the aid of such information as can be supplied from the principal Surveyor at Chillicothe, nearly two years.

This office has no alphabetical index of the names of persons to whom and warrants have been issued by the United States for Revolutionary services, and patents granted therefor. A suitable book was provided for that purpose many years ago, but the work has not been executed for want of sufficient aid. The information which such an index would readily afford is now obtained by an examination both tedious and laborious, and not unfrequently requiring three or four hours, in particular cases. An industrious, competent person, would make it out in eight months. A general index of the names of warrantees of bounty lands, for services during the late war, is now necessary, and will soon become indispensable. Six months' time for one person will be required to perform that service.

3. PUBLIC LANDS.

The arrears under this head have accumulated to such an extent as to become a source of great public inconvenience, and occasion such delays as, in many instances, to produce private injury. The arrears of patents to be issued, at this time, exceed *twenty-six thousand*, and the number is constantly increasing, as the monthly returns of certificates of purchase and the receivers' receipts exceed the ability of the office, with the usual force detailed for that duty, to supply with patents. At a moderate estimate, the annual demand for patents for sales of the public lands will not be less than 25,000; while not more than 10,000 can be written, recorded, and compared with the documents on which they are founded, and issued from the office, with the means now furnished for that service. To bring up these arrears would require the constant employment of five clerks for more than two and one half years.

The indexing of the names of patentees of purchased lands, in consequence of more pressing duties, has been suspended for the last nine years, and, in numerous cases, is the cause of much delay in transacting this branch of the current business of the office. It is estimated that the labor of four clerks, for one year, would be required to complete it. The indexes of assignments of purchased lands have also been neglected since the year 1824, as the exigencies of other duties would not admit of their being continued. It is not considered of much importance to the Government that these last named indexes *should be completed*, but the frequent calls for transcripts of records or *copies of papers*, in these cases, to be used in the investigation of legal

les in courts of justice, if such requisitions are to be complied with, ren- er it necessary. Should it be deemed expedient to complete these indexes, e clerk would be industriously employed three years to finish the work; the very numerous files of title papers, surrendered under the several re- laws which have been passed since 1820, would have to be carefully mined.

t may be also stated, as a source of embarrassment to the prompt dis- rge of the ordinary duties of the office, that, in addition to these arrears, others not enumerated, the deficiency of the necessary indexes, and a y voluminous correspondence, arising from the daily applications for in- nation, not strictly connected with the public business, requisitions are stantly made for exemplifications of records, and copies of title papers hich patents have been issued, either to supply the loss of the originals, be used as evidence in the due administration of justice. The prompt- with which these documents are required to be furnished, and in most the necessity of an immediate compliance with the demand, occasions ous interruption of the regular routine of office duty, and frequently ces delays, inconvenient, if not injurious to the public service. So rous are these applications, that it has now become a matter of strong sity, under the present organization of the office, to appropriate the and services of one clerk, at least, to the performance of that duty.

bring up these arrears as speedily as convenience will admit, and at me time keep up the current business of the office, is of the most press- nportance, and manifestly indispensable. From a particular examina- f the subject, it is estimated, that, with *ten additional clerks*, this ob- annot be accomplished in less time than three years, even if no new additional duties should be required by congressional legislation; at lose of which period, it is believed, the ordinary current duties will increased to an extent equal to, if not beyond, the ability of the office ecute. With this accession of aid, there may be advantageously as- d to four clerks, the business of private land claims; to four, that of ry bounty lands; to seven, keeping and adjusting the accounts, and re- ing the sales of public lands; to eight, writing, recording, comparing, suing patents for public lands; leaving the chief clerk, with two as- ts, as recorders, to discharge the various other and miscellaneous duties, ncluded under any of the heads above named.

ith such an organization of the office, and assignment of its duties, the au of the *chief clerk* would be charged, under the direction of the missioner, with a general review and superintendence of the others; recording and transmitting all commissions to land officers, Sur- rs, and others who may receive subordinate appointments, and the re- y of their bonds; the preparing and recording all proclamations of sales blic lands, and all orders and instructions in relation thereto, and con- d therewith; with preparing the blank forms of the office, and the in- tions accompanying the same, with the explanations thereof; with su- ntending the printing for the office, and the purchasing of parchments other stationary therefor; with preparing and recording the correspon- e with the several land officers and Surveyors in relation to their res- ive duties, and the miscellaneous correspondence; and, generally, with he other duties not specifically assigned to the other branches.

he Bureau of *Private Land Claims would be required* to collate and ex- ne the *title papers on which those claims are founded*, and to compare them

wnship plats; to write, record, and comp
ıue the patents therefor; to issue certifica
ans, and patents for the same when sold u
t; to prepare and register the incidental c
ontinue the indexes to the several books of r
bring up the arrears of this branch of the offic
e charged with the business of *Milit*
title papers, in all cases under warrants a
ıds, of the continental line, and under w
es for Revolutionary services, and for s
ses of exchanged military bounty lands
d, and compare with the evidence of tit
to examine and prepare the papers, in
for which scrip is require to be issue
ıtal correspondence connected therewith;
tes to the several books of record; and

l the *Registry of Sales* of Public Lan
the accounts of all the fiscal operations
ıles of the public lands, adjusting (auditin
eceivers of Public Moneys, and Surveyo
irst Comptroller of the Treasury; recordi
icates of purchase for patent, and compari
e tract books and township plats; the who
though not precisely the same, yet, *in ma*
o those of the Registers and Receivers of th
nuing the numerical indexes of lands subjec
registering the incidental correspondence
h of the present arrears.
e Office of *Patents* would be required t
h the certificates of purchase, all patents fo
nd record lists of patents forwarded to th
l to the transmission of the same; con
to the records of patents; and, as time a
the arrears which have accumulated.
umerated, there are others common to
; out exemplifications of records, and copi
ıments; preparing statements of the annu
ıers, in compliance with the requisitions
of the Treasury, and on the calls of Co
ıittees.
demand for the public lands by actual se
ar 1831, may be estimated at one and or
this demand will increase, with the popul
ıippi, to fifty per cent. at the close of t
e of the last seven years has proved that t
ncreased with the permanent population
ɔrests have been opened, and the settlemen
to the facilities afforded by the Governmen
ovements and enterprise of the age. I
of temporary expediency, but a matter
ales of the national domain, and afford suc

extensive forests of the west. While economy should be regarded
dinal virtue, in the expenditures of every department of the Govern-
t is no less essential to its due administration, and to the attainment
objects for which it was instituted, that the public service should be
e and *promptly* done.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

orable SAMUEL D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT of the periods to which the Monthly Accounts of the Registers and Receivers of the Public Land Offices have been rendered, showing the balance of cash in the Receivers' hands at the date of their last monthly accounts current, and the periods to which the Receivers' Quarterly Accounts have been rendered to, and adjusted at, the General Land Office.

LAND OFFICES.		MONTHLY RETURNS.		Balance of cash in the hands of the Receivers, per last monthly return.	RECEIVERS' QUARTERLY RETURNS.	
		Period to which rendered by Registers.	Period to which rendered by Receivers.		Period to which rendered.	Period to which adjusted.
Marietta,	Ohio	31st October, 1830	31st October, 1830	$ 737 47½	30th September, 1830	30th June, 1830
Zanesville,	"	same	same	1,741 69	same	same
Steubenville,	"	same	same	2,053 39	same	30th September, 1830
Chillicothe,	"	same	same	716 13	same	30th June, 1830
Cincinnati,	"	same	same	1,095 83	same	30th September, 1830
Wooster,	"	same	same	1,735 16½	same	same
Piqua,	"	same	same	520 39	same	same
Tiffin,	"	same	same	4,894 59	same	31st March, 1830
Jeffersonville,	Indiana	same	31st August, 1830	1,960 23	31st December, 1829	31st December, 1829
Vincennes,	"	same	31st October, 1830	4,040 03	30th September, 1830	30th June, 1830
Indianapolis,	"	same	same	21,094 58	same	31st March, 1830
Crawfordsville,	"	same	same	64,037 74	same	30th September, 1830
Fort Wayne,	"	same	30th September, 1830	262 51	same	same
Shawneetown,	Illinois	same	31st October, 1830	501 26	same	31st March, 1830
Kaskaskia,	"	same	same	303 23	same	same
Edwardsville,	"	same	same	3,128 47	same	same
Vandalia,	"	same	same	5,602 07	30th June, 1830	30th June, 1830
Palestine,	"	same	same	16,158 60	30th September, 1830	31st March, 1830
Springfield,	"	same	same	7,313 64	same	same
St. Louis,	Missouri	same	same	nothing	same	30th September, 1830
Franklin,	"	30th September, 1830	same	5,479 47	same	same
Palmyra,	"	same	30th September, 1830	5,599 88	3d September, 1830	30th June, 1830

EXHIBIT A.—Continued.

LAND OFFICES.	MONTHLY RETURNS.		Balance of cash in the hands of the Receivers, per last monthly return.	RECEIVERS' QUARTERLY RETURNS.	
	Period to which rendered by Registers.	Period to which rendered by Receivers.		Period to which rendered.	Period to which adjusted.
Jackson, Missouri	30th September, 1830	30th September, 1830	$ 2,752 50	30th September, 1830	30th June, 1830
Lexington, "	same	same	6,308 45	same	same
St. Stephen's, Alabama	same	same	nothing	same	same, 1829
Cahaba, "	31st October, 1830	31st October, 1830	16,673 12	same	same, 1830
Huntsville, "	30th September, 1830	same	768 72	same	same
Tuscaloosa, "	31st October, 1830	30th September, 1830	6,803 25	same	same
Sparta, "	same	31st October, 1830	7,701 38	same	30th September, 1830
Washington, Mississippi	same	30th September, 1830	508 06	31st March, 1829	6th March, 1830
Augusta, "	same	same	nothing	30th September, 1830	30th September, 1830
Mount Salus, "	same	same	7,128 40	same	31st March, 1830
New Orleans, Louisiana	same	31st October, 1830	204 26	same	30th June, 1830
Opeloussas, "	same	same	4,506 60	same	30th September, 1830
Ouachita, "	30th September, 1830	same	5,677 11	same	same
St. Helena, "	31st October, 1830	same	1,403 46	same	30th June, 1830
Detroit, Michigan Territory	same	same	nothing	same	same
Monroe, "	same	same	10,195 56	same	same
Batesville, Arkansas	same	same	253 95	same	same
Little Rock, "	30th September, 1830	30th September, 1830	165 95	same	same
Tallahassee, Florida	31st August, 1830	same	1,484 55	30th June, 1830	30th September, 1829
St. Augustine, "	no sales				

B.

EXHIBIT in relation to the Public Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1829, and the half year ending 30th June, 1830.

PERIODS.	Nett quantity of land sold.	Purchase money.	Receipts under the credit system.	Aggregate receipts.	Amount of forfeited land stock included in the aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses.	Payments by Receivers into the Treasury of the United States.
	Acres. Hds.	*Dollars. Cents.*	*Dollars. Cents.*	*Dollars. Cents.*	*Dolls. Cts.*	*Dolls. Cts.*	*Dollars. Cents.*
Year 1829, - -	1,244,860 01	1,572,863 54	382,060 12	1,954,923 66	224,680 28	108,351 37	1,517,175 13
1st & 2d qrs. of 1830,	662,002 91	834,443 63	314 36	834,757 99	40,814 88	46,718 56	1,005,399 87
Aggregate, -	1,906,862 92	2,407,307 17	382,374 48	2,789,681 65	265,495 16	155,069 93	2,522,575 00

The column of "incidental expenses" includes the salaries, commissions, and contingent expenses of the Registers and Receivers' offices; also, the allowances for transporting public moneys, made in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress of 22d May, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 30*th November*, 1830.

ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner.*

C.

STATEMENT of the amount of Forfeited Land Stock issued under the acts of 23d May, 1828, and 31st March, 1830; and also the amount received in payment to the 30th June, 1830.

LAND OFFICES.		1828.		1829.		Half year ending 30th June, 1830.		Total in each office.	
		Stock issued.	Stock received.	Stock issued.	Stock received.	Stock issued.	Stock received.	Stock issued.	Stock received.
Marietta,	Ohio	$2,262 10	$1,912 09	$1,812 29	$2,112 11	$ 423 52	$ 592 85	$4,497 91	$ 4,617 05
Zanesville,	"	6,999 55	6,125 81	7,198 76	11,523 96	4,091 66	4,627 20	18,289 97	22 276 97
Steubenville,	"	10,735 06	5,567 94	17,144 72	11,608 76	2,870 97	886 45	30,750 75	18,063 15
Chillicothe,	"	16,412 49	5,551 97	18,205 27	15,085 11	2,600 82	1,940 45	37,218 58	22,577 53
Cincinnati,	"	46,994 49	17,829 73	53,624 82	64,550 25	4,298 44	10,395 04	104,917 75	92,775 02
Wooster,	"	1,157 50	1,794 97	4,266 97	6,596 97	565 90	985 01	5,990 37	9,376 95
Piqua,	"	-	717 49	-	1,174 72	-	155 95	-	2,048 16
Tiffin,	"	-	2,564 44	-	8,530 84	-	3,003 23	-	14,098 51
Jeffersonville,	Indiana	2,812 94	1,620 53	8,479 75	13,614 13	2,015 91	2,445 85	13,308 60	17,680 51
Vincennes,	"	7,804 97	3,586 00	13,035 95	9,010 64	1,250 50	900 05	22,091 42	13,496 69
Indianapolis,	"	-	-	-	499 87	-	336 89	-	836 76
Crawfordsville,	"	-	374 41	-	1,782 94	-	33 59	-	2,190 94
Fort Wayne,	"								
Shawneetown,	Illinois	3,730 34	1,139 12	2,265 90	3,675 30	770 63	380 99	6,766 87	5,195 41
Kaskaskia,	"	1,509 87	209 70	4,144 71	1,618 02	944 54	284 01	6,599 12	2,111 73
Edwardsville,	"	1,584 69	1,945 04	2,385 83	2,349 66	324 00	280 00	4,294 52	4,574 70
Vandalia,	"	-	-	-	56 00	-	156 34	-	212 34
Palestine,	"	-	-	-	96 00	-	-	-	96 00
Springfield,	"	-	449 00	-	1,538 43	-	-	-	1,987 43
St. Louis,	Missouri	2,021 07	1,564 63	4,001 50	2,793 38	31 52	606 28	6,054 09	4,964 29
Franklin,	"	3,805 60	2,657 90	5,353 49	5,815 52	272 78	567 25	9,431 87	9,040 67
Palmyra,	"	-	-	-	978 08	-	113 72	-	1,091 80
Jackson,	"								

Montevallo,	"	-	8,131 60	-	731 93	-	294 24	-	1,026 20
Tuscaloosa,	"	-	-	-	20,641 75	366 01	-	28,672 41	21,051 72
Sparta,	Mississippi	4,316 29	409 97	23,990 11	2,634 22	-	312 17	-	4,125 32
Washington,	"	-	1,178 93	-	244 50	-	-	982 50	244 50
Augusta,	"	-	-	982 50	615 20	100 00	16 00	524 24	848 97
Mount Salus,	Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 00
New Orleans,	"	3730 4	217 77	51 20	-	-	-	-	-
Opelousas,	"	-	16 00	-	-	-	5,200 00	-	5,200 00
Ouachita,	"	-	-	-	-	-			
St. Helena,	"								
Detroit,	Michigan								
Monroe,	"								
Batesville,	Arkansas								
Little Rock,	"								
Tallahassee,	Florida								
St. Augustine,	"								
		$140,978 68	$78,901 04	$197,083 39	$221,803 12	$ 26,973 25	$40,814 88	365,035 32	341,519 04
Add amount of stock issued at the Treasury under the 4th section of the act of 23d May, 1828, for moneys forfeited on lands soldat New York in the year 1787, by Edgar and Macomb - - - - - - - -								29,782 75	
Aggregate - - - - - - - - - -								$394,818 07	$341,519 04

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

November 30, 1830.

ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner.*

STATEMENT of the quantity of Land sold at each of the La

OFFICES.	Half year of 1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
	acres hds.	acres hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hd
Marietta - -	1,413 01	1,090 34	2,868 57	1,589 4
Zanesville - -	7,739 37	10,439 88	14,899 37	11,012 4
Steubenville - -	2,860 20	15,176 88	22,821 38	17,143 5
Chillicothe - -	1,855 15	4,956 59	8,910 94	7,394 0
Cincinnati - -	3,542 49	5,911 72	6,729 28	4,389 8
Wooster - -	3,460 99	13,009 23	15,051 33	19,031 1
Piqua - -	3,679 80	3,487 05	11,042 10	4,011 9
Tiffin, late Delaware -	20,366 74	60,874 86	102,858 42	60,162 9
Ohio	44,917 75	114,946 55	185,181 39	124,735 3
Jeffersonville - -	39,580 30	22,972 49	14,656 73	5,244 44
Vincennes - -	7,603 23	23,045 92	15,777 20	10,725 7
Indianapolis, late Brookville -	96,367 88	200,913 64	149,335 26	86,619 4
Crawfordsville, late Terre Haute -	18,939 41	17,646 33	73,213 15	58,722 40
Fort Wayne - -	- -	- -	- -	3,734 5
Indiana	162 490 82	264,578 38	252,982 34	165,046 69
Shawneetown -	2,392 74	3,329 61	2,050 12	1,253 6
Kaskaskia - -	1,658 10	1,627 50	1,661 41	793 0
Edwardsville - -	2,649 15	35,243 66	5,373 22	11,223 9
Vandalia - -	- -	9,227 37	2,205 08	640 0
Palestine - -	- -	954 01	16,474 01	7,903 8
Springfield - -	- -	- -	- -	38,720 2
Illinois	6,699 99	50,382 15	27,763 84	60,534 7
St. Louis - -	15,420 19	30,026 88	11,420 64	31,337 2
Franklin - -	9,401 65	36,649 10	13,621 76	45,964 2
Palmyra - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Jackson - -	- -	33,011 80	7,121 30	3,657 1
Lexington - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Missouri	24,821 84	99,687 78	32,163 70	80,958 5
St. Stephen's - -	2,464 71	5,417 20	5,213 81	77,298 6
Cahaba - -	20,245 42	32,716 16	43,183 69	15,082 5
Huntsville - -	36,600 23	29,679 65	21,636 44	10,910 2
Tuscaloosa - -	- -	150,878 27	91,361 34	23,797 1
Sparta, late Conecuh c. h.	- -	- -	242 76	26,414 3
Alabama	59,310 36	218,691 28	161,638 04	153,502 9

the United States, from the 1st July, 1820, to 31st Dec. 1829.

1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	Totals in each Office, State, and Territory.
acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds.
13,700 97	12,111 53	7,524 51	8,525 92	7,574 23	65,097 15
25,790 32	29,314 21	29,810 69	37,019 56	37,619 67	227,861 37
21,025 44	28,894 55	25,003 98	28,013 47	28,095 91	218,099 28
19,723 71	13,366 44	10,285 96	15,074 93	19,585 52	117,337 10
16,359 00	10,625 12	24,389 00	28,303 82	35,477 99	163,585 17
17,994 76	16,128 25	17,030 89	14,186 45	21,664 32	167,655 91
5,325 79	2,383 82	2,451 54	2,323 62	2,405 57	39,526 25
23,012 62	20,965 10	34,506 74	32,345 60	23,793 19	406,105 50
141,932 61	133,789 02	151,003 31	165,793 37	176,216 40	1,405,267 73
5,943 25	10,720 74	14,095 16	10,486 11	20,861 03	155,873 59
13,368 04	13,154 65	14,017 71	18,401 04	26,495 34	154,872 44
52,644 07	71,167 35	66,024 24	67,457 84	89,861 94	941,074 93
86,912 17	103,106 92	113,341 85	153,354 57	203,049 48	897,489 68
3,403 18	2,041 06	2,212 25	1,113 25	6,259 72	19,839 06
162,270 71	200,190 72	209,691 21	250,812 81	346,527 51	2,169,149 70
1,357 63	2,086 87	3,340 57	4,512 91	8,143 78	30,746 52
711 22	1,901 28	2,256 54	3,415 72	6,380 57	21,683 62
5,748 43	6,584 93	8,398 66	18,829 17	28,602 10	128,194 61
895 36	1,472 61	1,743 64	3,591 77	19,405 48	39,795 31
10,323 76	12,915 63	9,466 69	20,537 22	47,221 45	137,733 27
26,767 88	56,122 41	33,398 97	45,206 12	86,492 35	309,047 11
45,804 28	81,083 73	58,605 07	96,092 91	196,245 73	667,200 44
18,519 50	14,532 78	27,040 41	22,822 56	24,499 62	213,983 23
28,481 65	30,968 08	62,798 02	42,943 41	40,255 76	345,484 21
18,333 90	9,701 44	26,127 07	42,078 87	54,936 56	151,177 84
5,217 09	3,314 73	3,724 67	6,046 94	5,309 32	81,080 62
15,255 85	- -	35,380 36	33,256 34	27,544 38	131,780 42
85,807 99	58,517 03	155,070 53	147,148 12	152,545 64	923,506 32
26,749 57	17,420 08	6,257 28	19,824 24	15,877 56	200,103 03
52,158 62	35,373 37	48,140 38	85,391 30	66,905 05	474,728 24
20,859 79	6,665 22	4,797 04	1,804 70	1,919 02	142,891 50
88,676 27	86,648 05	15,180 71	56,590 30	12,905 59	542,930 23
12,473 28	1,609 28	23,694 53	4,202 10	22,593 88	98,401 78
200,917 53	147,716 00	98,078 94	167,812 64	120,201 10	1,459,054 78

STATEMI

OFFICES.	Half year of 1820.	1821.	1822.	1
	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	ac
Washington - -	1,670 46	23,765 47	10,147 06	4,
Augusta, late Jackson c.h.	- -	- -	- -	-
Mount Salus - -	- -	- -	- -	26
Mississippi	1,670 46	23,765 47	10,147 06	31
New Orleans - -	- -	- -	80,091 22	
Opelousas - -	632 55	640 50	8,386 07	
Ouachita - -	- -	516 82	2,352 47	
St. Helena - -	- -	-	- -	-
Louisiana	632 55	1,157 32	90,829 66	1
Detroit - -	2,860 32	7,444 39	17,359 38	30
Monroe - -	- -	- -	- -	3
Michigan	2,860 32	7,444 39	17,359 38	34
Batesville - -	- -	- -	22,593 54	1
Little Rock - -	- -	560 00	567 13	
Arkansas	- -	560 00	23,160 67	2
Tallahassee - -	- -	- -	- -	-
St. Augustine -	- -	- -	- -	-
Florida	- -	- -	- -	-
Grand Total in all the States and Territories	303,404 09	781,213 32	801,226 18	653

tinued.

	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	Totals in each Office, State, and Territory.
	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds.	acres. hds.
2	10,661 02	7,441 75	7,326 83	6,419 88	7,238 78	89,115 73
0	703 80	961 07	399 85	633 20	608 36	4,626 28
2	75,200 48	74,019 55	53,022 83	61,647 28	438 17	450,781 81
4	86,565 30	82,422 37	60,749 51	68,700 36	98,285 31	544,523 82
	400 00	597 09	- -	- -	320 00	81,757 13
	- -	4,505 12	1,971 23	1,842 85	7,319 28	29,081 57
	160 07	14,082 66	4,504 22	2,283 18	20,309 08	44,928 64
	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,072 01	3,072 01
	560 07	19,184 87	6,475 45	4,126 03	31,020 37	158,839 35
	92,332 55	47,125 13	34,805 45	17,433 72	23,329 48	334,780 91
	14,420 08	12,236 83	7,604 60	9,462 07	44,530 78	108,428 32
	106,752 63	59,361 96	42,410 05	26,895 79	67,860 26	443,209 23
	5,855 56	5,018 77	2,165 81	1,868 21	2,003 84	43,073 28
	1,938 94	8,333 43	1,890 17	1,167 25	677 36	16,826 08
9	7,794 50	13,352 20	4,055 98	3,035 46	2,681 20	59,899 36
	55,056 07	52,464 36	140,587 71	35,182 87	53,276 49	336,567 50
	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	55,056 07	52,464 36	140,587 71	35,182 87	53,276 49	336,567 50
	893,461 69	848,082 26	926,727 76	965,600 36	1,244,860 01	8,167,218 23

IY DEPARTMENT,

General Land Office, 30th November, 1830.

ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Commissioner.

E.

ESTIMATE of the private land claims confirmed by the laws of United States.

LOUISIANA—SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

There have been confirmed in this district about 2,040 claims. No patent certificates have been received at this office, and consequently no patents have been issued. Some of the township plats have been received during this year: the surveying is progressing, and we may reasonably expect that patents will be demanded for many claims before long.

LOUISIANA—SOUTHWESTERN AND NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

In these districts there have been confirmed about 3,270 claims. Eight cases have been patented, and about 400 certificates, received during this year, are now in the office for patenting. The greater portion of these districts has been surveyed, and the certificates for most of the claims must be expected in a short time.

LOUISIANA—ST. HELENA DISTRICT.

There have been confirmed in this district about 3,100 claims. Nearly the whole of this district has been surveyed, and plats returned; and the office has been informed that the land officers have commenced making out their patent certificates. It is reasonable to suppose that upwards of 2,000 may be forwarded in less than one year from this time.

MISSISSIPPI—WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

The claims confirmed in this district amount to 1,100; of this number between 50 and 60 have been patented. The whole were surveyed many years ago; but a part of the district is now re-surveying, to correct former errors. What prevents the claimants from forwarding the certificates for patents is not known.

MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, ST. STEPHEN'S, AND AUGUSTA DISTRICTS.

Within these districts there have been confirmed about 700 claims. No more than 15 or 20 have been patented; but, as a great part of the surveying has been executed, most of the certificates may be expected during the next year.

FLORIDA.

In this Territory there have been confirmed upwards of 1,300 claims. No patent certificates have been forwarded. Many of the claims have been surveyed, for which the certificates should have been transmitted ere this. The surveying of the rest is progressing, and we must calculate upon receiving many demands for patents during the next year.

In Missouri and Arkansas upwards of 3,500 claims have been confirmed exclusive of the 80,000 acres confirmed by the Arkansas court on forged papers. *Rather more* than 500 claims have been patented; and, as there i

probability that the surveys of the whole may be completed this sea-
early next year, the certificates can shortly be granted for all these
It is known that at least 900 patent certificates have been issued
recorder, which have not been presented for patents in consequence
attention of the parties interested.

INDIANA—VINCENNES DISTRICT.

have been confirmed in this district about 900 claims, of which
have been patented; and, as they are all surveyed, nothing but the
ce of the parties prevents the issuing of patent certificates for all
ims.
claims confirmed in Illinois and Michigan, it would be difficult to
number have been confirmed: a large portion of them have, how-
patented; but, as they have all been surveyed, patents can at any
emanded for those not patented, which must amount to several
n number.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

these claims have been patented; others have been lately located,
e certificates to be issued, while there are some yet unlocated.
number of reservations made by the several treaties has not been
, but they amount to several hundreds, and, especially in cases of
c., involve more labor than the ordinary cases of private claims.
ce to a published abstract of the late Choctaw treaty, it will be
rovision is made for granting about 1,700 reserves, exclusive of
granted to such Indians as may cultivate a certain number of
few years, and to the several members of their families.

F.

STATEMENT in relation to the indexing of the Private Land Claim

Indexes in favor of the present claimants have been made out in the following cases:

St. Helena district	Claims,	3,65
Jackson Court-house district	"	1,01
Missouri and Arkansas	"	3,64
In Louisiana districts	"	2,76
In Florida	"	2,11
Total number indexed to the present claimants	"	13,19

Claims not indexed.

Michigan claims	1,24
Indiana do.	1,40
Illinois do.	3,06
Missouri and Arkansas claims	3,11
Mississippi (Washington district)	1,80
Louisiana districts	4,64
St. Stephen's district	36
Total number to be indexed to the present claimants	15,66
Total number of names of original claimants to be indexed	28,85

To enable the office to give the information respecting private claim which is often required, it is necessary that the above claims should also b indexed to the *original* claimants.

It is also very important, where a claim once rejected has been subse quently revived and confirmed, or again rejected, that references should b made on the reports to all the other proceedings respecting that claim.

The labor that will be required in making these references will be very great, but cannot be correctly estimated.

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB'S REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 30, 1830.

n comformity with the instructions of the War Department of the ugust last, I submit the following statements and returns:
tatement exhibiting the organization of the Army, marked A.
eturn of the actual state of the Army, marked B.
eturn exhibiting the strength of the eastern department, designat- osts and garrisons, marked C.
eturn exhibiting the strength of the western department, designat- posts and garrisons, marked D.
general map of reference, exhibiting the relative situations of the posts occupied by the troops, marked E.*
statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the Army, 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1830, marked F.
estimate of funds required for the recruiting service for the year rked G.
estimate of the expenses of the head quarters of the Army, for the l, marked H.
rmy continues to maintain its character for discipline and efficiency.
rts of the Inspectors General and of the Colonels of artillery re- he garrisons and arsenals which they have visited to be in good

A.

ORGANIZATION of the Army of the United States, November, 1830.

	Major General.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant General.	Inspector Generals.	Quartermaster General.	Quartermasters.	Commissary General Subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surg. on General.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Paymaster General.	Paymasters.	Commissary General Purchases.	Assistant Engineer.	Military Storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Sergeant Majors.	Q. M. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal Musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlistment of men for Ordnance.	Privates.	Total Commissioned.	Total Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers and Privates.	Aggregate.
General Staff,	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	45	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corps of Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topographical Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
2d Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
3d Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
4th Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	-	-	27	-	378	48	497	545
supernumerary for Ordnance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	4	56	60

in the mean time, circumstances may arise which would place us in
kward predicament; for, if our strong holds should fall into the
an enterprising enemy, bringing with him the necessary means for
g their defence, the works will become, instead of our protection,
of our annoyance. It appears from the report of the Ordnance
nt of November 30th, 1829, that the usual annual appropriation
ndred thousand dollars would not complete the armament of the
ications short of twenty years, while most of the works will have
pleted in 1832.

ny intention to have noticed, in this report, the evil consequences
from the allowance of ardent spirits to the troops, as a part of
ration, but your late order, directing the abolishment of the issue
rtion of the ration, has anticipated all my wishes in that regard.
sanguine hopes are entertained that, as soon as the excessive use of
rits can be restrained, the most happy result may be anticipated in
ation of the physical and moral condition of the rank and file
ny.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MACOMB,

Major General, Commanding the Army of the U. S.

Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

B.

GENERAL RETURN of the Army of the United States, 1830.

	Major General.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant General.	Inspector Generals.	Quartermaster General.	Quartermasters.	Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon General.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Paymaster General.	Paymasters.	Commissary Gen. of Purchases.	Assistant Engineer.	Military Storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Brevet Second Lieutenants.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers and Privates.	Aggregate.	REMARKS.
General Staff - -	-	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	
Medical Staff - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54	
Pay Department -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	
Purchasing Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	
Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	-	6	6	4	27	-	27	
Topographical Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	-	10	
1st Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	6	54	452	506	
2d Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	7	54	410	462	
3d Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	7	55	429	483	
4th Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18	18	6	54	414	468	
Supernumerary of Ordnance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	56	60	
Aggregate of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	40	72	72	26	221	1,761	1,978	

3d Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	39	510	460
4th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10	10	8	41	419	450
5th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10	10	9	42	409	
6th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
7th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
Aggregate of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	70	70	70	58	289	3,060	3,346
Recruits & unattached Soldiers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	503
Grand Aggregate	-	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	8	45	1	14	1	1	2	11	12	19	120	148	148	88	627	5,324	5,951

HEAD QUARTERS,
WASHINGTON, *Nov. 20th*, 1830.
ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General*
Commanding the Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Nov. 20th*, 1830.
R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

NOTE.

The Major and one Captain of the 2d, and one 1st Lieutenant of the 3d regiment of *artillery*; the Major of the 5th, one Captain of the 4th, and one of the *7th regiments of infantry* (being staff officers) are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments, because they are reported and included in the "aggregate" of the General Staff.

C.

POSITION and distribution of the troops of the Eastern Department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, 1830.

Number.	POSTS.	REGIMENTS.	Number of companies.	SITUATION.	NAMES OF PERMANENT COMMANDANTS OF POSTS.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Brady	Fifth Regiment of Infantry	2	Sault St. Marie, Mich.Ty.	Captain Wilcox	7	111	118
2	Fort Mackinac	Fifth Regiment of Infantry	2	Michilimackinac	Lieut. Col. Cutler	7	104	111
3	Fort Howard	Fifth Regiment of Infantry	4	Green Bay	Colonel Lawrence	13	206	219
4	Fort Dearborn	Fifth Regiment of Infantry	2	Head of Lake Michigan	Brevet Major F wle	6	89	95
5	Fort Gratiot	Second Regiment of Infantry	2	Outlet of Lake Huron	Brevet Major Thompson	6	108	114
6	Fort Niagara	Second Regiment of Infantry	2	New York	Major Whistler	7	77	84
7	Madison Barracks	Second Regiment of Infantry	2	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Lieut Col. Cummings	7	101	108
8	Hancock Barracks	Second Regiment of Infantry	4	Holton Plantation, Maine	Brevet Major Clarke	12	173	185
9	Fort Sullivan	Third Regiment of Artillery	1	Eastport, Maine	Captain Childs	5	47	52
10	Fort Preble	Third Regiment of Artillery	1	Portland, Maine	Captain McClintock	5	54	59
11	Fort Constitution	Third Regiment of Artillery	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	Captain Ansart	5	43	48
12	Fort Independence	Third Regiment of Artillery	3	Boston, Massachusetts	Captain Fraser	15	139	154
13	Fort Wolcott	Third Regiment of Artillery	1	Newport, Rhode Island	Brevet Major Lomax	5	51	56
14	Fort Trumbull	Third Regiment of Artillery	2	New London, Conn.	Captain Thruston	10	95	105
15	Military Academy	Detachment	-	West Point, New York	Brevet Lieut. Col. Thayer	1	52	53
16	Fort Columbus	Fourth Regiment of Artillery	4	New York, New York	Brevet Lieut. Col. [illegible]	21	[illegible]	218

24	Fort Moultrie	Second Regiment of Artillery	2	Charleston, S. C.	Brevet Major [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	85
25	Augusta Arsenal*	Detachment	-	Augusta, Georgia	Brevet Lt. Col. Fanning	1	20	21
26	Fort Marion	Second Regiment of Artillery	1	St. Augustine, Florida	Brevet Major Gates	5	46	51
			50			219	2,457	2,676

HEAD QUARTERS,
Washington, November 20, 1830.

ALEX. MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. commanding the Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 20, 1830.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

NOTE.

The commissioned officers reported at the several stations enumerated are not all present with the respective garrisons; some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, Military Academy, or other detached service.

* The troops which garrisoned this post are temporarily detached to the Cherokee nation.

C.

POSITION and distribution of the troops of the Eastern Department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, 1830.

Number.	POSTS.	REGIMENTS.	Number of companies.	SITUATION.	NAMES OF PERMANENT COMMANDANTS OF POSTS.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
1	Fort Brady - -	Fifth Regiment of Infantry -	2	Sault St. Marie, Mich.Ty.	Captain Wilcox -	7	111	118
2	Fort Mackinac -	Fifth Regiment of Infantry -	2	Michilimackinac - -	Lieut. Col. Cutler -	7	104	111
3	Fort Howard - -	Fifth Regiment of Infantry -	4	Green Bay - -	Colonel Lawrence -	13	206	219
4	Fort Dearborn -	Fifth Regiment of Infantry -	2	Head of Lake Michigan -	Brevet Major Fowle -	6	89	95
5	Fort Gratiot - -	Second Regiment of Infantry -	2	Outlet of Lake Huron -	Brevet Major Thompson -	6	108	114
6	Fort Niagara - -	Second Regiment of Infantry -	2	New York - -	Major Whistler - -	7	77	84
7	Madison Barracks -	Second Regiment of Infantry -	2	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. -	Lieut Col. Cummings -	7	101	108
8	Hancock Barracks -	Second Regiment of Infantry -	4	Holton Plantation, Maine	Brevet Major Clarke -	12	173	185
9	Fort Sullivan - -	Third Regiment of Artillery -	1	Eastport, Maine - -	Captain Childs - -	5	47	52
10	Fort Preble - -	Third Regiment of Artillery -	1	Portland, Maine - -	Captain McClintock -	5	54	59
11	Fort Constitution -	Third Regiment of Artillery -	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	Captain Ansart -	5	43	48
12	Fort Independence -	Third Regiment of Artillery -	3	Boston, Massachusetts -	Captain Fraser - -	15	139	154
13	Fort Wolcott - -	Third Regiment of Artillery -	1	Newport, Rhode Island -	Brevet Major Lomax -	5	51	56
14	Fort Trumbull -	Third Regiment of Artillery -	2	New London, Conn. -	Captain Thruston -	10	95	105
15	Military Academy -	Detachment - - -	-	West Point, New York -	Brevet Lieut. Col. Thayer	1	52	53
16	Fort Columbus -	Fourth Regiment of Artillery -	4	New York, New York	Brevet Lieut. Col. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 20, 1830.

STATEMENT showing the whole number of Recruits enlisted in the Army, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1830.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Lieut. Colonel J. H. Vose, 3d Infantry, Superintendent.

At Albany, N. Y.	167	
Bangor, Me.	45	
Boston, Mass.	96	
Baltimore, Md.	52	
New York, N. Y.	302	
Philadelphia, Pa.	69	
Richmond, Va.	28	
Rochester, N. Y.	161	
Whitehall, N. Y.	85	
		1005

REGIMENTS.

The First Artillery,	50	
Second Artillery,	32	
Third Artillery,	65	
Fourth Artillery,	79	
		226
First Infantry,	12	
Second Infantry,	62	
Third Infantry,	54	
Fourth Infantry,	85	
Fifth Infantry,	26	
Sixth Infantry,	27	
Seventh Infantry,	24	
		290
Detachment at West Point,	11	
Ordinance Depots,	3	
Detachment of Orderlies, Washington,	3	
		17
Total number enlisted,		1538

Amount of funds advanced, from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1830, on account of the recruiting service, $31,325 93

Amount of the above sum accounted for within the same period, 27,210 60

Balance in the hands of recruiting officers on the 30th of September last $4,115 33

Respectfully submitted,

R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

Major General A. MACOMB,
Commander in Chief U. S. Army.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 19, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from the War Department of the 7th August, I have the honor to present the following report and statements, relative to the operations of this Department during the year ending on the 30th September last.

1. FORTIFICATIONS.

The construction of the several fortifications enumerated in my last annual report has been actively and successfully continued.

Fort Hamilton, in the harbor of New York, and Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend, will, in a few months, be ready to receive their garrisons; and the tower at Bayou Dupré, near New Orleans, is completed, and was, on the 31st July last, reported to receive a guard.

Of the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications, the balance of last years' appropriation, and about $7,000 of that of the present year, have been drawn from the Treasury, to be applied chiefly to repairs at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Columbus and Bedloe's island, New York; Fort Delaware, Delaware river; Forts McHenry and Washington, Maryland; Fort Moultrie, South Carolina; and Fort Wood, Louisiana. A small portion of that sum has also been applied to defray the expenses of the Board of Engineers for fortifications, and those incident to a resolution of the Senate, relative to an examination of sites for an armory on the western waters, a report on which was presented to the Senate at the last session of Congress.

2. CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. *Huron River, Ohio.*—The western pier at the entrance of this river having been completed, there remains to construct only a part of the eastern pier, about 60 yards in extent, across the outer bar. The depth of water in the channel of entrance has increased to nine feet at the shallowest part.

2. *Black River, Ohio.*—At the mouth of this river, about 300 yards of pier work have been constructed during the past year, the effect of which has been such as to warrant the most favorable anticipations from the completion of the proposed plan.

3. *Cleaveland Harbor, Ohio.*—This harbor, at the mouth of Cuyahog river, which is of great importance to the navigation of lake Erie, as being the outlet of the Ohio canal, has been greatly improved by the works erected for removing the obstructions at its entrance, and it will now admit the largest class of vessels which navigate the lake. To secure this advantage, a further extension of the western pier into deep water is required.

4. *Grand River, Ohio.*—The piers at the mouth of this river sustained some damages from having been left in an unfinished state, as mentioned in

st annual report, for want of funds to complete them during the year
in consequence of which, the appropriation made this year for their
tion has not been sufficient to effect that object. These works, like
ers of a similar character on the lake shore, have been productive of
provement in the navigation which was to be benefitted by them.

htabula Creek, Ohio.—The operation of dredging a channel through
t the mouth of this creek has been continued with success during
year. In order to render the entrance more accessible, it is propos-
er to extend the piers which form the channel, and an estimate for
pose has been submitted to you.

nnecut Creek, Ohio.—To the piers at the mouth of this creek,
ere commenced last year, there has been added a length of 358 yards
ork, the effect of which, and of the dam across the former outlet,
manifested by an increased depth of the channel, which has now
ater.

que Isle Bay, Pennsylvania.—The improvement of the channel of
into this harbor still continues, and there is now not less than nine
on the bar. The object of the estimate presented this year is to
means of repairing damages sustained, during a gale last winter,
constructed by the State of Pennsylvania.

kirk Harbor, New York.—In completing the pier constructed as
ter to protect this harbor, and securing it against the injury to be
led from leaving it, during the winter, in an unfinished state, the
xceeded, by about $700, the appropriation for this year; and that
herefore, required to pay the arrearages due on account of the

ffalo Harbor, New York.—During the past year the south pier and
ming the entrance to this harbor, have been completed to within
of their intended termination on the pier head proposed to be con-
as a foundation for a beacon.

lock Rock Harbor, New York.—The pier and mole enclosing the
ide of this harbor have been completed; but the cost of the work
ng the last year has exceeded, by about $1,800, the amount of the
tion. This expenditure was considered absolutely necessary, in or-
oid jeopardizing the safety of the whole work, by leaving an impor-
of it in an unfinished state.

egard to the three harbors last named, viz: those of Dunkirk, Buffalo,
k Rock, it is proper to remark that their protection is not completed
nstruction of the works already commenced; but, as appropriations
maining works at these and other points were contained in a bill
s passed at the last session of Congress, but did not become a law,
is taken of them in the estimate for next year.

nesee River, New York.—To the piers designed to facilitate the
into this river, there has been added, during the last year, a length
270 yards; and they will have been extended, by the close of this
s far as the means afforded will allow. The benefit of the works,
ncomplete, is already felt by those engaged in navigating lake

g Sodus Bay, New York.—The first appropriation for improving
nce into this bay having been applied to constructing a portion of
on the western side of the bay, a corresponding pier on the eastern

the excavations not having the depth required by contract, no pay
were made to the contractor prior to the 30th September.

32. *Pass au Heron, Alabama.*—The machinery employed in the op
tions at this pass having been much injured in a gale last autumn, it w
until late in the summer that the work could be resumed. The engi
anticipates the opening of the pass by the 1st of December.

33. *Pascagoula River, Mississippi.*—About 5,000 cubic yards of
have been removed from the bar at the mouth of this river. The oper
were suspended on the 15th of August, the prevalence of easterly w
rendering it impracticable to continue them in such an exposed situation
the dredging machine was transferred for a time to Pass au Heron.

34. *Red River, Louisiana.*—The operation of opening a channel
the Great Raft of Red river has been commenced, since my last annua
port, on the section of the river at the upper part of the Raft, between the
let of Red Bayou and Clear lake, a distance of about 19 miles, 12 of w
have been cleared out and rendered navigable for boats.

35. *Mississippi River.*—The steamboat and other machine boat
ployed on this river have operated, during the past year, between the m
of the Missouri and Bayou Sarah, a distance of more than 1,600 mil
removing snags and fallen timber; and a large force has been, at seve
times, engaged in cutting snags from the sand bars that are dry at low w
and, at some points, in cutting the timber from the shores of the river, to
vent the formation of new snags. By means of the steamboat alone,
than 2,000 snags have been removed from the channel between the p
above designated.

36. *Ohio River.*—The work at the Grand Chain has been actively ca
on during the low stage of the water; and the Superintendent reports th
the dangerous rocks in the Chain have been removed by blasting, and h
prepared to designate the channel thus formed.

The operations on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers were carefully inspe
last summer, by an officer of the Corps of Engineers, whose report is h
favorable as to the skill and industry of the Superintendent.

37. *Cumberland Road in Ohio, West of Zanesville.*—For this b
of the national road, the annual report of its condition on the 30th of
tember last is not yet received, which precludes the possibility of st
what its condition was at that time; but, from an inspection report ma
August last, it is stated that the arrangements adopted by the Superinte
for its progress were judicious, and conducted with zeal, and that th
structions of the Department in relation to it were strictly observed.

38. *Cumberland Road in Indiana.*—Under the contracts of last
this road has been opened and grubbed the whole distance throug
State, and the operation of grading it is now in progress. Stone
scarce, bricks and wood will be chiefly used in the construction o
bridges and culverts, which will not be commenced until next year.

39. *Cumberland Road in Illinois.*—Contracts have been made for
ing and grubbing this road between the eastern boundary of the State
Vandalia, a distance of 66 miles, of which the 59 miles east of Va
are to be finished by the close of this year; the remainder by the 1st of A
1831. The contracts are made on very low terms, involving an expend
of about $11,000.

Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.—The contracts which made last year for constructing the unfinished parts of this road, between and the 64th mile, have been in most cases complied with, as anticiin my last report, a few quarter-mile sections only remaining to be leted. Under the appropriation for 1830, contracts have been made ntinuing the road to the 86th mile, before the 15th July, 1831.

Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, Michigan.—The construction miles of this road, which, as reported last year, was contracted for in has been completed, with the exception of some repairs, which the conrs are bound to make; and to cover the expense of which, 10 per cent. e value of work done is reserved. Farther contracts have been also for continuing the road to the end of the 32d mile from Detroit, being at an extension as the funds will authorize.

Road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan.—The progress made in nstruction of this road is nearly the same as that on the fort Gratiot 17½ miles having been completed, and contracts made for continuing rk to the end of the 1st quarter of the 33d mile.

Road from Detroit to Maumee, Michigan.—Is completed; a baof $14 75 remains due to the Superintendent, as stated in the general te for 1831.

SURVEYS ORDERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OR RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

surveys for which appropriations were made at the 2d session of the Congress, and which are enumerated in my last annual report, were eted and reported to Congress during the last winter.

survey of the Wabash river, with a view to improving its navigation, examination of certain proposed sites for bridges over the Ohio river, been made; but the officer charged with these surveys having been nerily assigned to other duty, his reports on these subjects are not yet leted.

pursuance of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on h April last, a survey of the obstructions to the navigation of the Dela- and Raritan rivers, about the proposed points of junction with a canal New Jersey, has been made, and the maps and report are in prepara-

act appropriating funds for the location of a canal across the peninf Florida was passed too late in the season to permit of any thing beone towards effecting the object before this autumn, when arrangements made for commencing the survey.

4. SURVEYS UNDER THE ACT OF 30th APRIL, 1824.

der this head the following surveys have been in progress during the ier of this year:

Surveys with a view to connect the waters of lake Champlain with of the Connecticut river, by the valleys of Onion and Wills rivers, ont.

Survey with a view to unite the Connecticut and Pemigewassett, by alley of the Oliverian, New Hampshire.

Survey of a canal route from Taunton to Weymouth, Massachusetts.

4. Survey of the Connecticut river, with a view to the improveme its navigation by canals or otherwise.

5. Survey of a route for a rail road from Catskill to Canajoharie, I York

6. Surveys with a view to connect the waters of lakes Erie and M gan with those of the Ohio, Indiana.

7. Survey of a route for a canal from lake Michigan to the Illinois r Illinois.

8. Survey of the falls of the Ohio at Louisville.

The field work of all these surveys is completed, except those of Taunton and Weymouth canal, and of the lake Michigan and Illinois c the completion of the latter was prevented by the illness of the engi employed on it.

At the request of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners, a topogr eal engineer has been associated with engineers appointed by them to r certain examinations concerning the best mode of crossing the Alleg summit of the Pennsylvania canal. The Baltimore and Susquehannah Road Company have been likewise aided in their surveys by some of officers of this Department.

5. THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,

After completing the duties on which it was engaged at the date of last report, has been occupied chiefly in preparing a plan and estimat improving the navigation of the Tennessee river, at the Muscle and Co shoals.

6. MILITARY ACADEMY.

For the condition of this institution, and the measures required for it ther improvement, I beg leave to refer you to the very full report mad the Board of Visiters, at the last general examination.

7. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

On the several resolutions of Congress, and other subjects, from ti time referred to this office, I have had the honor to make special rep The map of the United States, required by the House of Representat for the use of the Committee on Commerce, is in progress, and nearly pleted.

The resolution of the House of Representatives, requiring a survey near the outlet of lake Champlain, with a view to preparing a project o fence for that part of the frontier, has not been complied with, in consequ of the unsettled state of the question of boundary between the United S and Canada, at that point.

A lithographic press for the War Department, for the purchase of w an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, having beer tached to this office, has been used in printing maps, circulars, &c.

The completion of several of the fortifications now under construction ing near at hand, it is respectfully recommended that arrangements be m for continuing the system of defence by commencing others. An estin

the funds that will be required for these and other new objects will be submitted to you.

The fiscal concerns of the Engineer Department are fully exhibited in the annexed statements, A and B.

Statement C shows the fortifications remaining to be constructed, in order to complete the projected system of defence of the sea-board.

Respectfully submitted,

C. GRATIOT,
Brig. Gen. & Chief Engineer.

To the Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

TABLE A.

Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer Department, for th within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stat amounts expended upon the several works under construction.

Designation of the appropriations, and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 18 whence derived. From appropriations for 1830.	From balance of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, & those remaining in the hands of Agents on the 30th September 1829, & amounts refunded, &c.	Agg ava
FORTIFICATIONS.			
Fort Adams,	100,000 00	21,631 35	121
Hamilton,	86,000 00	25,926 74	111
Monroe,	100,000 00	21,489 94	121
Calhoun,	100,000 00	43,293 04	143
Macon,	60,000 00	22,487 04	82
Oak island,	60,000 00	23,401 86	83
Fortifications at Charleston S. C.	25,000 00	89,920 70	114
at Savannah, Georgia,	-	94,738 26	94
at Mobile point, Alabama,	90,000 00	27,648 85	117
at Pensacola, Florida,	130,000 00	57,956 18	187
Fort Jackson, Louisiana,	85,000 00	17,114 77	102
Battery at the Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana,	-	124 72	
Tower at the Bayou Dupre, Louisiana,	-	16,701 04	16
Repairs at fort Delaware,	-	10,073 78	10
Repairs at fort Lafayette,	-	21,266 64	21
Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor,	-	7,552 85	7
Purchase of a site for a fort at Cockspur island, Georgia,	5,000 00	-	5
Contingencies of fortifications,	10,000 00	10,283 69	20
For building a wharf at Fort Delaware,	-	2,000 00	2
For the security of the Pea Patch island; for the construction of a new water-tank, and for gravelling the parade at fort Delaware,	41,321 14	-	41
	892,321 14	513,631 45	1,405
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.			
Making the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville, in Ohio, and surveying and locating the same to the seat of Government of Missouri,	-	52,566 40	52
Making the Cumberland road westwardly from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio.	100,000 00	99,638 63	199
Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road, through the State of Indiana,	60,000 00	49,200 00	109
Opening, grading, and bridging the Cumberland road, in the State of Illinois,	40,000 00	-	40

TABLE A.

ding 30th September, 1830, in which the Funds which had accrued counted for, by showing their application; and showing, also, the

Amount available accounted for.					
t applied, responding accounts ered and ed to the Septem- 1830.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1829.	Balances in the hands of Agents on the 1st October, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, & corresponding with the aggregate available.	Cost of the several works on the 30th September, 1830.	Remarks.
,719 48	29,400 00	24,511 87	121,631 35	507,394 94	
,365 63	20,750 00	-	113,115 63	446,599 86	Due the Agent $1,188 89.
,488 55	17,250 00	1,771 39	121,489 94	1,559,949 64	
,889 81	8,000 00	10,403 23	143,293 04	1,052,948 81	
,802 79	8,400 00	3,604 25	82,487 04	227,475 41	
,694 93	-	7,706 93	83,401 86	279,383 90	
,805 57	66,469 00	3,846 33	114,920 70	54,754 40	
,580 44	60,830 00	14,547 82	94,758 26	24,622 18	Accts for 2d &3d qr. not received.
,219 80	22,250 00	22,179 67	117,648 85	763,649 08	Do. 3d qr. not rec.
,227 50	7,000 00	19,678 68	187,956 18	228,459 30	
,221 55	13,192 00	18,701 22	102,114 77		
124 72	-	-	124 72	96,447 80	
,668 51	-	2,032 53	16,701 04	14,668 51	
,073 78	-	-	10,073 78		
,316 25	786 70	5,163 69	21,266 64		
,507 77	-	45 08	7,552 85	62,638 00	
,000 00	-	-	5,000 00		
,540 58	4,517 68	225 43	20,283 69		
,000 00	-	-	2,000 00		
,040 18	16,321 14	12,959 82	41,321 14		
597 02	277,166 52	147,377 94	1,407,141 48		
566 40	-	-	52,566 40	605,000 00	
453 12	81,787 18	398 33	199,638 63	117,813 49	
,987 00	73,000 00	-	109,987 00	37,787 00	Due the Agents $787,
439 13	38,000 00	1,560 87	40,000 00	439 13	

TABLE A.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations, and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 18: whence derived.		
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balance of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, & those remaining in the hands of Agents on the 30th September, 1829, & amounts refunded, &c.	Aggr avail
Repairing bridges, walls, and other works, on the Cumberland road, east of Wheeling,	15,000 00	77,885 26	92,
Making a road from Detroit to Maumee of lake Erie,	-	1,507 76	1,
Making a road from Detroit to Chicago, M. T.	8,000 00	10,699 32	18,
Making a road from Detroit to Saganaw bay,	7,000 00	7,792 73	14,
Making a road from Detroit to fort Gratiot,	7,000 00	13,014 50	20,
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,	50,000 00	80,081 11	130,
Improving the navigation of the Red river at the part of it called the Raft,	-	26,646 75	24,
Deeping the bar at the mouth of Pascagoula river,	-	24,223 61	24,
Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, Florida,	2,080 00	3,000 00	5,
Deeping the inland passage or present channel for navigation between the St. John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, Ga.,	1,500 00	13,045 25	14,
Improving the harbor of St. Mark's, Florida,	10,000 00	6,500 00	16,
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile,	-	9,335 31	9,
Improving the harbor of Mobile,	-	20,556 80	20,
Removing of shoals forming obstructions to the navigation near Ocracock inlet, N. C.	-	40,783 13	40,
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, between the town of Wilmington and its mouth, North Carolina,	25,688 00	19,143 75	44,
Removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of the Merrimack river, Massachusetts,	3,506 72	4,349 86	7,
Removing obstructions of the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio,	-	4,588 38	4,
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio,	-	1,176 45	1,
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio,	1,880 36	1,014 60	2,
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio,	5,563 18	2,657 47	8,
Improving Cleaveland harbor, Ohio,	1,786 56	6,091 53	7,
Removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio,	8,559 77	78 08	8,
Improving navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio,	6,135 65	3,699 34	9,
Building piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, New York,	-	10,150 69	10,
Building a pier at Buffalo, New York,	15,488 00	1,016 68	16,
Erecting piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, New York,	1,342 75	427 32	1,
Extending pier at Black Rock harbor, N. Y.	3,198 00	3,723 39	6,

TABLE A.—Continued.

Amount available accounted for.					
pplied, ponding ccounts ed and to the September 1830.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1829.	Balances in the hands of Agents, on the 1st October, 1829.	Aggregate accounted for, & corresponding with the aggregate available.	Cost of the several works on the 30th September, 1830.	Remarks.
1 64	-	883 62	92,885 26	-	Due superintendent $14 74.
2 50	-	-	1,522 50	37,914 74	
8 54	8,900 00	1,978 30 282 48	18,699 32	33,739 22	
9 26	7,000 00	1,333 47	14,792 73	8,666 53	
8 58	7,000 00	3,895 92	20,014 50	11,104 08	
3 43	42,741 03	46,356 65	130,081 11	166,917 58	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
8 57	7,076 00	6,812 18	24,646 75	11,111 82	
4 07	15,900 00	659 54	24,223 61	8,940 46	Accounts 3d qr. not received.
	-	5,000 00	5,000 00	-	
44 00	1,501 25	-	14,545 25	13,498 75	
41 15	11,500 00	658 85	16,500 00	4,341 15	
68 69	6,050 00	816 62	9,335 31	11,133 38	Acct's 3dqr not rec.
22 58	18,421 22	613 00	20,556 80	10,965 78	Do 3d qr. not rec'd
15 15	2,200 00	12,297 98	40,783 13	26,502 92	
18 09	21,428 00	1,385 66	44,831 75	22,875 40	
69 38	506 72	580 48	7,856 58	34,826 08	
72 41	-	215 97	4,588 38	21,132 48	
44 16	-	132 29	1,176 45	6,342 97	
94 59	-	37	2,894 96	17,505 61	
33 03	-	-	8,433 03	21,530 67	Due Ag't $212 38.
80 83	865 56	631 70	7,878 09	22,466 59	
56 68	519 77	661 40	8,637 85	14,858 35	
47 34	435 65	552 00	9,734 99	12,648 14	
150 59	10	-	10,150 69	50,403 93	
912 22	-	1,592 46	16,504 68	63,101 32	
904 25	-	-	1,904 25	19,318 25	Due Ag't $134 18.
921 39	-	-	*6,921 39*	*33,218 49*	

TABLE A.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations, and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 183 whence derived.		
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balance of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, & those remaining in the hands of Agents on the 30th September 1829, & amounts refunded, &c.	Aggr avail
Removing obstructions at the entrance of Big Sodus bay, New York,	15,280 00	5,104 51	20,
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York,	13,335 00	2,832 05	16,
Removing obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebeck river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, Maine,	5,000 00	7,500 00	12,
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, Maine,	-	2,338 54	2,
Repairing pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine,	-	5,000 00	5,
Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts,	-	30,294 66	30,
Improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts,	6,517 82	594 83	7,
Preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts,	-	3,500 00	3,
Erecting pier at the entrance of Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts,	-	84 66	
Removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket, Massachusetts,	-	12,702 56	12,
Erecting piers or other works at or near Stonington harbor, Connecticut,	16,491 67	6,922 25	23,
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Connecticut,	-	2,827 04	2,
Erecting a pier, and beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks, called Allen's rocks, in Warren river, Rhode Island,	-	415 00	
Deepening the channel leading into Presque Isle bay, and closing the breach made in the peninsula, Pennsylvania,	-	1,119 46	1,
Completing the pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay, M. T.	-	6,585 32	6,
Building piers in the river Delaware, at New-Castle, Delaware,	-	1,125 75	1,
Repairing the old piers at New Castle, Del.	-	80 51	
Repairing public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin,	-	3,177 82	3,
Repairing piers at Marcus Hook, filling up the sluice between said piers, and improving the harbor of Marcus Hook,	-	1,449 24	1,
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware river,	10,000 00	-	10,(
Preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts,	1,850 00	-	1,(
Survey of the river Thames, with a view to improve the navigation of the same, Conn.	-	20 09	

	Contingencies of fortifications	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana	-	124 72
Lt. A. H. Bowman,	Tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana	9,677 41	14,668 71
	Contingencies of fortifications	400 00	600 61
Lieut. S. Tuttle	Repairs at fort Delaware	3,000 00	10,073 78
	Preservation of the Pea Patch island, &c.	35,000 00	12,040 18
	Building wharf at fort Delaware	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Contingencies of fortifications	3,500 00	3,622 [illegible]
	Improving harbors in the river Delaware	6,600 00	9,374 20
Capt. J. L. Smith	Contingencies of fortifications	1,031 16	930 49
	Survey of the Wabash river	-	324 58
	Fort Macon	14,600 00	11,949 84
	Surveys under the act of 30th April, 1824	157 98	54 62
Lieut. George Dutton	Removing obstructions to the navigation at Ocracock inlet	26,800 00	19,679 74
Maj. T. W. Maurice	Improving Presque Isle harbor	403 25	1,121 12
	Pier at Black Rock harbor	6,753 00	6,921 39
	Piers at Buffalo harbor	15,488 00	14,912 22
	Piers at Dunkirk harbor	2,741 50	1,904 85
	Pier at La Plaisance bay	318 00	6,262 30
	Removing sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio	8,040 00	7,456 68
Lt. Col. S. Thayer	Military academy	24,172 64	26,478 43
Lt. Col. J. Anderson	Surveys under the act of 30th April, 1824	1,345 00	1,043 39
Lt. Col. J Kearney	Do do do	1,300 00	1,418 46
Major H. Bache	Do do do	1,100 00	1,091 49
	Survey of Tucker's island, New Jersey	-	23 55
	Do Stamford harbor	-	10 24
	Do Norwalk harbor	-	10 25
	Do Westbrook harbor	-	9 21
	Do Thames river	-	9 21
Major W. T. Poussin	Contingencies of fortifications	470 00	404 66

TABLE A.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations, and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1830, whence derived.		
	From appropriations for 1830.	From balance of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, & those remaining in the hands of Agents, on the 30th September 1829, & amounts refunded, &c.	Aggre availat
Survey of the harbor of Westbrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river, with a view to the improvement thereof,	-	82 33	
Survey of the harbor of Stamford, with a view to its improvement, Conn.	-	13 58	
Survey of the harbor of Norwalk, with a view to its improvement, Conn.	-	32 30	
Survey of Flat beach, alias Tucker's island, between Old and New inlet, N. J.	-	59 05	
Survey of the Wabash river between its mouth and Eel river, Indiana,	-	324 58	
Completing the survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the gulf of Mexico,	10,400 00	19 10	10,4
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys for national works, under the act of the 30th April 1824, including arrearages,	30,000 00	8,538 11	38,
	482,523 48	695,247 44	1,177,
MILITARY ACADEMY.			
For fuel, stationary, transportation, printing, postage and forage,	9,660 00		
Repairs and improvements of the buildings and grounds about the hospital at West Point,	4,310 00		
Defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Point,	1,500 00		
Hire of Qr. Master's and Adjutant's clerks; and assistant to Librarian and Professor of Chemistry,	1,092 00		
Increase of the library; subscription to military and scientific journals; and binding books,	1,500 00	11,656 24	35,
Philosophical apparatus,	1,956 00		
Models and modelling, and books on architecture for the department of engineering,	1,000 00		
Repairing mathematical instruments, and for models for drawing department,	250 00		
Apparatus pertaining to the chemical and mineral departments, materia chemica, and contingencies,	868 64		
Miscellaneous items,	1,636 00		
Incidental expenses,	400 00		
Erecting a military laboratory and workshop at West Point,	2,900 00	-	2,9
	26,672 64	11,656 24	38,

De Witt Clinton F. Harrison, jr. Jos. Shriver Thomas B. Smith	Do do do - - - -		2,050 00	3,278 58
	Surveying continuation of Cumberland road - - -		2,000 00	2,688 88
	Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor - - -		-	7,517 77
	Preservation of Deer island, do - - -		19,293 50	30,262 00
Thomas S. Knapp Valentine Giesey James Hampson	Road from Detroit to Maumee of lake Erie - - -		-	1,582 50
	Repairing Cumberland road east of Wheeling - - -		44,263 58	92,001 64
	Cumberland road east of Zanesville, in Ohio - - -			
	Do west of Zanesville, in Ohio - - -		100,112 82	117,453 12
Johnson & Milroy Wm. C. Greenup P. Grant Lot Gage G. Trumbull H. Dart Jer. Sturges H. M. Shreve A. W. Walworth J. Wright A. Wheeler M. Hubbard H. Phelps B. Palmer L. Bartlett S. Sampson Thomas Leigh	Cumberland road through Indiana - - - - -		36,200 00	36,987 00
	Do do Illinois - - - - -		2,000 00	439 13
	Removing obstructions in Kennebeck river - - -		1,500 00	1,720 32
	Improving Hyannis harbor - - - - -		6,517 82	6,407 03
	Piers at Stonington harbor - - - - -		9,028 00	10,515 74
	Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio - - -		8,575 00	8,747 34
	Improving the harbor of Mill river - - -		2,156 00	2,430 14
	Improving the navigation of Ohio and Mississippi rivers - -		46,327 00	40,983 43
	Improving Cleaveland harbor, Ohio - - -		5,100 00	6,380 83
	Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio - -		1,880 36	2,894 59
	Do do at the mouth of Cunningham creek - -		-	1,044 16
	Do do at the mouth of Ashtabula creek - -		3,428 57	4,372 41
	Do do at the mouth of Grand river - -		5,563 18	8,433 03
	Repairing pier in Kennebunk river - - - - -		1,000 00	5,000 00
	Repairing Plymouth beach - - - - -		-	2 10
	Do do - - - - -		1,850 00	1,512 55
	Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river - - - - - - - -		610 00	1,743 50
Thomas M. Clark J. H. Willis	Removing the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river - -		5,100 00	6,769 38
	Improving the navigation of the river and harbor of St. Mark's -		5,000 00	4,341 15

STATEMENT B—Continued.

NAMES.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.
G. J. Floyd	Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river - - -	$ 2,000 00	
Asa S. Bowley	Preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor -	2,300 00	$ 2,293 35
	Erecting a pier, and beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks, called "Allen's rocks," in Warren river, Rhode Island - -	-	226 44
		1,529,350 01	1,634,391 19

REMARKS.

The amount of remittances corresponds with the requisitions made by the Engineer Department. The excess of accounts rendered over the amount remitted arises from the balances in the hands of agents on the 1st of October, 1829, and from payments made at the Treasury, not requiring a formal requisition from the Engineer Department, and, therefore, not appearing on the books of the Department.

TABLE C.

ing the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Philip, Louisiana - - - -	$ 77,810 79
oller's Point Flats, Patapsco river - -	673,205 44
pkins, New York - - - -	420,826 14
n advance of ditto - - - -	65,162 44
'ilkin's point, New York - - -	456,845 51
rog's point, New York - - -	471,181 53
umpling's point, Rhode Island - -	759,946 57
ose island, Rhode Island - - -	82,411 74
oss west passage, Narragansett roads -	205,000 00
efence of Boston harbor:	
George's island - - - -	458,000 00
Nantasket head - - - -	539,000 00
in advance of ditto - - - -	79,000 00
t No. 2 in advance of ditto - - -	32,000 00
t No 1 (on Hog island) in advance of ditto -	29,000 00
cross Broad Sound passage - - -	140,000 00
off the summit of Gallop island - -	2,429 00
r the defence of Conanicut island, Narragan-	
y, Rhode Island - - - -	220,053 43
	$ 4,531,873 10

SECOND CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Grand Terre, in Louisiana - - -	$ 264,517 52
t Pass au Heron, bay of Mobile - -	16,677 41
Hawkins' point, Patapsco river - -	244,337 14
it. Mary's, Potomac river - - -	205,602 33
osite the Pea Patch, Delaware river - -	347,257 71
he Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York -	1,681,411 66
East Bank, do do -	1,681,411 66
le, Connecticut - - - -	31,815 83
oster, do - - - - -	27,793 34
mbull, do - - - - -	77,445 21

TABLE C—Continued.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort Griswold, Connecticut	$ 132,230 41
Fort on Fort Preble point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00
Fort on House island, do	32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem	116,000 00
Fort for Naugus head, do	35,000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead	116,000 00
Fort for Jack's point, do	96,000 00
Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina	120,000 00
Fort on Federal point, do	13,000 00
	$ 5,340,500 22

THIRD CLASS—TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.

Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
The rafts to obstruct the channel between fortress Monroe and fort Calhoun	$ 240,568 00
Fort, Craney Island Flats	258,465 1[illegible]
Fort at Newport News	244,337 4[illegible]
Fort on Naseway shoal	673,205 0[illegible]
For the defence of Patuxent river.	
Fort on Thomas' point	173,000 00
Fort on point Patience	164,000 00
Fort on the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	101,000 00
	$ 1,854,575 5[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

First class, 17 works	$ 4,531,873 10
Second class, 19 works	5,340,500 22
Third class, 7 works	1,854,575 58
	$ 11,126,948 90

REMARKS.

The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, June, 1830.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

ored by an invitation to visit the United States' Military Academy at
'oint, we have continued some weeks industriously occupied in the
, important, and delightful task assigned to our care. You requested
e full and free in our investigation of every department: we have lite-
eyed that injunction, and now come respectfully to present the re-
our labors, not in a strain of formal applause, but in candidly discuss-
their separate merits, a few of the leading topics which have pre-
themselves.

ever has closely viewed this noble institution must feel a pride in
ence and prosperity; and we trust it is reserved for your hands, by
dicious alterations, to model into perfection this cradle of future war-
d statesmen.

rue value of any institution can be appreciated only by comparing it
results which it was intended to produce. We consider, then, that
demy is expected to furnish to the Army a supply of efficient offi-
the militia an intermixture of well trained citizens, qualified, on
ncy, to discipline that last and best arm of republics; to internal im-
ent, a corps of engineers, capable of giving wholesome direction to
it of enterprize which pervades our country. It ought to furnish
for exploring the hidden treasures of our mountains, and ameliorat-
agriculture of our valleys; nor is it upon inert matter alone that it
extend a vivifying influence. Inheriting from our varied ancestry the
nt characteristics of every people on the globe, it yet remains to
specific and all pervading character for the American nation; nor do
ceive any surer method of stamping upon the yet glowing wax a
najestic form, than by sending into every district young men em-
lly the children of our country, trained to the manly exercise of arms,
bued with the tastes of science and literature; instructed in the princi-
l action of our political system, and the living exemplar from which
ducation may rear the social edifice.

e preliminaries being adjusted in the vestibule, permit us to conduct
o the interior of the academy, where we have attended the examina-
ith assiduous diligence.

ould stretch this report to inordinate length, were we to detail the
rious points examined: they can be found on the programme of the
ors. Suffice it to say, that, on all branches, the answers were ready,
gh, evinced a fundamental understanding of the subject, and proved
e judgment of the pupils had been cultivated, rather than their memo-
rficially extended.

art of war is, and ought to be, the grand object of attention. It na-
divides itself into three branches—engineering, artillery, and tactics.
eory of each is explained on mathematical principles, whether for at-
defence, in works or in the field. The construction of permanent
porary fortifications; entrenchments, with their various uses and posi-
movements and manœuvres; the effects and manufacture of various
tiles; in short, every thing that could impress the principles, or illus-
he practice of war, was minutely insisted on. Objections were raised,

difficulties were proposed, searching questions were asked, on each and every point: the answers evinced the subjects to be well understood. The Board, however, without pretending to the knowledge of military men, would suggest, whether the great and almost exclusive attention devoted to military engineering and the science of fortification, does not retrench what is due to the "Art Militaire" in its most comprehensive sense; that is to grand tactics, and what may be termed the strategy of war. A competent course of instruction in this department, we conceive, would require an additional text book, and a regular course of lectures on the art of war, embracing, for illustration, descriptions of remarkable battles, showing how they were fought, what excellence of generalship or stroke of genius won, or what errors lost them. Admirably situated, also, as the school is, with regard to its topographical advantages and adaptation to this purpose, it would be highly useful in perfecting the military education of the Cadets, if they were occasionally taken into the field, and trained in the practical application of the science of engineering and topography, in which they are so well instructed in theory.

An astonishing proficiency in drawing proves that no ordinary praise is due to that department; but its character is entirely civil, and confined to the imitation of pictures and models. Is it not essential that military surveyors should be accustomed to sketch nature readily and accurately from the surrounding mountains?

Civil engineering has been also well taught; and we listened with much pleasure to a discussion on the properties and analysis of various materials, with all the details of arches, bridges, canals, locks, inclined planes, roads, tunnels, railways, embankments, harbors, &c. &c. We predict that the pupils of West Point will deliver the country from that quack engineering which has, in divers instances, inflicted deep wounds upon our system of internal improvement. Architecture receives due attention. Grecian and Roman models have been procured, and our country may be embellished by the taste of the Cadets, provided they abstain from imitating the buildings in which they are taught that science.

We have made a patient and minute inquiry into the police, discipline and fiscal concerns of the Military Academy at West Point. Considering it to be of the utmost importance to the welfare and stability of this valuable institution, that its management, in these respects, should exhibit fidelity and sound judgment; and various circumstances having conspired to render it desirable, at the present time, that the Department of War, and the public generally, should be fully satisfied whether or not this is the case, we have felt called upon to devote our best attention to this branch of investigation. We feel much pleasure in acknowledging that every facility has been given us by the Superintendent. Books and documents have been freely thrown open to our inspection, and every individual concerned has fully and readily answered our interrogatories.

For the sake of precision, our observations will be arranged under the three specific heads—police, discipline, and fiscal concerns.

1 *Police.*—We visited every part of the institution that properly comes under this head. In the tailors and shoemakers' shops, we examined the style of making the various articles of clothing provided for the Cadets. We also visited the shop of the storekeeper, and are satisfied that these establishments are placed under regulations well adapted to secure the Cadet from all imposition, and at the same time to restrain them from any needless

ee. The mess hall and the kitchen were visited several times
als, and while the food was under preparation: the bill of fare
er regulations were examined: we are of opinion that all the de-
establishment are so arranged as to secure a cleanly, wholesome,
nt supply of food; and that the duties of the steward are per-
a most exemplary and faithful manner. We are no advocates of
a black broth, yet it seems a question whether youths ought to
med to a fare more generous than they will probably find on re-
their parental household. In the house assigned for the hospital
he rooms and the apothecary's shop were found in perfect order,
r excellent regulation. The building, however, was esteemed to
uate to the accommodation of the post: we were, therefore, much
n visiting the new hospital. for which an appropriation was recent-
y Congress, and which is now almost ready for occupation: it con-
ient accommodation for the sick, together with houses for the sur-
his assistant under the same roof. With the neatness and solidi-
building, the convenience of its internal arrangement, and the
its location, we were greatly pleased While pursuing our in-
i this department, we learned, that, although the Cadets are not li-
olent and fatal diseases, yet their general health does not appear to
d as would be expected from the salubrity of the place in which
, and the attention paid to their food, cleanliness, &c. A very
ount of medicines, such as are administered in a torpid state of the
organs, and in other diseases incident to persons of sedentary and
habits, is used at this post. The proportion is believed to be much
an that required for any other military station belonging to the
tates We esteem this to arise from a want of sufficient bodily ex-
nd that it exists principally during the winter season, and in the
In summer and autumn, the daily drills, and other excitements to
xercise, are sufficient for the purpose of health, and the beneficial
very obvious: but for nearly half the year, the military exercises are
led, and the severe winter climate in some measure precludes those
ontary nature. The young men are consequently obliged to pass
from an active state to habits sedentary and studious in no com-
gree; and the evils just intimated must follow as a matter of course.
r to alleviate or entirely remove them, we are convinced that a build-
uld be erected, adapted to winter drills and gymnastic exercises; and
se should be regularly required.
sutlers' establishment fell under particular examination. Although
e regretted that there is one at this station, yet we are fully con-
hat its strict regulation prevents any injury resulting from it to the
nd that the soldiers and laborers, for whom alone it is wanted, are
s exposed to evil than if they were tempted, for want of such a
encourage the secret introduction of spirituous liquors, and the esta-
t of shops for selling it in the neighborhood, which would be under
ol. We are glad to learn, that, through the instrumentality of a
ce society recently formed among the soldiers, and of other measures
adopted, the consumption of spirituous liquors has manifestly de-

tel, the erection of which was authorized by the Department of
been occupied for a year past, and is at once an ornament to the Point,

and a great accommodation to the numerous visiters who resort to it. ... many years, the want of such an establishment has been seriously felt b... inhabitants of the Point, and by the many persons who are constantly ... ing there, from motives of curiosity, or to visit Cadets, their friends ... latives. Upon the farm purchased some time since by the United S... there was indeed a tavern, but it was useless, being altogether out of th... of persons arriving at the station, and its purchase was rendered ... dient, because it was sufficiently near the barracks to entice the Cad... resort to it. The present hotel is placed in the best possible position f... accommodation of visiters, and it is under such judicious regulations ... no inconvenience can be reasonably apprehended from it. The regul... are annexed, (A.)

2. *Discipline.*—We at first experienced some little hesitation at ent... minutely into this part of our investigation, lest it might bear the appea... of an unwarrantable distrust of the Superintendent and the acad... staff; but considering that the Department of War, and the country at l... have a right to full and explicit information upon this, as upon every ... point connected with the management of the academy; and that the B... of Visiters are sent here for the purpose of obtaining and communic... this information, we esteemed ourselves under obligation to proceed. ... regard it as no more than justice to the Superintendent to say, that, so ... from having any unwillingness to being interrogated upon this head, h... licited, in the most frank and honorable manner, a full and minute inq... He made a lucid statement of the principles upon which every part o... discipline of the academy is conducted, and also exhibited the books ... registers, in which all the proceedings relating to it are prescribed.

These we examined, and asked and received full information upon e... point which required elucidation. The deliberate judgment which w... rived at is, that no discipline could be established upon sounder princi... nor administered with greater kindness, discrimination, justice, and deci... than that of the Military Academy at West Point. Certain rules for ... ferring approbation or administering reproof are laid down, well known, ... understood by the corps of Cadets. It is believed to be impossible that ... one of them should fall under censure, without having had previous ... ample warning. Whether or not the custom of instituting courts mar... to try the Cadets for certain offences, should be continued, or whether ... would not be better to give this authority directly to the academic staff, ... are not prepared to express a sentiment. We have no hesitation, howe... in giving the decided opinion, that sentences passed after a full and impar... investigation should be sustained, and that a case must be extreme ind... to warrant its being suspended or reversed. We are satisfied that such ... currences have a tendency to weaken discipline, and bring wholesome ... thority into contempt; and that, if frequently repeated, they would produ... effects the most injurious to the true interests of the academy.

There is in successful operation a very thorough system of classifying t... Cadets, and registering their relative standing, both as it respects gene... deportment and proficiency in the various studies. This information ... transmitted to the Department of War, in the former case, every month, a... in the latter case every week. By this effective and judicious system, t... public authorities are almost as fully and minutely informed of the relati... merits of the Cadetes, and of the general condition of the national scho...

it would impose upon the Superintendent an amount of correspon-
hich, in addition to his other weighty and responsible duties, it
e next to impossible to execute, even under the impulse of his well
nd devoted zeal to the best interests of the academy. If the pre-
gestion, then be entertained, some general plan must be adopted for
it into effect, and the Superintendent must have the requisite assist-
may be worthy of the serious consideration of the Department of
ether such a measure would not be just in itself, as alleviating the
of parents and guardians, and also expedient, as having a tendency
t or remove such prejudices against the academy as have been ex-
he minds of those to whom the information of the serious delin-
f their children or wards has been communicated without pre-
ning.

cal Concerns.—We have not been less diligent and minute in our
under this head, than under those which have preceded: on the
if investigations have been more thorough upon any one point than
her, they have taken place upon that now under consideration.
arned that the attention of previous Boards had not been special-
to this subject, we thought that a time had arrived when, with ad-
the service, and with satisfaction to those particularly concerned,
e country generally, the fiscal concerns of the academy, not only
st year, but for a number of years previous, might be thorough-
ned.

re visited the office of the Quartermaster; and, as far as his depart-
nnected with the academy, (and to this only could our attention
d with propriety,) we are fully satisfied that it is well conducted:
n by which the various books are kept is very complete, and we
pinion to express but that of entire approbation. The office of the
r and Paymaster more fully employed our attention, as in this of-
ept the accounts of expenditure amongst the Cadets, and of the re-
l disbursements relating particularly to West Point. We will first

ed examination, and are so effectually checked, that it seems hardly w
the limit of possibility that any individual of the corps should suffer
or be permitted to indulge in extravagance. Each one has a pass book,
a transcript of his account on the books of the office: he has, also, a
book for his running account with the different trades-people. No
discharged unless it has the signature of the Cadet himself in testi
its correctness; nor can he procure any article of dress or otherwise,
by express permission under the hand of the Superintendent. We
fully satisfied in these particulars.

Our attention was then directed to the state of the public property
post: we found in the books accounts opened with two different fund
ed the land fund and the school fund. The former was comment
virtue of authority derived from the Secretary of War, and commu
to the Superintendent from the Engineer Department, in a letter from
ral Macomb, bearing date December 20th, 1822. It appears that th
sent Superintendent, finding that a considerable saving might be ma
small amounts derived from the public domain, which had previously
lost or thrown into the Treasury without discrimination, suggested t
Engineer Department the expediency of raising a fund from the
The idea was communicated to the Secretary of War, was approved b
and the Superintendent duly authorized to make the proceeds arising
the public domain at West Point, by selling wood, hoop-poles, &c. &c.,
perate fund, to be applied to the benefit of the institution. From this s
and from the rent of certain public buildings occupied by persons livi
West Point, this fund was accumulated. We examined the books re
to it from its very origin, and followed up the accounts to the present p
We believe that every single article of receipt and expenditure came
our notice and inspection. The wood was sold to persons, who, unde
tracts regularly entered into and communicated to the Engineer D
ment, bought it on condition of receiving half the proceeds for cutt
down and carrying it to market. These proceeds are regularly enter
the books. In some instances, this wood was purchased from the contr
by the Quartermaster, for the United States' service, and upon reas
terms. On this point we have to observe, that the fuel purchased for t
of the station, during the administration of the present Superintendent,
been procured upon terms considerably more favorable than at any previ
period. By strict economy and good management, the amount of $16,346
has thus been secured to the United States. It has been expended in erec
a kitchen to be attached to the Cadets' mess-room, in constructing barra
which were much needed, for the musicians of the band; and the balanc
$8,713 has been appropriated to building the hotel above mentioned.

The school fund has been raised from the profits accruing from the sutl
establishment. It has been expended in erecting two school-houses, an
partly maintaining teachers for the children of the soldiers upon the Po
and others connected with the public service. A small amount of this f
has been transferred, for a time, to the land fund, but is to be returned w
the charge for building the hotel is liquidated.

The station at West Point has been greatly benefitted in several resp
and especially by the erection of a large and commodious and handsome
tel, which commands the united approbation of all who have seen it,
which any person at all acquainted with the situation regards as ha
been a measure of indispensable necessity. The whole cost of the h

226 12: of this sum, $5,695 37 are yet unpaid. This balance, how- rapidly decreasing by the proceeds of the land fund, and the rent of l. When this balance shall have been paid, the whole rent of the hich can never be less than $1,000 per annum, and perhaps more, available to meet expenditures for the post schools, the library of emy, and for other valuable objects connected with it. From this nt it will be obvious that no common degree of credit is due to the tendent, for his watchful care over the public interests, and for the dgment with which they have been managed. For these important the Government has not been called upon to make a single appro- n, nor been exposed to any expense whatever. The whole has been lished by a rigid economy of resources which might have disappear- eglect, without the knowledge of any one; and which in somedegree ppeared, until arrangements were made by the present Superinten- preserve and increase them until they amounted to a fund adequate complishment of the above valuable purposes. We, therefore, can- fy our feelings without expressing our unqualified approbation of ful and judicious conduct of the Superintendent. We would esteem ult to his well earned and well sustained reputation, as a gentleman an of honor, to give him our public meed of approbation for his in- n conducting these measures. This can never, for a moment, be ed, from any quarter respectable in itself, or deserving notice from mation upon the subject. We, however, with propriety, can repeat gment, that the land fund and the school fund have been raised and d by the exercise of strict economy, and have been disbursed for and substantial improvements, with good taste and sound judgment. ng, as you will perceive by the preceding review, minutely examin- police and fiscal departments of the institution, we consider it due to ntlemen filling these departments to express our unanimous and warm tion of the system, order, and efficiency, with which the duties of itary staff of the post are discharged.

ave the satisfaction of declaring, that, after a patient and minute in- ion of the internal police, the discipline, and the fiscal concerns of the Academy at West Point, we find nothing to disapprove, little to and very much to commend.

are, commencing on the ferocious onset of savage barbarians, rose ly with civilization into an art, and, since the invention of gunpow- s assumed the dignity of a science, based upon mathematics and na- hilosophy. As such it is treated at West Point. Without troubling h a detail of the numerous ramifications through which the study is l, we shall only state that we have heard with interest and pleasure protracted examination upon all the leading topics of algebra, sur- shades and shadows, perspective, spherical projections, and the

These, with a long list of other performances, form a mathemati- rcise, surpassing, in extent and accuracy, the course (we believe) of ier academic institution. While we pay a merited tribute to the s and assiduity of the preceptors, and the talent and diligence of the we must remark that this appears to us a pursuit of somewhat all-en- g character. To a certain extent, mathematics are indispensable, and cupy much time; but, beyond that universal test, utility, we think ght to give *place to studies of equal importance*. Mechanics, op-

ties, electricity, astronomy, and other branches of natural philosophy, occupied our attention; and we consider them taught with a success as as possible with a very limited apparatus. Considering the high im ance of these subjects, an appropriation for this specific purpose wou well judged liberality.

We think that some modification might be beneficially adopted i apportionment of attention allotted to each branch of study. Mathem are indisputably the basis of military science, and we would by no m disparage a branch of study of such preeminent importance. But mat tics are not the alpha and omega of the art of war. Few minds are petent to grasp, and still fewer to carry into their highest applicatio recondite propositions of that science. Nor is this probably requisite. a certain extent, such inquiries are of paramount importance; but we d whether it be essential to the formation of an efficient officer, that he be to solve every question on the equation of osculatory circles. Let full sc be still afforded to genius of this species, as often as it is discovered; when sufficiently matured, let its claims be allowed a preference in the gineer and artillery corps; but let us not destroy talent in its other be ful and useful forms, by clipping it into triangles and parallelograms. T are other qualifications of the citizen warrior (characters never to be s rated) to which we recommend increased attention, convinced, as we that, in the conduct of war, genius of the highest order frequently e without that peculiar bent which leads to excellence in mathematics.

Destined to become depositories of a power in its nature arbitrary, o not these interesting youths to be early taught to appreciate the princi and venerate the authority of law? and, through the kindly medium of losophy, to view their duties and relations towards friends and coun Circumscribed by quarters, garrisons, and camps, ought not the studi language and literature to afford them, in the pursuits of cultivated t some refuge from the tedium of indolence, or the excitements of convi ty? Are history and geography as nothing, amongst the qualifications o accomplished soldier? Under such impressions, we have passed, with un minished interest, from the laws of matter and motion, to the mental fie of ethics, rhetoric, and language. Upon international law, as well as u the spirit, provisions, and operation of the Federal Constitution, the Ca have exhibited a very competent knowledge; but this branch might be pu ed with advantage into a much wider inquiry—the philosophy of gove ment in its elements, and political economy in its administration. In ethi the answers were accurate, spirited, and gave earnest that their duties men and citizens are well understood. We find no fault with the selecti of words, the turn of expression, or the grammatical construction un which ideas were expressed; yet some little attention might be directed these particulars. In the place of rhetoric, there is a chasm to be filled as far as any useful purposes demand, with a very succinct course. Facil and grace in English composition are the results of habit; and young m ought to be exercised in committing their thoughts to paper. We theref recommend that subjects for short essays be given weekly to students of first class.

Although the dead languages may not form an object of primary impo ance, nevertheless, they whose previous education had proceeded upon t *basis*, ought not to be suffered to throw away acquirements costing so m

Greek may be superfluous, but, following the example of English r schools, Latin, if known, ought not to be forgotten. Our institu- ntemplate the soldier as something better than a mere machine for g human limbs. Peace is the genius and natural state of the Ame- overnment; war is only an exception to the general rule: the Cadets herefore, to be trained to maintain their rank in civil as well as mili- . But this cannot be accomplished without some school library of editions of English, classical, historical, and miscellaneous works, might be made to circulate. A slight monthly examination in geo- and history would enable the professor to give proper direction to anch.

ther difficulty is here encountered. No professor can thoroughly dis- subject without reference to authorities; and no student can success- llow a chain of reasoning, if all inquiry be limited within the narrow ts of a text book. At every step, collateral views arise, which cannot ued without access to a library—an arsenal which ought to contain ntellectual weapon. A library, then, is rich in all that regards mili- physical science; but we seek in vain for the volumes of intellectual dge. The professor has done much, but he has done it from private and we submit whether public liberality should not afford a small ap- tion for books on moral and literary topics. To read the French with e distinctness, and to translate it with facility, are perhaps all that is ry in that language; and these objects have been successfully pur-

Accurate pronunciation and ready expression can only be acquired ; intercourse with natives, and are neither absolutely requisite nor r attainable at the academy: but, as the language is taught by the ompetent instructors, such increased attention to pronunciation as t materially augment the time consumed in the study, is deemed ex- t.

ing recommended some extension of the scheme of instruction, we lly look for the means by which it can be accomplished. The Cadets eady tasked to the extreme of their powers, and it would be unrea- to impose additional studies, unless some modification be adopted in thematical department, or higher qualifications be exacted for admis- r the course be prolonged to five years. A union of the first and last e alternatives might be salutary, and would grant an additional hour, for those exercises on which the bodily, nay, mental vigor of youth entially depends.

haps a school for preparing boys, during one year before their admis- the rank of Cadet, would meet every difficulty; care being taken to none whose extreme youth renders it improbable that they can rea- nbibe instruction. Sixteen years seems the lowest age at which a boy l be admitted as Cadet.

sidering the disadvantages under which the department of chemistry , the examination upon that science, and military pyrotechny, was able alike to the instructors and pupils; not only the room appropriat- this department, but the chemical products and materials are insuffi- and these pursuits are of importance sufficient to merit increased con- tion. A permanent professor, with adequate rank and emolument, ad- al rooms, and an increased apparatus, should be allowed—the value of three requisitions being in *the order in which* we state them.

The application of mineralogy and geology to the "Art Militaire" not be of indispensable importance; but, if a large portion of the Cade destined to act as civil engineers, and to assist in developing the natu sources of the country, then these sciences assume a new aspect. So us have seen beds of the most valuable minerals, which had lain neg and unknown, brought to light and utility by the cursory survey of educated engineer.

The senior class of Cadets was exercised in cannon and mortar their shot and shells were thrown with surprising accuracy, and scarcely have been excelled by veteran gunners. The whole corps w ried through a series of artillery and infantry evolutions, and perform its movements with a readiness and precision which evinced thorou struction, practically as well as theoretically. The muscular steadine machine-like uniformity of a disciplined regiment are unattainab youthful limbs; but, in their celerity and accuracy of movement, are v the elements of future proficiency. Although divested of much of the and circumstance of war, the general effect was truly military. Havi viewed the pupils, we now turn to the preceptors; and the first con tion which presents itself is, the vital importance of commanding the ces of men qualified in the highest degree. In this happy country, th is unbounded for the employment of talent and industry; and, if any tution refuse an adequate remuneration, others are ready to attract ab by more liberal offers. In this respect, there is ground to apprehen terioration, subversive of the credit and value of the academy. Wh institution at West Point exacts duties more extensive and more ha than perhaps any other seminary, we are constrained to say that th luments of its instructors are below the general scale. Of these t practical illustration arose before us, in the distinguished professor o neering, who, it is probable, quits the establishment for the employ a private company.

A short inquiry will satisfy you on these points, as well for the as for the equalization of salaries. Here let us add, that, after a st quiry into the manner in which the authority of the Superintenden ercised over the Cadets, the Board is gratified to find that authority istered in a manner as parental and indulgent as would comport proper enforcement of the laws of the academy, and with the true of the pupil. In this point of view, as well as in all others, the States have been peculiarly fortunate in the gentleman who presid the institution.

If health and vigor be necessary to the prosecution of any obj peculiarly indispensable that the early training of a soldier should to the primary qualities of endurance, strength, activity, and har While we pay a tribute of applause to the mental discipline of the my, we think that the zeal of science has overlooked somewhat of tention due to that homely adage, "that a sound body is most fre the domicil of a sound mind." We would, therefore, renew the mendation of a former Board, that provision be made for proper ins in horsemanship, and that increased attention be directed to the exe the sword. These are part of a regular training in many private aca and seem peculiarly indispensable in a military establishment. It true that most boys can ride and handle a weapon with tolerable de

t the fate of a battle frequently depends upon the horsemanship of an aid-camp, and an officer's only weapon of offence and defence is his sword: l we submit, that qualities upon which may frequently depend the suc- of an operation, or the life of an individual, ought not to be left to hazard and awkwardness of self instruction. These are attainable in fection only by the flexible muscles of youth, and might be so arranged to form a healthy relaxation from sedentary occupations. We therefore ommend that a building be erected for horsemanship, the sword, and mnastic exercises. Eight thousand dollars appear to us an indispensable ovision for that object.

In this place, we may cursorily remark, that, for a situation so highly vored by nature, and intended to become one of our monuments of nation- greatness, some architectural design is much wanted. When a new build- g is erected, it should be upon a site, and after some model, which may m part of a general effect; whereas, under the present system, the eye greeted only by the appearance of a somewhat irregular village.

West Point is an academy strictly national, founded for the benefit, and ported by the liberality, of the people at large. We have scrutinized h jealousy, and perceived no ground for insinuating that the distribution cadetships is the appendage of power, or the tool of political patronage; t it must not be concealed, that such a prejudice, widely disseminated, originated much of the dissatisfaction manifested towards the institution. n evident method presents itself to obviate such objections, and place the tablishment upon the proper popular basis: let a youth be selected from ch congressional district, a bona fide inhabitant within that geographical cle; and, in all cases, never to be replaced but by one similarly qualified; t a wide margin should be left for the sons of deceased officers, and the scretion of the War Department. Let this be represented by two Cadets rom each State and Territory. Thus the academy will form a portrait of Congress; the distribution will be in the same ratio as our population; every portion of our country, however remote, will enjoy a fair share of its bene- fits, and general justice and satisfaction will be felt.

We shall not descend from general remarks to minute details; but we should do injustice to the academic staff, and to the various departments, civil and military, of this noble institution, and an equal violence to our own feelings, were we to close without expressing, in broad and unqualified terms, our sense of the fidelity, diligence, and ability, with which their re- spective avocations are conducted. Such preceptors and such pupils are worthy each of the other. Nor is this a scanty praise: we see before us the flower of American youth, the guardians of their country in war, its ornaments in peace, congregated from every region of our wide spread re- public, the destined warriors and statesmen of a future generation; may the friendships of their early life grow into ligaments, binding together the giant members of our confederation, and giving perpetuity to those political institutions which form the best earthly hope of man.

In fostering this institution by all the means placed within your control, you will render one of the best services to your country which your high trust can enable you to perform. The extension of its benefits, either by the enlargement of the capacity and resources of this school, or by the es- tablishment of a second in a different and distant part of the Union, would be one of the most substantial public benefits which could mark your dis-

tinguished administration, or be conferred upon our country by the nation al councils.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

MONTFORT STOKES,	North Carolina, *Pres. of the Board*
JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT,	New York,
JAMES M. MASON,	Virginia,
JOHN TOWNSEND,	New York,
JAMES SHANNON,	Kentucky,
W. W. SEATON,	City of Washington,
WM. G. DICKINSON,	Tennessee,
SPENCER PETTIS,	Missouri,
FRANKLIN BACHE,	Pennsylvania,
SAMUEL EDWARDS,	Pennsylvania,
S. FINDLAY,	Kentucky,
S. STEELE,	Kentucky,
GEO. P. McCULLOCH,	New Jersey, *Sec'y of the Board*

A.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

September 6, 1829.

[ORDER No. 82.]

The following regulations will be strictly observed by all concerned.

1st. Cadets are prohibited from going to the hotel at any time, without written permission, signed by the Superintendent of the Military Academy

2d. Cadets are prohibited from entering any room or hall of the hote except the hall and parlor of the first story.

3d. Every Cadet will, as soon as he enters the hotel, write his name i a report book, to be kept for that purpose at the office.

4th. The keeper of the hotel is required to report to the Superintende every Cadet who shall not strictly comply with the 2d and 3d paragrapl of this order.

By order of Lt. Col. S. Thayer,

Z. J. D. KINSLEY, *Lt., Acting Adjutant.*

Extract from the Rules and Regulations of the West Point House.

ARTICLE 5. No gentleman can have liquor in his chamber, or in th parlors, or elsewhere, except in the dining room for dinner; nor will an one be permitted to bring liquor to the house.

A true copy, C. F. SMITH, *Acting Adjutant.*

REMARKS.

Cadets are not allowed the privilege of entering the dining hall, (wher only, liquors are allowed to be drank,) or of taking any meal at the hote

The keeper of the hotel is held responsible that no Cadet shall, on an *occasion, while on a visit* at the house, drink any wine or other strong drin

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 23, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to report the operations of this Department during the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the present year, to which I have added the 4th quarter of 1829—thus presenting the results of an entire year.

The balance in the hands of the several officers on the 30th of September, 1829, amounted to - - - - - -		$46,367 68
To which is to be added the amount remitted in the		
4th quarter of 1829	$113,688 84	
1st quarter of 1830	133,791 22	
2d quarter of 1830	184,024 00	
3d quarter of 1830	282,078 41	
		$713,582 47
Proceeds of sales of damaged public property, and of the sales of lands and public buildings not required for military purposes, during the above period - - - -		7,742 71
Making a total to be accounted for, of - -		$767,692 86
Of which there was accounted for by accounts of the 3d quarter of 1829, rendered after the date of the last annual report,	$ 7,033 10	
In the 4th quarter of 1829 -	139,050 72	
1st quarter of 1830 -	102,972 11	
2d quarter of 1830 -	178,381 96	
3d quarter of 1830 -	275,711 30	
	$703,149 19	
Deposited during the year to the credit of the Treasurer - - - - -	1,864 32	
		$705,013 51
Leaving to be accounted for - - - -		$ 62,679 35

The accounts of five officers for the 3d quarter are yet to be received, which, it is believed, will reduce the balance about $7,000; and it has been ascertained from the statements already received for the month of October, that more than $48,000 of the balance was applied during that month to the public service. I entertain not a doubt that the whole amount will be accounted for at the close of the present quarter. The large amount of public property under the administration of the Department, whether in the hands of its officers or those of companies, is regularly and promptly accounted for.

I have been able to make a reduction in the estimates for the Department proper of about fourteen thousand dollars: *with judicious* administration, the sum asked *for will be sufficient for the service* of the year.

Of the works under the direction of the Department, the barracks at Crawford, authorized by appropriations made at the two last session Congress, are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt of comf ble accommodations being prepared for four companies during the pr year; and it is believed the appropriation will be sufficient, or nearly complete the works contemplated.

The officer charged with the improvements at Jefferson barracks, au ized at the last session of Congress, reported on the 1st instant that would be entirely finished by the 15th instant. The appropriation w sufficient.

The barracks and quarters authorized at New London, Connecticut, appropriations made at the two last sessions of Congress, have been c pleted. A small tract of land adjoining the post is necessary for the ac modation of the garrison, for the purchase of which I have submitted an mate.

The barracks authorized at fort Severn have been completed as far as appropriation would admit: about three hundred dollars are required finish them, and an appropriation is necessary for officers' quarters, which an estimate has been submitted.

Under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress for barrac and quarters at fort Gratiot, operations were commenced early in the s son, and, at the date of the last report, the work had so far advanced as leave but little doubt of its completion during the ensuing winter.

The title to the land occupied by the military at fort Howard, Gre bay, being unsettled, it was considered advisable to defer, for the presen the erecting of the barracks and quarters authorized at that place by an a propriation made at the last session of Congress.

At the date of my last annual report, about one third of the military ro in the State of Maine had been put under contract. Owing to the difficult encountered by the contractors, only a small portion of the work was ex cuted in the last year. It has, however, been completed in the present s son; and the remainder of the road through to Houlton has been put und contract, and is in progress of execution. Operations were delayed in t early part of the year by the extravagant nature of the proposals whi were received in the first instance. The prices offered were so unreaso ble as to induce the determination to reject the bids, and extend the ti for completing the road to another season; by which course, contracts ha been formed on more favorable terms. The road is now in such a state forwardness as to be passable for carriages a greater part of its course, a will form an excellent winter communication between Bangor and Houlto The great number of streams which require bridges will increase the e pense somewhat beyond the estimate of last year, and will render a sm additional appropriation necessary.

Operations were commenced early in the year on the road leading fro St. Augustine to New Smyrna, in Florida, and were continued until t sickly season set in, when they were necessarily suspended. The secti lying between Tomoka and Spruce creek, a distance of twenty miles, a comprehending several bridges and many causeways, has been complete The work was resumed on the 1st instant, and the officer charged with superintendence reports that the remainder of the road through to Ne Smyrna will be finished by the middle of the next month.

ilitary road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, and thence to St. Au-
s been repaired as far as the appropriations made for that object
orize. The eastern section, however, lying between Alachua
and Picolati, on the St. John's river, a distance of about sixty
ot received any repairs. The inhabitants in that vicinity repre-
the road leading from Alachua court-house to Jacksonville
greater convenience to the settlements, and it was deemed ad-
ply the appropriation exclusively to that portion of the military
etween Alachua and Tallahassee.
ns have been given, under the provisions of the act of the 31st
to repair the road from Alachua court-house to Jacksonville.
authorized to be erected over the St. Sebastian river, near
e, where the military road crosses that stream, has been finished
resent year.
from Alachua to Marianna, in Florida, for which an appropriation
the last session of Congress, has been chiefly put under contract,
essing satisfactorily. Operations have been suspended on a por-
ith a view to a better location of the route, by which the distance
tened.
ations for the improvement of Sackett's Harbor, suspended
ast winter, were resumed on the 13th of April, and the officer
h the work reports that every thing required to be done will
shed during the present season, and that no further improve-
e necessary for many years to come.
s were resumed at the Delaware breakwater about the first of
ave been attended with a success beyond our most sanguine

actors were bound, by the terms of their contract, to deliver
usand perches of stone, positively, and twenty-six thousand
ditionally; but, in consequence of the loss of all their fixtures at
es on the Hudson by the ice, they were not only subjected to a
but were delayed in their operations. We had the power to
contract void, but permitted them to go on and deliver as much
it in their power to furnish during the season. As the public
owever, required that the work should be vigorously prose-
availed ourselves of the delay of the contractors to purchase
. The contractors delivered about forty thousand perches, and
d from others upwards of seventy thousand; making the whole
osited equal to one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred
rches. This, added to twenty-three thousand five hundred and
ches, deposited last year, makes the whole quantity deposited to
time one hundred and thirty-five thousand and seventy-nine
he length of the deposite of stone on the *breakwater* is up-
e thousand feet, or more than one fourth of its intended length;
he deposite on the *ice-breaker* is upwards of eight hundred feet,
n one half of its proposed length. The lower point of the ice-
the upper point of the breakwater are brought up quite to the
h water, and comprise each an area of seventy by one hundred
ane of low water.
t of the deposite already made, as a barrier to the force of the
een experienced by vessels in several instances during heavy
d which prevailed in the latter part of the season; for, although

there is but a small part of each dyke above the plane of low water, t remainder being but a few feet below that plane, has contributed to mak harbor. By limiting the deposites of the ensuing season to the pres foundations, the works can be brought up to their destined height, and ma to afford shelter to a number of vessels, particularly those engaged in t execution of the work. The numerous wrecks that took place in Aug last have proved how much such a shelter is required.

The whole of the appropriation applicable to the work during the pre season will be required to meet the public engagements to the close of year; and, in addition to the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars, appropri for the first quarter of the next year, a further appropriation of two hund and eight thousand dollars will be required for the service of that year; it is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be asked for the y 1832.

Having been called on at the last session of Congress for an estimate the expense of mounting a portion of the infantry for the defence of western frontier, I take this occasion, as a western citizen, to remark, t the nature of the country south of the Missouri river, and the charac habits, and resources of the Indians who inhabit or range on it, are such to render it impossible to secure that frontier by infantry alone, h numerous or well appointed soever they may be, unless horses be provi to mount them. As well might we leave the defence of our maritime front and the protection of our foreign commerce, to the artillery stationed on sea board. The means of pursuing rapidly, and punishing promptly, tho who aggress, whether on the ocean or on the land, are indispensable complete security; and if ships of war are necessary in the one case, mounted force is equally so in the other. Were we without a Na depredations might be committed upon our commerce with entire impunit not only on the high seas, but within our harbors, and in view of our for So, without a mounted force south of the Missouri, the Indian, confident the capacity of his horse to bear him beyond the reach of pursuit, despis our power, chooses his point of attack, and often commits the outrages which he is prompted, either by a spirit of revenge or a love of plunder, i the immediate vicinity of our troops; and the impunity of the first act inv riably leads to new aggressions. To compel him to respect us, we must mak him feel our power, or at all events convince him that the guilty can hav no security in flight.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made t mount at least one company at each of the posts south of the Missouri: an

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 1, 1830.

I have the honor, herewith, to submit a tabular statement of the dvanced to paymasters, from the 1st day of October, 1829, to the September, 1830; the balances unexpended, and deducted from the es for the fourth quarter of the present year; and the balance yet to unted for; also exhibiting the period to which the troops in each dis- ve been paid.

this statement it will be seen, that, of the $1,205,100 drawn from asury, there remains but $18,084 45 to be accounted for; and I have ion that the payments for which this last sum was advanced have de, but the accounts have not yet reached me: they will probably ed before the close of this week, when the whole will be accounted out the loss of a cent.

the satisfaction to add, that on no former occasion have the pay- enerally, been brought to such late periods, or the accounts so fully

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. TOWSON,
Paymaster General.

on. J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT of the moneys drawn from the Appropriations for payments for the fourth quarter of 1829, *and the three first quar for the fourth quarter of* 1830; *the balances to be accounted for;*

PAYMASTERS.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1829, and the three first quarters of 1830.					Am
	Pay and Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of Servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	
Thomas Wright -	51,460 00	700	1,000	240	53,400 00	9,!
Asher Phillips* -	22,000 00	1,200	500	-	23,700 00	
Alphonso Wetmore	71,534 00	1,600	1,150	716	75,000 00	1,
Benjn. F. Larned -	52,748 00	3,020	900	432	57,100 00	
David Gwynne† -	25,200 00	300	150	150	25,800 00	
William Piatt‡ -	29,100 00	400	200	300	30,000 00	
D. S. Townsend -	79,644 00	1,500	1,600	1,556	84,300 00	
C. B. Tallmadge -	176,050 00	2,700	2,450	200	181,400 00	
Daniel Randall -	44,000 00	860	1,400	840	47,100 00	
Charles H. Smith -	70,804 00	1,020	1,150	626	73,600 00	2,
Thomas Biddle -	121,474 00	1,600	1,550	876	125,500 00	6,
A. A. Massias -	53,149 00	1,396	1,055	4,000	59,600 00	10,
T. P. Andrews -	149,340 00	1,150	1,010	500	152,000 00	
Edmund Kirby -	48,520 00	1,280	1,380	520	51,700 00	
Lewis G. De Russy	23,068 00	780	480	772	25,100 00	6,
Thomas I. Leslie -	138,241 00	492	823	244	139,800 00	5,!
	1,156,332 00	19,998	16,798	11,972	1,205,100 00	43,
MILITIA.						
Thomas Wright -	1,512 72	-	-	-	1,512 72	

* The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit: al
† Resigned.
‡ Payment for the balance reported; vouchers not yet received.

ry Department, and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of f 1830; the amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates trials to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.

xpended, and forming part of their es for the fourth quarter of 1830.				Balances remaining to be accounted for.				Periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.
Forage.	Clothing of Servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of Servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	
10 04	296 40	-	10,426 04	-	-	-	-	-	1st of September, partially to 31st October.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1st May, partially to 31st August.
1 08	189 01	33 06	1,967 35	-	-	-	-	-	1st September.
-	-	-	413 32	-	-	-	-	-	1st of September, partially to 1st October.
-	-	-	-	13,084 45	-	-	-	13,084 45	1st July.
6 00	250 66	150 00	1,661 84	-	-	-	-	-	1st of September, partially to 1st October.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1st November.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1st September.
-	-	-	2,291 03	-	-	-	-	-	1st of September, partially to 1st October.
-	-	-	6,876 79	-	-	-	-	-	1st October, partially to 1st November.
396 00	113 64	988 00	11,973 39	-	-	-	-	-	1st September.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1st November.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1st November.
-	-	-	6,088 42	-	-	-	-	-	1st July, partially to 1st Sept'r.
198 00	223 49	30 00	5,749 35	-	-	-	-	-	1st September.
,641 08	1,073 20	1,201 06	47,447 53	13,084 45	-	-	-	13,084 45	

April and October musters.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 1, 1830.

N. TOWSON, *P. M. G.*

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the operations of this office during the year past.

Statement marked A exhibits an account of the moneys drawn from the Treasury, and remitted through this office, during the year 1829, to disbursing officers and contractors; and, also, the amount of accounts rendered and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the year. By this statement, it appears that the remittances, during the year 1829, amounted to - - - - - - $ 991,496

That the accounts rendered and settled, during the same period, amounted to - - - - - 957,094

And that the unexpended balances remaining in the hands of the several disbursing officers at the close of the year, amounted to - - - - - - $ 34,401 9

Statement B shows the amount of funds transmitted to the several disbursing officers of this Department, and to contractors, during the three first quarters of the present year; by which it will be seen that the total amount transmitted was - - - - - $ 708,087 9

And that the accounts rendered amounted to - - - 620,423 2

Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of disbursing officers, on the 30th September, of - - - $ 87,664 6

Statement C exhibits an account of some of the principal articles made at the several armories and arsenals, during the year ending 30th September, 1830; by which it will appear that 26,125 new muskets, with their various appendages, have been made at the armories; and that 20,956 small arms have been cleaned and repaired: 2,101 holsters, about 700 setts of accoutrements for small arms, and 90 new gun-carriages, have been made at the arsenals.

Statement D exhibits the number and description of arms, artillery, and other ordnance supplies, issued by this Department to the Army, and to the Engineer Department, during the year ending 30th September, 1830; by which it will be seen that 965 small arms, 16 gun carriages, and about 1,000 setts of accoutrements for small arms, are among the principal articles issued to the Army: 937,700 pounds of lead were issued to the Engineer Department.

Statement E exhibits an account of the expenditures made, and of the arms, and artillery carriages and equipments procured, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia, during the year ending 30th September, 1830; from which it will appear that the arms procured are 11,240 muskets, 361 repeating and Hall's rifles, 2,101 holsters, and 8

ld artillery carriages, with their various equipments; and that the amount pended was $ 187,520 39.

Statement F exhibits an account of the arms apportioned to each of the ral States and Territories, for the year 1829; and of the artillery, arms, other military equipments, distributed to the militia, during the year ing September 30, 1830.

Statement G exhibits the general results of the operations of the public d mines, during the year ending 30th September, 1830; to which is ap nded a brief statement, showing the quantity of lead made at these mines, each year, from 1821 to the present time. By these statements it will e seen that the rents which accrued during the year past amount to 63,567 pounds, being 890,564 pounds less than the rents of the previous ear. The quantity of lead made at the public mines, during the last year, as 8,332,058 pounds, being less than the product of the previous year by 209,252 pounds. This falling off in the quantity of lead made is to be tributed to the low price which the article has borne in the market for so years past. The same cause has diminished the rents, but these have een further reduced by the lower rates at which rents have been charged ince the 1st of January last.

The quantity of lead which has accrued to the United States, for the rent f the mines, during the year past, if sold in the market, would barely suf ce for paying the expenses of collection.

It is not probable that any considerable extension of the mining opera ions will be made for years to come; for it is now satisfactorily ascer ained that our mines have yielded, for a few years past, a much larger sup ly than the consumption of the country requires: and, unless a market or the excess be found in foreign countries, it is not to be expected that even the present rate of production can be sustained. During the past year, a great number of miners have abandoned the business, because the low price of lead did not afford an adequate compensation for the labor of pro curing it.

It appears, upon a careful examination of the Treasury statements for a number of years past, that the whole quantity of lead, in all its various forms, which was imported during a period of ten years, commencing with 1819, amounted to an average, per annum, of - - 7,835,923 lbs.

And that, during the same period, the quantity exported averaged - - - - - - 1,338,218

Leaving for domestic consumption an average of - 6,497,705

Which consisted of the following kinds, viz:

Of white and red lead, and litharge - - -	2,786,639
Of pig, bar, and sheet lead, and lead pipes - -	2,855,828
Of shot - - - - - -	855,238
Average quantity derived from importations of foreign lead	6,497,705

Prior to the year 1828, the product of the public mines had not been so considerable as materially to affect the market; but, during that year, the product was suddenly increased to more than twelve millions of pounds; and during the same year, the excess of importations was 8,603,439 pounds, exceeding the average of previous years more than two millions. This,

with the product of the public mines, supplied the market with an unexpected excess of fourteen millions pounds, being equal to a supply for two years in advance.

During the year 1829, the public mines yielded fourteen and a half millions pounds, and the importation ceased. There was an excess of export in that year, of nearly one and a half millions.

The average annual product of the public mines, during the three last years, is 12,728,366 pounds, being about double the quantity usually received from foreign countries, prior to the year 1829.

The public lead mines in Missouri were offered at public sale in October last, under the act of March 3, 1829.

The section of country in which the mines on the Upper Mississippi are situated having been ceded to the United States by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of August, 1829, and the value of these mines having been fully developed, it is believed that the time has arrived for surveying and selling these lead mine lands. It is supposed that the principal object of reserving these lands from sale was to prevent a monopoly of them, while their extent and value were but little known to the public. They have now been extensively wrought, and are, at present, so well known, that this object has been accomplished; and no reasons can be perceived why a survey and sale of them should be longer deferred.

Independent of the mineral riches of these lands, the climate is represented as remarkably salubrious, and the soil as fruitful, and well adapted to support a dense population; and it may be considered of national importance to encourage the settlement of this remote and exposed frontier. I would, therefore, recommend that measures be taken for causing the lands to be surveyed and sold.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
G. BOMFORD, *Bt. Col.*
on Ordnance service.

Hon. J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT of the Moneys expended through the Ordnance Department, in the year 1830.

AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1830.

STATIONS.	APPROPRIATIONS. For current expenses of the Ordnance service.	For arming and equipping the Militia	For Arsenals.	For Armament of Fortifications.	For National Armories.	Total amount remitted.	Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining in the hands of Disbursing Officers, 31st Dec. 1830.
Armory, Springfield, Mass.	-	2,430 11	-	-	182,429 00	184,859 11	184,160 28	698 83
Do Harper's Ferry, Va.	-	-	-	-	189,398 84	189,398 84	188,951 21	447 63
Arsenal, Kennebeck,	-	-	50,000 00	-	-	50,000 00	49,419 54	580 46
Do Watertown,	3,865 10	94 19	1,700 00	-	-	5,659 29	5,171 08	488 21
Do Champlain,	864 11	-	4,000 00	-	-	4,864 11	4,729 26	134 85
Do Watervliet,	19,600 00	6,937 14	710 95	8,000 00	-	35,248 09	31,788 03	3,460 06
Do Rome,	1,886 49	-	-	-	-	1,886 49	1,886 49	
Do Alleghany,	13,846 43	14,100 00	13,200 00	-	-	41 146 43	40,300 94	845 49
Do Frankfort,	18,761 96	3,999 06	-	-	-	22,761 02	22,693 55	67 47
Do Pikesville,	1,305 34	-	50 00	250 00	-	1,605 34	1,598 92	6 42
Do Washington,	15,676 51	13,800 00	2,301 26	886 73	-	32,664 50	32,090 43	574 07
Do Bellona,	6,247 98	-	-	-	-	6,247 98	5,520 14	727 84
Do Augusta,	5,441 54	-	1,664 91	-	-	7,106 45	5,901 66	1,194 79
Do Mount Vernon,	-	-	23,235 50	-	-	23,235 50	23,235 50	
Do Baton Rouge,	8,687 67	440 62	9,830 26	-	-	18,958 55	16,415 54	2,543 01
Do St. Louis,	6,413 92	-	27,441 02	-	-	33,854 94	14,248 32	19,606 62
Depot, Detroit,	685 00	-	-	-	-	685 00	674 62	10 38
Do New York,	3,099 82	-	-	-	-	3,099 82	3,099 82	
Fort Monroe,	1,409 29	4,731 00	-	-	-	6,140 29	5,746 03	394 26
Lead Mines,	6,206 00	-	-	-	-	6,206 00	3,656 23	2,549 77
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms,	-	180,076 40	-	125,735 24	-	305,811 64	305,811 64	
Sundry persons for balances due on audited accounts,	10,057 09	-	-	-	-	10,057 09	9,985 32	71 77
	124,054 25	221,877 52	134,133 90	139,602 97	371,827 84	991,496 48	957,094 55	34,401 93

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 30, 1830.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

B.

STATEMENT of the money expended through the Ordnance Department during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1830.

STATIONS.	Amount transmitted in the first, second, and third quarters of 1830, and remaining in officers' hands at the end of the year 1829.	Amount of accounts in the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1830.	Balances remaining in officers hands 1st of October, 1830.
Armory, Springfield, Mass., Charles Howard, - - -	$160,898 83	$154,113 87	$6,784 96
Harper's Ferry, Va., William Broadus,* - - -	135,058 09	96,698 11	38,359 98
Arsenal, Kennebeck, Lt. John Hills, - - - -	5,468 64	5,468 64	
Watertown, Major H. K. Craig, - - - -	3,458 21	3,458 21	
Champlain, Lt. J. M. Washington, - - -	134 85	134 85	
Watervliet, Major George Talcott, - - -	32,160 06	28,854 50	3,305 56
Rome, Captain James S. Abeel, - - - -	1,296 43	1,273 09	23 34
Alleghany, Major R. L. Baker, - - - -	23,645 49	20,661 58	2,983 91
Frankfort, Captain Charles Mellon, - - -	7,267 47	6,876 63	390 84
Pikesville, Lt. Col. James Bankhead, - - -	1,206 42	804 40	402 02
Washington, Lt. John Symington, - - -	22,074 07	21,625 60	448 47
Belloua, Lt. Col. A. S. Brooks, and Lt. Williamson, -	4,827 84	4,533 90	293 94
Augusta, Lt. Col. A. C. W. Fanning, - - -	4,804 79	4,093 24	711 55
Mount Vernon, Lt. Walter Smith, - - -	35,100 29	29,409 88	5,690 41

Sundry contracts for cannon and small arms,	$15,023 44	15,023 44	
Sundry payments on audited accounts,	3,120 67	3,120 67	
Dollars,	708,087 91	620,423 25	87,664 66

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, November 30, 1830.

G. BOMFORD, *Bt. Col. on Ordnance Service.*

* The paymaster at Harper's Ferry armory died on the 2d October last. The accounts for the third quarter have not yet been received. G. B.

C.

STATEMENT of work done, and articles procured, at the Arsenals and Armories of the United States, from the 1st October, 1829, to the 30th September, 1830.

WORK AND PROCURED.
Muskets complete.
Screw-drivers.
Wipers.
Ball-screws.
Spring-vices.
Flint caps.
Arm chests.
Pattern pistol.
Cartridge-boxes.
Cartridge-box belts.
Bayonet scabbards.
Bayonet belts.
Cavalry cartridge-boxes.
Belt-plates.
Holsters.
Gun-slings.
Sabre-belts.
Brushes and picks.
Musket-flints.
6-pound r field carriages, with equipments complete.
24-pounder casemate carriages.
32-pounder casemate carriages.
Model carriages, with ammunition lumber.
Model balastic pendulum.
Sling carts, and truck wagons.
Brass naval boxes.
Artillery percussion locks.

MADE AND PROCURED.	
Percussion-primers.	5,364
Cannon wads.	750
Sponges.	218
Sponge finger—yards.	1,637
Lacker for cannon—gallons.	89
Priming tubes filled.	5,795
Gun-flints.	2
Wheel-barrows.	2
Cannon-cartridges.	2,199
Musket-cartridges.	16,270
Cartridge-bags, flannel.	3,185
Port-fires.	1,063
Sets of timber for 6-pounder field carriages.	413
Sets of timber for 24-pounder casemate carriages.	73

REPAIRED.	
Muskets.	7,166
Muskets cleaned and oiled.	13,606
Rifles.	50
Pistols.	134
Cannon and howitzers cleaned and lackered.	659
Cannon-balls cleaned and lackered.	6,336
6-pounder field carriages repaired and painted.	2
18-pounder field carriages repaired and painted.	1
Truck wagon.	1
Sponges and rammers.	71
Bridge barrels	44
Powder barrels.	213

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 30, 1830.*

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance Service.*

D.

STATEMENT of Artillery, Small Arms, Accoutrements, and other Ordnance Stores, issued to the Troops and the Engineer Department of the United States, from the 1st of Oct. 1829, to the 30th of Sept. 1830.

6-pdr. iron cannon.	7
6-pdr. field carriages, with equipments complete.	11
12-pdr. field carriages, with equipments complete.	4
10-inch siege mortar and bed, with equipments complete.	1
Sponges and rammers.	1028
Sponges.	
Port-fires.	1,1087
Priming tubes filled.	7,680
Tube pouches.	674
Bricoles.	
Tarpaulins for guns.	11
Gunners' belts complete.	8
Linstocks.	8
Port-fire stocks.	8
Slow match—lbs.	65
Twine—lbs.	16
32-pounder cannon balls.	377
24-pounder cannon balls.	400
12-pounder cannon balls.	400
6-pounder cannon balls.	600
6-pounder strapped shot.	673
6-pounder canister shot.	25
Loose grape shot—lbs.	1,048
8-inch shells.	88
24-pounder shells.	163
Musket bullets—lbs.	1,387
Muskets complete.	940
Rifles complete.	25
Non-commissioned officers' swords.	107

Sword belts.	108
Cartridge boxes.	882
Cartridge box belts.	611
Bayonet scabbards.	909
Bayonet belts.	613
Belt plates.	434
Brushes and picks.	921
Gun slings.	742
Screw-drivers.	483
Ball-screws.	89
Wipers.	441
Spring vices.	45
Flints.	6,500
Cannon powder—lbs.	13,300
Musket powder—lbs.	1,400
Musket cartridges.	40,480
Cannon cartridges.	3,268
Cartridge bags, flannel.	2,526
Lead—lbs.	937,700
Refined nitre—lbs.	550
Antimony—lbs.	53
Bees-wax—lbs.	70
Rosin—lbs.	70
Tow—lbs.	23
Cannon cartridge paper—lbs.	210
Musket cartridge paper—lbs.	200
Rocket do.	440
Wrapping do.	20
Flannel—yards.	556

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1830.

GEO. BOMFORD,
Bvt. Col. on Ordnance Service.

E.

STATEMENT of the Arms, Accoutrements, &c. procured, and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the Militia, from the 1st of October, 1829, to the 30th September, 1830.

ARMS, &c., PROCURED.

Muskets complete.	Rifles, repeating.	Rifles, Hall's.	Sets of infantry accoutrements.	Sabre-belts.	Belt-plates.	Holsters.	Cavalry cartridge-boxes.	6-pounder iron cannon.	6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete.
11,240	161	200	141	2,855	2,706	2,101	533	22	86

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

Amount paid for arms, &c. - - - - -	$182,530 8[illegible]
Do do inspection, packing-boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories - - - - - -	4,989 5[illegible]
Dollars,	187,520 3[illegible]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1830.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Col.*
On Ordnance Service.

F.

PPORTIONMENT of Arms to the Militia, for the year 1829, *under the act of* 1808, *for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia.*

ATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of the return.	Number of Militia.	Number of arms apportioned.	Remarks.
ine - -	1829	41,136	502	
r Hampshire -	1829	28,900	353	
achusetts -	1829	54,311	663	
ecticut - -	1829	21,777	266	
e Island - -	1829	9,649	118	
ont - -	1823	27,653	338	
York - -	1829	188,145	2,297	
Jersey - -	1829	39,171	478	
ylvania -	1828	177,741	2,170	
are - -	1814	7,451	91	
and - -	1829	45,281	553	
ia - -	1829	100,881	1,232	
Carolina -	1829	60,143	734	
Carolina -	1826	36,429	445	
ja - -	1827	39,056	477	
cky - -	1829	73,141	893	
essee - -	1823	42,715	522	
- -	1829	115,376	1,409	
iana - -	1828	12,447	152	
na - -	1829	40,000	488	
issippi - -	1822	5,291	65	
is - -	1822	8,521	104	
ma - -	1829	30,000	366	
ouri - -	1829	18,000	220	
igan - -	1822	1,503	18	
nsas - -	1825	2,028	25	
da - -	-	-	-	No return.
ict of Columbia -	1829	1,756	21	
Total -	-	1,228,502	15,000	

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the Arms and Military Equipments distributed the Militia, from the 1st of October, 1829, to the 30th of Septem 1830.

2	6-pounder brass cannon, with carriages complete.
26	6-pounder iron cannon, do.
5,613	muskets, complete.
3,277	rifles, do.
20	rifles, (Hall's) do.
3,962	pistols, do.
240	swords.
2,004	sabres.
2,244	sword and sabre belts.
1,123	setts of infantry accoutrements.
1,465	setts of rifle do.
2,004	pair of holsters.
310	cavalry cartridge boxes.
275	bayonet scabbards, belts, and plates.

The whole being equal in value to 15,017 muskets.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, November 30, 1830,

G. BOMFORD, *Bt. Col.*
on Ordnance service.

G.

TEMENT of the operations of the United States' Lead Mines in vicinity of Fever River, and in Missouri, from 30th September, 9, to the 30th September, 1830.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
ds of lead made - -	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
ds of lead which have accrued as rent	563,001	566	563,567
remaining due 30th Sept. 1829 -	65,949	- -	65,949
of rents due in the year ending 30th tember, 1830 - - -	628,950	466	629,516
ls of lead received as rent in do. do.	504,214	566	504,780
remaining due 30th Sept. 1830	124,736	- -	124,739

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

November 30, 1830.

G. BOMFORD,
Bt. Col. on Ordnance service.

TE.—No returns received from Missouri, except for the quarter ending mber 30, 1830.

G. B.

STATEMENT G.—Continued.

***STATEMENT** of the Lead made at the United States' Lead Mi annually, from 1821 to the 30th September, 1830.*

				Fever River.	Missouri.	Total
Pounds of lead made from 1821, to 30th Sept. 1823			-	335,130	- -	335,
Do. do. for the year ending			Sept. 30, 1824	175,220	- -	175,
Do. do.	do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,
Do. do.	do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,
Do. do.	do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,
Do. do.	do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,
Do. do.	do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,
Do. do.	do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,
			Totals -	40,088,960	5,084,072	45,172,

PORT FROM THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF THE COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, 11th November, 1830.

R: In compliance with instructions from the Department of War of 7th ust ultimo, I have the honor to submit a statement, in duplicate, of the eys remitted and charged to contractors, and the disbursing officers of commissariat, in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year, amounting to 3,013 16, and the moneys accounted for by them, amounting to $208,-64, leaving a balance outstanding of $24,381 18, from which is to be cted $2,808 42, charged to contractors, not as advances or remit-es out of the annual appropriation for 1830, but as the difference between prices of provisions previously contracted for, and the purchases made gents of the Department in 1829, to supply deficiencies at several posts, totally unconnected with the fiscal operations of the present year; leav-$21,572 76 actually in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant missaries at the expiration of the 3d, applicable to, and which will be irely accounted for in, the 4th quarter of the year.

The sum originally charged to contractors on their failures is, by this ement, $4,502 31, of which $1,010 11 has been liquidated; and there ittle doubt, from the solidity of the securities in the cases of the $2,808 42 ettled, and from the disposition already evinced, that the whole will be omptly paid without resorting to suit.

It affords me great gratification to state, that, of the moneys remitted and arged in the period embraced, there has not been one cent lost to Govern-nt; and, of 91 officers disbursing in the commissariat, only three accounts ve not been received; and, although these are at the most remote posts, y will in all probability reach this office during the present month: it is, wever believed, that, if received, the result of the statement would not be terially affected.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

on. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT exhibiting the moneys remitted to Contractors from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1830; the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amounts accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the Disbursing Officers of the Department on the 31st December, 1829; the moneys remitted to them in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1830; the sums charged to them on account of sales to Officers on the Frontier Posts, sales of empty barrels, boxes, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period, together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the 3d quarter of the year.

NAMES.	Balances on hand 31st December 1829.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to Contractors and A. C. S. Sept'r 30th, 1830.	Balances due by Contractors and A. C. S. Sept'r 30th, 1830.	REMARKS.
Martin Andrews, Contractor,	-	$10,943 79	-	$10,943 79	$10,943 79	-	-	
Barr and Lodwick, Do	-	-	1,918 02	1,918 02	683 78	-	1,234 24	Charged on account of failure.
Barr, Lodwick, & Co. Do	-	683 78	715 86	1,399 64	1,399 64	-	-	
H. & D. Cotheal, Do	-	2,062 47	-	2,062 47	2,062 47	-	-	
Hunter Crane, Do	-	2,833 87	-	2,833 87	2,833 87	-	-	
Dinsmore, Kyle & Co. Do	-	3,289 30	-	3,289 30	3,289 30	-	-	
Hall, Shapter & Tupper Do	-	2,539 44	-	2,539 44	2,539 44	-	-	
Cleon Hawkins, Do	-	11,425 81	-	11,425 81	11,426 41	60	-	
Alpheus Hyatt, Do	-	7,122 24	-	7,122 24	7,122 24	-	-	
Alfred J. Huntington, Do	-	2,950 20	-	2,950 20	2,950 20	-	-	
Wm. & John James, Do	-	8,711 75	-	8,711 75	8,711 75	-	-	
Enoch C. March, Do	-	8,329 78	-	8,329 78	8,329 78	-	-	
Merwin, Gidings & Co. Do	-	9,740 52	-	9,740 52	9,740 52	-	-	
Daniel B. Miller, Do	-	1,772 76	-	1,772 76	1,772 76	-	-	
John Ramsey, Do	-	11,157 16	-	11,157 16	11,157 16	-	-	
H. C. Simmons, Do	-	1,404 70	294 25	1,698 95	1,698 95	-	-	
Joseph G. Size, Do	-	955 68	-	955 68	955 68	-	-	
Skinner, Hurd & Co. Do	-	2,739 76	-	2,739 76	2,739 76	-	-	
Jesse Smith, Do	-	2,073 15	-	2,073 15	2,073 15	-	-	

Manlius V. Thompson, Do	-	12,644 27	-	12,644 27	12,644 27	-	-	
R. R. Waldron, Do	-	1,612 57	-	1,612 57	1,612 57	-	-	
Egbert W. Carson, Spe. Cont. for Recruits, - - -	-	118 53	-	118 53	118 53	-	-	
Alexander Findley, Do -	-	433 78	-	433 78	433 78	-	-	
John K. Graham, Do -	-	483 27	-	483 27	483 27	-	-	
Gurdon Huntington, - -	-	216 45	-	216 45	216 45	-	-	
John B. Lindsay, - -	-	243 53	-	243 53	243 53	-	-	
Ezra Smith, - - -	-	389 24	-	389 24	389 24	-	-	
George Terry, - - -	-	967 30	-	967 30	967 30	-	-	
Amos Wood, jr. - - -	-	135 16	-	135 16	135 16	-	-	
Lieut. Sam'l R. Allston, Ac.A.C.S.	361 55	700 00	-	1,061 55	1,061 56	-	-	Closed.
Wm. P. Bainbridge, Do -	182 81	1,150 00	-	1,332 81	1,289 45	-	43 36	Disbursing.
F. N. Barbarin, Do -	74 99	350 00	115 67	540 66	409 24	-	131 42	do
Capt. Thomas Barker, Act. do -	-	50 22	-	50 22	50 22	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. E. B. Birdsall, Do -	1,077 65	-	274 74	1,352 39	1,347 33	-	5 06	Disbursing.
A. Brockenbrugh, Do -	-	350 00	-	350 00	317 21	-	32 79	do
Capt. Jacob Brown, Act. do -	432 84	1,600 00	-	2,032 84	2,032 84	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. Wm. Bryant, do do -	-	150 00	52 30	202 30	202 30	-	-	do
N. B. Buford, do do -	-	300 00	2 04	302 04	247 46	-	54 58	Disbursing.
Thomas Burke, do do -	111 72	1,380 92	-	1,492 64	1,492 64	-	-	Closed.
Augustus Canfield, Do -	295 63	600 00	-	895 63	895 63	-	-	do
L. F. Carter, Do -	364 21	1,600 00	689 65	2,653 86	948 44	-	1,705 42	Dis. ac. 3d quarter not rec.
John Childe, Act. do -	65	1,200 00	-	1,200 65	1,062 83	-	138 32	do
Capt. Thomas Childs, do do -	-	150 00	-	150 00	150 00	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. James Clarke, do do -	40 82	550 00	20 90	611 72	611 72	-	-	do
Nelson N. Clarke, do do -	-	-	71 50	71 50	62 95	-	8 55	Disbursing.
Capt. Isaac Clarke, do do -	-	650 00	402 37	1,052 37	573 76	-	478 61	do
Lieut. Joseph Clay, do do -	-	-	275 00	275 00	228 19	-	46 81	do
R. D. C. Collins, do do -	-	1,000 00	200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	-	-	Closed.
Geo. W. Corprew, Do -	-	750 00	24 19	774 19	653 12	-	121 07	Disbursing.
Geo. H. Crosman, Do -	112 14	-	716 35	828 49	413 46	-	415 03	do
Osborn Cross, Do -	620 80	-	246 14	866 94	866 94	-	-	Closed.
J. F. Davis, Act. do -	-	-	626 22	626 22	268 61	-	357 61	Dis. ac. 3d quarter not rec.
Thos. A. Davis, do Do -	-	-	10 00	10 00	10 00	-	-	Closed.
St. Clair Denny, Do -	1,442 12	-	230 81	1,672 93	996 51	-	676 42	Disbursing.
Justin Dimick, Do -	238 75	1,918 00	5 12	2,161 87	1,803 74	-	358 13	do
Bt. Capt. G. S. Drane, Do -	149 20	500 00	16 00	665 20	598 60	-	66 60	do
Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury, Do -	-	7,850 00	21 33	7,871 33	7,800 53	-	70 80	do
James Engle, Do -	-	-	515 80	515 80	155 50	-	360 30	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

NAMES.	Balances on hand 31st December 1829.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to Contractors and A. C. S. Sept. 30th 1830.	Balances due by Contractors and A. C. S. Sept. 30th, 1830.	REMARKS.
Lieut. John G. Furman, Ac. A. C. S.	433 53	-	386 32	819 85	819 85	-	-	Closed.
Joseph S. Gallagher, Do -	-	250 00	-	250 00	212 46	-	37 54	Disbursing.
Bt. Capt. Geo. W. Gardiner, Do -	635 81	1,000 00	1,485 35	3,121 16	941 92	-	2,179 24	do
Timothy Green, Do -	564 76	2,400 00	235 79	3,200 55	2,403 66	-	796 89	do
Lieut. J. K. Greenough, Act. do -	-	-	1,513 45	1,513 45	196 57	-	1,316 88	do
T. P. Gwynne, do do -	592 62	-	325 37	917 99	917 99	-	-	Closed.
Josh. W. Harris, Do -	-	320 00	9 70	329 70	329 70	-	-	do
Capt. Wm. Harney, Act. do -	23 24	-	40 35	63 59	27 00	-	36 59	Disbursing.
Lieut. S. P. Heintzelman, do do -	44 00	550 00	585 46	1,179 46	652 89	-	526 57	do
Reuben Holmes, Do -	1,782 95	2,500 00	2,964 29	7,247 24	5,143 04	-	2,104 20	do
Louis T. Jamison, Do -	960 91	-	871 25	1,832 16	1,187 16	-	645 00	do
Capt. H. Johnson, Act. do -	44 12	350 00	5 00	399 12	382 91	-	16 21	do
Lieut. Seth Johnson, Do -	102 10	1,300 00	-	1,402 10	1,313 55	-	88 55	do
Thomas Johnson, Do -	11 26	-	-	11 26	11 26	-	-	Closed.
J. W. Kingsbury, Do -	277 68	-	779 70	1,057 38	1,057 38	-	-	do
B. W. Kinsman, Act. do -	-	-	27 46	27 46	27 46	-	-	do
J. H. Lamotte, do do -	-	-	452 13	452 13	147 85	-	304 28	Disbursing.
R. B. Lee, do do -	81 28	-	-	81 28	70 65	-	10 63	do
John L'Engle, do do -	-	150 00	112 66	262 66	147 58	-	115 08	do
Capt. G. Loomis, do do -	-	-	200 00	200 00	114 18	-	85 82	do
Bt Capt. Allen Lowd, Do -	-	1,000 00	199 21	1,199 21	1,179 83	-	19 38	do
Lieut. J. Lynde, Act. do -	-	-	319 80	319 80	348 80	29 00	-	do bal. due on settlement.
Capt. R. A. McCabe, do do -	-	-	44 23	44 23	44 23	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. Geo. A. McCall, Do -	231 27	400 00	4 25	635 52	635 52	-	-	do
Wm. S. Maitland, Act. do -	69 87	600 00		669 87	572 11	-	97 76	Disbursing.

F. Morrison,	Do -	39 42	5,927 79	623 77	6,590 98	6,420 14	-	-	Closed.
F. D. Newcomb,	Act. do -	-	1,000 00	783 47	1,783 47	1,589 25	-	170 84	Disbursing.
Wm. S Newton,	Do -	165 54	-	-	165 54	165 54	-	194 29	do
Bt. Capt. John Page,	Do -	212 04	750 00	452 37	1,414 41	948 30	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. E. Phillips,	Act. do -	100 00	-	-	100 00	100 00	-	466 11	Disbursing.
J. M. W. Picton,	do do -	403 72	400 00	12 54	816 26	729 58	-	-	Closed.
Samfl L Russell,	do do -	-	111 21	-	111 21	111 21	-	86 68	Disbursing.
John B. F. Russell,	do do -	584 17	1,450 00	424 21	2,458 38	1,487 53	-	-	Closed.
S. V. R. Ryan,	do do -	-	162 86	-	162 86	162 86	-	970 85	Disbursing.
J. D. Searight,	do do -	910 77	600 00	2,003 89	3,514 66	3,376 10	-	-	Closed.
John B. Scott,	Do -	2 71	400 00	116 00	518 71	311 47	-	139 56	Disbursing.
C. F. Smith,	Act. do -	01	825 00	10 00	835 01	747 55	-	207 24	do
J. R. Stephenson,	do do -	-	-	239 42	239 42	88 51	-	87 46	do
E. V. Sumner,	Do -	446 52	250 00	14 50	711 02	675 70	-	150 91	do ac. 3d qr. not rec.
Major J. B. Tallmadge,	P. M. -	-	-	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	-	35 32	do
Capt. Joseph P. Taylor,	Com'sy -	338 94	2,259 50	-	2,598 44	2,358 00	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. F. Thomas,	Act'g A.C.S. -	-	-	469 67	469 67	435 85	-	240 44	Disbursing.
A. W. Thornton,	Do -	1,424 80	-	-	1,424 80	1,248 35	-	33 82	do
W. A. Thornton,	Act. do -	-	-	434 80	434 80	135 48	-	176 45	do
D. Van Ness,	do do -	57 78	300 00	-	357 78	311 04	-	299 32	do
D. A. Vinton,	Do -	78 19	1,450 00	473 69	2,001 88	1,435 88	-	46 74	do
Benjamin Walker,	Act. do -	-	-	100 00	100 00	52 92	-	566 00	do
Geo. Webb,	Do -	-	2,200 00	-	2,200 00	2,107 86	-	47 08	do
W. Wheelright,	Act. do -	-	-	-	-	50 12	-	92 14	do
John Williamson	Do -	132 40	450 00	146 65	729 05	541 54	-	50 12	Bal. due him on settlement.
George Wright,	Act. do -	-	-	992 70	992 70	997 [illegible]		187 51	do
Major T. Wright,	P. M. -	-	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	-	do
									Closed.
Total amount,	-	20,227 49	178,078 11	34,707 56	233,013 16	208,716 64	84 66	24,381 18	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged,	$233,013 16
Balances due to contractors and Assistant Commissaries on the settlement of their accounts,	84 66
	233,097 82
Accounted for,	208,716 64
	24,381 18
Deduct this amount charged to contractors, not as advances or remittances, but as the difference between the contract prices and the purchases made by agents of the Department, to supply deficiencies,	2,808 42
Leaving the actual balance in the hands of the Assistant and Acting Assistant Commissaries, to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of 1830,	21,572 76

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington, 11*th November*, 1830.

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

PORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 11, 1830.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions dated on the 18th September last, have prepared, and now have the honor to enclose, four statements, as llows, viz:

No. 1. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the Purchasing Department [for 1830] during the first quarter of the year 1830:

No. 2. Of moneys received and disbursed, during the same period, on account of the Purchasing Department:

No. 3. Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United ates' Army, during the years 1829, 1830, and 1831; and

No. 4. Statement of the cost of clothing for the Army of the United tates, during the year 1831.

These statements will, I hope meet your approbation, and be received in ood time.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. IRVINE.
Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Moneys drawn from the appropriation for the Purchasing Department, (for 1830,*) during the three first quarters of the year* 1830.

1830.					
April 2,	By Secretary of the Treasury's	warrant,	No. 540, for		$20,000
May 10,	Ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	No. 820, for	25,000
July 13,	Ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	No. 1,250, for	30,000
					$75,000

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 11, 1830.

C. IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purchases.

HON. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Moneys received and disbursed during the three j quarters of the year 1830, *on account of the Purchasing Departme*

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department between the 1st January and 30th September, 1830, as per statement No. 1, - -		$75,000
By amount expended during the first quarter of 1830, passed to the credit of C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor, Treasury Department, -	$13,810 03	
By amount expended during the second quarter of 1830, and credited as above, as per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department,	42,678 80	
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1830, as per account preparing for transmission to the Second Auditor, Treasury Department, for settlement, - - - - - -	34,013 12	
	90,501 95	
Deduct amount of the Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 1,295, being the balance remaining unexpended of the appropriation for 1829, received on the 11th December, 1829, and embraced in the above expenditures, - -	16,601 07	
		73,900
Balance unexpended of moneys received on account of appropriation for 1830, during the three first quarters of 1830, - - - -		$1,09

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 11, 1830.

C. IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purchas

HON JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 11, 1830.

ive *Statement of the cost of Clothing for the United States' Army, during the years* 1829, 1830, *and* 1831.

GARMENTS.	Price, 1829.	Price, 1830.	Price, 1831.
), - - - - -	$1 49	$1 49	$1 39
p, - - - - -	1 31	1 31	1 30
over for cap, - - -	45	41	30¾
- - - - -	20	20	20
tassel, - - - -	12	12	12
nd eagle, - - - -	6¼	6	4½
artillery, - - - -	8	8	4
infantry, - - - -	8	8	5
- - - - -	-	5	4
, setts for artillery, - - -	50	45	30
, " " infantry, - - -	50	45	40
wings, pairs, - - -	53	53	53
led cloth overalls, - - -	1 74	1 97	1 93
drilling overalls, - - -	71¾	62	58½
' " overalls, - - -	86	87	79½
sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves,	1 07	96	1 01
privates' " jackets, " do. -	89	78	73½
" " jackets, " do. -	93	83	78½
ergeants' " jackets, " do. -	1 13	1 03	1 06
gray twilled cloth jackets, " do. -	2 33½	2 56	2 50¼
" " cloth jackets, " do. -	2 26	2 49	2 43½
irts, privates, - - -	52½	53	46¼
irts, sergeants, - - -	62	62	54¾
hirts, - - - -	1 12½	1 12	1 12¼
drawers, pairs, - - -	87¼	87	86¼
trowsers, - - - -	67¼	58	54½
rocks, - - - -	93⅜	81	74⅛
otees, pairs, - - - -	1 50	1 48	1 44
" - - - -	1 25	1 24	1 20
s, " - - - -	35½	35½	33⅜
" - - - -	18¾	18¾	17¾
- - - - -	2 50	2 50	2 45
ats, - - - - -	5 74	6 56	6 17¾
ats, - - - - -	6 10½	7 05	6 56¼
stocks, - - - -	14½	14½	14½
privates' coats, - - -	5 39½	5 28	5 28⅛
corporals' do. - - -	5 39½	5 28	5 31⅛
sergeants' do. - - -	5 68¾	5 55	5 77⅛
musicians' do. - - -	7 24	7 24	7 08

No 3.—Continued.

GARMENTS.	Price, 1829.	Price, 1830.	Pri 18
Artillery privates' coats, - - -	$5 55	$5 55	$5
" corporals' do. - - -	5 55	5 55	5
" sergeants' do. - - -	5 82	5 82	5
" musicians' do. - - -	7 45½	7 45	7
Knapsack, - - - - -	1 51	1 53	1
Havresack, - - - - -	28½	30	

C. IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purch

Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

No 4.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, October 11, 18

STATEMENT of the Cost of Clothing for the Army of the Un States, during the year 1831.

Forage cap, - - - - - - - -	$
Leather cap, - - - - - - - -	
Oil cloth cover for cap, - - - - - - -	
Pompon, - - - - - - - -	
Band and tassel, - - - - - - -	
Cockade and eagle, - - - - - - -	
Cap plate, artillery, - - - - - - -	
ditto infantry, - - - - - -	
Cap balls, - - - - - - - -	
Cap scales, sett for artillery, - - - - - -	
ditto " " infantry, - - - - - -	
Worsted wings, pairs, - - - - - -	
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs, - - - -	
Privates' drilling overalls, " - - - -	
Sergeants' " ditto, " - - - -	
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves, - -	
" privates' " ditto " ditto, - -	
Artillery " " ditto " ditto, - -	
" sergeants' " ditto " ditto, - -	
" gray twilled cloth ditto " ditto, - -	
Infantry " " " ditto " ditto, - -	

No. 4.—Continued.

shirts, privates', - - - - - -	46¼
ditto, sergeants', - - - - - -	54¾
shirts, - - - - - - -	1 12½
drawers, pairs, - - - - - - -	86½
trowsers, - - - - - - -	54½
frocks, - - - - - - -	74⅓
ɔootees, pairs, - - - - - - -	1 44
" - - - - - - -	1 20
ıgs, " - - - - - - -	33⅓
" - - - - - - -	17¾
s, - - - - - - - -	2 45
ıats, - - - - - - - -	6 17¾
oats, - - - - - - - -	6 56¼
stocks, - - - - - - -	14½
privates' coats, - - - - - -	5 28¾
corporals' do. - - - - - -	5 31½
sergeants' do. - - - - - -	5 77⅛
musicians' do. - - - - - -	7 08
y privates' do. - - - - - -	5 47½
corporals' do. - - - - - -	5 50
sergeants' do. - - - - - -	5 96
musicians' do. - - - - - -	7 26
cks, - - - - - - - -	1 46¾
ıcks, - - - - - - - -	23¼

C. IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purchases.

JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War

REPORT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AF

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Nov.* 2

SIR: In compliance, in part, with the order of the Department of August last, I had the honor, on the 22d ultimo, to submit an estimat tail, for the current expenses of the Indian Department in the ye amounting to $160,690.

In further compliance with said order, I now have the honor to the statements herewith, marked A and B.

Statement A exhibits the amount remitted for disbursement und head of appropriation, in the Indian Department, during the three fir ters of the year 1830; the amount for which accounts have been r under each head, for the same period; and the balances remaining t counted for, according to the books of this office. It will be seen t whole amount remitted for disbursement within the period menti $528,734 18; that the whole amount for which accounts have been ed, is $401,342 09; and that the amount remaining to be accounte $127,392 09. It will be seen, also, that, of the balances remaining t counted for, those alone, under the heads of pay of superintende agents, sub-agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths, and annuities, added together, amount to the sum of $62,914 31; and which, if d from the aggregate balance, to wit: $127,392 09, will leave but $64 to be accounted for under all the other heads. A considerable portio disbursements for annuities, as well as for other objects, are made by stationed at remote posts, and often, owing to the Indians prolongi absence from their villages on their hunting excursions, at so late a p the year, that sufficient time has not elapsed for their returns for quarter to reach the Department. When these are received, the bal not wholly accounted for, will be reduced to a very small sum, es when compared with the whole amount remitted, or with that of t rity held by the Government of the officers through whom the disbur are made.

Statement B exhibits the number of schools in the Indian country established, by whom, the number of teachers, the number of schol the amount now allowed a year to each school from the annual ap tion of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. This statement an increase in the number of scholars over that embraced in the repo this office for the last year, of 242.

The amount remitted in the three first quarters of the present yea the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians, for school allowa $6,693, as will be seen by reference to statement A. The amount o allowances to the several schools, as arranged to take effect from the 1 last, and exhibited by statement B, is $6,650; which, deducted from nual appropriation of $10,000 applicable to this year, will leave a b (*without* taking into view any balance that may remain of former yea *the 1st of January next*, of $3,350, to be added to the annual approp

ll then be applicable to 1831, (making, together, $13,350,) and disposed ng that year, as the Secretary of War may deem it expedient to di-

lieved that the disbursements in the Indian Department for the years 1830 have been confined strictly within the appropriations appli- hem, and that no arrearages have or will accrue on account of dis- ts made in either of those years. But the arrearages which it was d (and so stated in the report from this office for the last year,) had o a considerable amount in the Indian Department prior to the year : still pressing on the Department, and it yet remains without any meet them. Impressed with the importance of some adequate pro- ing made for these arrearages, I have made this reference to them er a hope that the attention of Congress might again be called, at g session, to the documents submitted to them on the subject at the n act be passed making such appropriation as, from the circum- the case, may appear to be proper.

re some other documents and estimates, which were submitted at ssion of Congress, for appropriations to carry into effect sundry ulations for annuities and other objects, for the year 1830; but no appropriations were made, it will be necessary to submit again ing session, to obtain appropriations both for the year 1830 and ey will, accordingly, be prepared and reported in time to be at an early day in the session.

ions with the Indians continue on a friendly footing. Nothing has o interrupt them during the year, except it be the acts of hostility occasionally been committed against each other by certain tribes on the Mississippi, and which, it was apprehended at one time, to assume a character that would seriously disturb the peace of along that frontier; but, by the timely interference of the Go- peace has been made between the Indians, and our citizens there- for the present, at least, from the disturbances with which they ened by their wars.

ties concluded at the conferences ordered to be held by General Colonel Morgan, with the Indians, for this and other purposes, la Chien, have lately been forwarded by General Clark, and are is office. These treaties, with those recently concluded with the and Choctaw nations, under the directions of the President of the ties, towards the execution of the act passed at the last session of "to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing he States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mis- re all the treaties that have been made with the Indians since the of Congress. They are ready to be laid before the Department red.

nmissioners (Gen. E. Root, and James McCall and J. T. Mason, ppointed in pursuance of a provision contained in the 2d article of concluded at the Butte des Morts, the 11th of August, 1827, to difficulty between the Menomonee, and Winnebago, and New ns, in relation to the boundaries of their lands in the vicinity of , have been engaged on that duty, and recently made a report, a proposition for the adjustment of the case, which is subject to al of the President of the United States.

By the resolution of the Senate, passed at last session of Congress tionally ratifying the supplementary article, concluded the 24th Sep 1829, to the treaty with the Delaware Indians of the 3d of Octobe certain lines, specified in said resolution, were required to be run an ed. Mr. McCoy, who was employed to make the survey, has beer ed on it, but had not, at the date of the last reports from him, comp

The lines of the cessions made by the treaties concluded at P Chien, with the Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatamie, and Winnel dians, on the 29th July and 1st August, 1829, and which were ratif ing the last session of Congress, have been run by Mr. Lyon, the s employed for that purpose; and his report, with the field notes and ma survey, are filed in this office.

A report has also been received from Messrs. J. S. Simonson and Noble, the agents appointed to value the buildings and other improv belonging to the Carey missionary establishment on the St. Joseph, chigan Territory, under a provision made for this purpose by the with the Pottawatamie Indians, of 20th September, 1828. It rem the report of the agents to be submitted to Congress to obtain the n appropriation to pay for the improvements, as stipulated by the 5th a the treaty just mentioned.

A few remarks in reference to the existing laws relating to India with a view to some change or modification of the provisions of t will close this report.

The first act providing for Indian annuities, and which is still in fo passed in 1796. Other acts for the same object have been since from time to time, as they were required by new treaties, which are or permanent, according to the treaty stipulations for which they are ed to provide. A part of the provisions of some of them, though rectly repealed, has been superseded by treaties or acts of more rece hence it is difficult (except for persons who are familiar with these to distinguish the provisions that are still in force from those that There are now twenty-one acts under which Indian annuities are and they require as many accounts to be opened and kept on the the Treasury. If the same system be continued, every new treaty th lates for an annuity will necessarily increase the number of acts object, and, of course, the number of accounts. I, therefore, resp submit, whether it be not desirable to change the system, and ad which is more simple, and will require less time and labor to ex This, I humbly apprehend, may be attained by repealing all the acts of appropriation for annuities, and embodying the whole in on be passed annually, on a statement to be laid before Congress at t mencement of every session, showing the annuities due, and to be p for, in the ensuing year. This would keep Congress annually info the state of the Indian annuities, and the actual amount required fr to year to pay them. The appropriation might be made in one sur to the whole amount of annuities due for the year to be provided fo the specific sums due, for such year, to each nation or tribe. In eith it would never require more than one account to be opened on the the Treasury. With these remarks, I respectfully submit the accom statement of all the annuities that will be due and payable in the ye (marked C,) that, if the object (which is explained by the foregoing r

roved, the same may be submitted to Congress, to be acted upon as
deemed proper.

act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to
peace on the frontiers, passed in 1802, is the principal one that
all our relations with the Indian tribes. Since this act was passed,
aties have been concluded, which, with other causes, growing out
rease of our population, and the consequent extension of our settle-
ave contributed to produce changes in our Indian relations, which,
seem, required corresponding changes in the laws governing them.
erved that the line defined by the act of 1802 as the Indian boundary,
which its provisions were intended particularly to apply, has long
ased to be so. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted whether the
terest does not, also, require such a modification of the act of 1802
better adapt its provisions to the present state of our Indian rela-
a judicious modification of this act, and others connected with it,
ng some specific provision for the adjustment of the claims for de-
s, &c., which are provided for by the 4th and 14th sections) would,
, greatly facilitate and open the way for other improvements in the
ation of the affairs of the Indian Department, of which the claims
dations just mentioned form no unimportant or inconsiderable
may not be improper to add, that, should the foregoing proposi-
regard to the laws relating to Indian affairs be deemed worthy of
tion, much useful and more detailed information may be obtained
report which was made on this subject by Governor Cass and
Clark, and laid before Congress the session before last; for which,
Papers, 2d session 20th Congress, vol. 3, Doc. No. 117.
hich is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L S. HAMILTON.

Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

A.

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first of January and thirtieth of September, 1830; the amount of accounts rendered for settlement; and the balance to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions.	Amount of accounts rendered.	Balance.
For carrying into effect the Creek treaty, per act 22d May, 1826 -	$ 23,390 32	$ 23,390 32	
For expense attending Indian agency established under the late treaty with the Creeks, &c., act 9th May, 1828 - - - - -	4,500 00	- -	$ 4,500 00
For aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians - - - -	25,162 44	4,262 44	20,900 00
For extinguishing the title to Peter Lynch's reservation - - -	3,000 00	3,000 00	
For carrying into effect the Cherokee treaty of 6th May, 1828 - -	35,743 38	34,633 13	1,110 25
For the purchase of reservations yet claimed by Indians in North Carolina	19,879 00	19,879 00	
For extinguishing titles to Delaware reservations in Ohio - -	2,800 00	- -	2,800 00
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1829 -	1,534 75	399 00	1,135 75
For pay of Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents - -	20,450 00	16,179 16	4,270 84
For sub-agents - - - - - - - -	15,400 00	10,129 84	5,270 16
For presents to Indians - - - - - - -	14,432 12	8,537 42	5,894 70
For interpreters and translators - - - - - -	16,217 50	10,726 33	5,491 17
For gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants - - - -	14,000 00	8,161 04	5,838 96
For iron, steel, coal, &c. - - - - - -	5,301 00	2,134 15	3,166 85
For transportation and distribution of [illegible]			

For contingencies Indian Department - - -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For payment of claims to sundry citizens of Arkansas - -	5,843 74	4,718 74	1,125 00
For carrying into effect the treaty with Chippewas and others - -	11,350 55	11,350 55	
For carrying into effect the treaty of Butte des Morts - -			
For payment of expenses incurred in holding certain treaties with Indian tribes in July and August, 1829 - - - - -	9,251 15	9,251 15	
For removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi - - -	6,000 00	6,000 00	
For expenses of Indian visits to seat of Government - - -	346 62	346 62	
Proceeds of 54 sections of land - - - - - -	3,433 75	150 00	3,283 75
Civilization of Indians - - - - - - -	6,693 00	6,693 00	
	$ 528,734 18	$ 401,342 09	$ 127,392 09

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of accounts rendered - - - - - -	$ 401,342 09
Balance not accounted for - - - - - - -	127,392 09
Amount of requisitions drawn - - - - - -	$ 528,734 18

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Nov.* 25, 1830.

SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

B.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of Teachers, &c., the number of Pupils, and the amount allowed and paid to each by the Government, with remarks as to the prosperity, &c. of the Schools.

Number.	Name of site and station.			By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount paid annually by the Government.
1	Spring Place,	Cherokee nation,	Alabama, -	United Brethren, - - -	5	10	250 00
2	Oochgeelogy,	do	- - -	do	3	14	
3	Brainerd,	do	E. Mississippi -	Am. Board Com. Foreign Missions	2	50	
4	Carmel,	do	do -	do do	1	30	
5	Creek Path,	do	do -	do do	1	31	
6	High Tower,	do	do -	do do	1	10	
7	Elliot,	Choctaw nation,	- - -	do do	7	48	
8	Dwight,	Cherokees,	W. Mississippi	do do	2	50	220 00
9	Newel,	Choctaw nation,	- - -	do do	-	15	
10	Mayhew,	do	- - -	do do	6	56	
11	Bethel,	do	- - -	do do	3	8	
12	Mushulatubbee's,	do	- - -	do do	1	13	
13	Juzan's,	do	- - -	do do	1	15	
14	Emmaus,	do	- - -	do do	3	26	
15	Yok-nee-ah-chuk-mah,	do	- - -	do do	4	30	

19	Union,	Creeks,	Arkansas	Am. Board Com. Foreign Missions	4	20		
20	Monroe,	Chickasaws,	- - -	do do	21	10	120	00
21	Ottawas,	Miami of the Lakes,	-	do do	9	40	220	00
22	Cataraugus,	Senecas,	New York	do do	8	45		
23	Goshen, -	- - -	- - -	do do	3	24		
24	Ai-ik-hun-nah,	- - -	- - -	do do	2	4		
25	Williams's, -	- - -	- - -	do do	3	22		
26	Tockshish, -	- - -	- - -	do do	1	12		
27	Col. Folsom's,	Choctaw nation,	- - -	do do	3	30		
28	Cane creek, -	- - -	- - -	do do	2	27		
29	Martyn, -	- - -	- - -	do do	2	22		
30	Hebron, - -	- - -	- - -	do do	1	13		
31	Willstown,	Cherokees,	East Mississippi	do do	1	10		
32	Hawies,	do	do	do do	1	30		
33	Candy's creek,	do	do	do do	1	30		
34	Mulberry settlement,	do	West Mississippi	do do	3	157	350	00
35	Michilimackinac,	- - -	- - -	Baptist General Convention, - -	14	70	450	00
36	Carey,	Pottawatamies,	St. Joseph's -	do do	8	20		
37	Thomas,	Ottawas,	Grand river -	do do	5	50	600	00
38	Valley towns,	Cherokees,	East Mississippi	do do	6	16	450	00
39	Withington,	Creek nation,	- - -	do do	5	28	300	00
40	Oneida, -	- - -	New York -	do do	5	21	300	00
41	Tonnawanda, -	- - -	do -	Methodist Society, - - -	10	60	400	00
42	Wyandotts, -	- - -	Upper Sandusky	do	9	22	150	00
43	Asbury, -	- - -	Creek nation -	Cumberland Missionary Board, -	4	20	300	00
44	Charity Hall,	Chickasaws,	- - -	Society of Jesuits, - - -	8	15	400	00
45	Florissant, -	- - -	Missouri -	Protestant Episcopal Church, N. York	3	30	300	00
46	Oneida Castle,	- -	New York -	Society for propagating the Gospel, &c.	1	57	300	00
47	Pleasant Point,	Quoddy Indians,	Maine - -	Am. Board Com. For. Missions, -	27	30	170	00
48	Harmony, -	- - -	Missouri -	- - - - - -	-	1	100	00
49	Castleton Academy,	- -	Vermont -					

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

Number.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount paid annually by the Government.
50	Baptist Institution, Hamilton, New York -	- - - - - -	-	7	$ 350 00
51	Kenyon College, - - Ohio - -	- - - - - -	-	1	100 00
52	Choctaw Academy, - - Kentucky -	- - - - - -	-	3	310 00
				1,512	6,650 00

REMARKS.

The annual reports of the schools, due on the 1st ultimo, have not all been received. This statement is, therefore, prepared in part from former reports. From the information received, the schools appear to be going on prosperously, the number of scholars increasing, and other evidences afforded of a desire for, and willingness to receive instruction, which are encouraging to those engaged in the good work to continue their efforts.

The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, and which receive aid from the civilization fund, is 1,512

Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves, - - - - - - - - - - 89

Making the whole number now receiving education, - - - - - - - - - 1,601

Mr. Kingsbury, superintendent of schools in the Choctaw nation, reports, that, in addition to the scholars in the regular schools, 250 adults and young people have been taught to read their native language.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November* 25, 1840.

C.

TEMENT showing the whole amount of Indian Annuities now able under treaty provisions; dates of the acts of appropriation; es of tribes to whom payable; the sums which are permanent, and which are limited, and the terms of limitation.

of Act.	Names of Indian Tribes.	Annuity.	Permanent.	Limited	Term
May 6	Wyandots - -	1000	1000		
	Shawanese - -	1000	1000		
	Delawares - -	1000	1000		
	Weas - - -	500	500		
	Piankashaws - -	500	500		
	Kaskaskias - -	500	500		
	Ottowas - - -	1000	1000		
	Chippewas - -	1000	1000		
	Pottawatamies - -	1000	1000		
	Eel Rivers - -	500	500		
Feb. 25	Six Nations, New York -	4500	4500		
	Creeks - -	1500	1500		
	Cherokees - -	6000	6000		
	Chickasaws - -	3000	3000		
March 3	Sacs and Foxes - -	1000	1000		
April 21	Wyandots, Munsees, Delawares, &c. - -	825	825		
	Weas - - -	250	250		
	Cherokees - -	3000	3000		
	Eel Rivers - -	250	250		
March 3	Piankashaws - -	300	300		
Feb. 19	Wyandots - - -	400	400		
	Ottowas - - -	800	800		
	Chippewas - -	800	800		
	Pottawatamies, Huron -	400	400		
	Choctaws - -	3000	3000		
May 1	Delawares - -	500	500		
	Weas - - -	400	400		
	Pottawatamies - -	500	500		
	Eel Rivers - -	350	350		
March 3	Osages - -	1500	1500		
April 26	Young King, Seneca chief	200	-	200	Life
March 3	Choctaws - -	6000	-	6000	1836
March 3	Wyandots - -	4500	4500		
	Shawanese - -	2000	2000		
	Shawanese and Senecas, Lewistown - -	1000	1000		
	Senecas, Lewistown -	1000	1000		
	Delawares - -	4000	4000		
	Weas - - - -	1850	1850		

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Date of Act.	Names of Indian Tribes.	Annuity.	Perma-nent.	Limited.	Term
9, March 3	Ottowas	2500	1500	1000	1832
	Pottawatamies	3800	2500	1300	1832
	Quapaws	1000	1000		
	Creeks	3000	3000		
	Chippewas	1000	-	1000	1832
	Chickasaws	20000	-	20000	1833
0, May 15	Chippewas	1000	1000		
2, May 7	Kaskaskias	500	500		
	Ottowas	2500	1000	1500	1831
	Choctaws	3000	3000		
	Pottawatamies	5000	-	5000	1841
	Same	1000	-	1000	1836
	Kickapoos of Illinois	2000	-	2000	1834
	Chippewas, pleasure of the President	2000	-	2000	
	Mushulatubbee, a chief	150	-	150	Life
4, May 26	Florida Indians	7000	-	7000	1843
	Creeks	10000	-	10000	1834
6, May 20	Sacs and Foxes	1000	-	1000	1834
	Quapaws	1000	-	1000	1835
	Ioways	500	-	500	1834
	Choctaws	12000	6000	6000	1840
	Robert Cole, a chief	150	-	150	Life
	Cherokees	1000	1000		
	Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways	3000	3000		
	Miamies	920	920		
	Delawares	100	100		
	Pottawatamies	140	140		
	Shawanese	60	60		
	Christian Indians	400	400		
5, May 22	Creeks	20000	20000		
7, March 2	Osages	7000	-	7000	1845
	Kanzas	3500	-	3500	1845
3, May 24	Cherokees	2000	-	2000	1847
9, March 2	Miamies	25000	25000		
	Same	1100	1100		
	Same, pleasure of Congress	2000	-	2000	
	Chippewas do	1000	-	1000	
	Pottawatamies	2000	-	2000	1847
	Same, pleasure of Congress	2000	-	2000	
	Same	1520	1520		
	Same	2000	2000		
	Same	1000	-	1000	1847
	Same	500	500		
	Same, pleasure of Congress	1000	-	1000	
	Same, for a chief	100	-	100	Life

STATEMENT C—Continued.

ter of Act.	Names of Indian Tribes.	Annuity.	Permanent.	Limited.	Term
March 2	Pottawatamies - -	360	-	360	1837
March 25	Winnebagoes - -	18,000	-	18,000	1859
	Same - -	300	-	300	1859
	Same - -	125	-	125	1859
	Same - -	3,000	-	3,000	1859
	Same - -	160	-	160	1859
	Same - -	535	-	535	1859
	Chippewas, Ottawas, &c.	16,000	16,000		
	Same - -	125	125		
	Same - -	1,000	1,000		
	Total	254,870	143,990	110,880	

RECAPITULATION.

Names of Tribes.	Permanent.	Limited.	Total.
dots - -	5,900	. .	5,900
dots, Munsees, Delawares, &c. - -	825	. .	825
nese - -	3,060	. .	3,060
nese and Senecas, of swistown - -	1,000	. .	1,000
res - -	5,600	. .	5,600
- -	3,000	. .	3,000
haws - -	800	. .	800
ias - -	1,000	. .	1,000
- -	4,300	2,500	6,800
vas - -	2,800	4,000	6,800
vas, Ottowas, and others	17,125	. .	17,125
tamies - -	8,160	13,760	21,920
tamies of Huron -	400	. .	400
s - -	12,000	12,300	24,300
ers - -	1,100	. .	1,100
ons, New York -	4,500	200	4,700
- -	24,500	10,000	34,500
es - -	10,000	2,000	12,000
aws - -	3,000	20,000	23,000
l Foxes - -	1,000	1,000	2,000

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Names of Tribes.	Permanent.	Limited.	Total
Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways -	3,000	. .	3,
Ioways - - -	. . .	500	
Osages - - -	1,500	7,000	8,
Senecas of Lewistown -	1,000	. .	1,
Quapaws - - -	1,000	1,000	2,
Kickapoos of Illinois -	. .	2,000	2,
Florida Indians - -	. .	7,000	7,
Miamies - - -	27,020	2,000	29,
Winnebagoes - -	. .	22,120	22,
Kanzas - - -	. .	3,500	3,
Christian Indians - -	400	. .	
	143,990	110,880	254,

TABLE.

Term.	Limited.	Term.	Lir
1831 - -	1,500	1847 - -	5
1832 - -	3,300	1859 - -	2
1833 - -	20,000	Life - -	
1834 - -	13,500	Pleasure of Congress	6
1835 - -	1,000	Pleasure of the President	8
1836 - -	7,000		
1837 - -	360		110
1840 - -	6,000	Permanent - -	143
1841 - -	5,000		
1843 - - -	7,000	Total	254
1845 - -	10,500		

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 25, 1830.

SAM'L S. HAMILTO

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, October 22, 1830.

R: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Con-
, the annual statements, showing the number of pensioners on the rolls
e different agencies, the number inscribed on the rolls since the last
ent, and the number who have died during that period.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

G. RANDOLPH,
Acting Secretary of War.

NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners on the rolls of different States and Territories on the 20th October, 1830.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Revolutionary officers paid at $20 per month.—Act 18th March, 1818, &c.	Number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Revolution, paid at $8 per month.—Act 18th March, 1818, &c.	Number of invalid pensioners paid at various rates per month.
Maine	16	983	1
New Hampshire	17	710	1
Massachusetts	62	1,399	3
Connecticut	21	694	1
Rhode Island	7	157	
Vermont	31	924	1
New York	70	2,686	1,0
New Jersey	18	371	
Pennsylvania	30	703	3
Pittsburg Agency	8	316	
Delaware		14	
Maryland	3	145	2
Virginia	23	658	2
North Carolina	6	256	
South Carolina	2	115	
Georgia	2	76	
Kentucky	17	461	1
East Tennessee	2	142	
West Tennessee	3	119	
Ohio	10	516	1
Indiana		130	
Louisiana		9	
Mississippi		16	
Michigan Territory	1	8	
Illinois		33	
Alabama		33	
Missouri	1	17	
District of Columbia	3	31	
	353	11,722	3,8

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PENSION OFFICE, 22*d October*, 1830.

J. L. EDWARD

f Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners added to the rolls since the 19th of October, 1829.

ENCIES.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.	Remarks.
- -	14	8	
ıpshire, -	20	10	
setts, - -	23	5	
ut, - -	7	3	
ınd, - -	4		
- -	20	5	
, - -	50	29	
y, - -	5	2	
nia, - -	22	8	
Agency, -	6	5	
- -	-	1	
- -	2	1	
- -	25	4	
olina, -	10		
olina, -	6	1	
- -	3	1	
- -	16	16	
essee, -	7	4	
nessee, -	9	4	
- -	12	5	
- -	3	3	
, - -	-	1	
ıi, - -	1		
Territory, -	-	6	
- -	-	1	
- -	4		
- -	1	10	
Columbia, -	3	4	
	273	137	

WAR DEPARTMENT,

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 22, 1830.

J. L. EDWARDS.

ABSTRACT from the several Agents' Returns, showing the n of Pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge, for t ending on the 4th of September, 1830.

AGENCIES.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.	Remarks.
Maine,	33	1	
New Hampshire,	41	2	
Massachusetts,	53	3	
Connecticut,	26	2	
Rhode Island,	11	2	
Vermont,	38	2	
New York,	80	13	
New Jersey,	8	2	
Pennsylvania,	13	3	
Pittsburg Agency,	14	3	
Delaware,			
Maryland,	9	9	
Virginia,	9	3	
North Carolina,	14	2	
South Carolina,	6	1	
Georgia,	2		
Kentucky,	19	2	
East Tennessee,			
West Tennessee,	12	2	
Ohio,	-	-	No returns.
Indiana,	7		
Louisiana,	-	-	No returns.
Mississippi,	1		
Michigan Territory,	-	-	No returns.
Illinois,	1		
Alabama,	2	4	
District of Columbia,	-	-	No returns.
	399	58	

WAR DEPARTMENT,

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 22, 1830.

J. L. EDWAR

REPORT FROM THE BOUNTY LAND OFFICE.

RN of Claims which have been deposited in the Bounty Land e, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, for services tered during the Revolutionary war.

s suspended, on file on 30th September, 1829,	- -	6
. received from 1st October, 1829, to 30th Sept. 1830, inclusive,		471
		477

Disposed of as follows:

for which land warrants have issued, - -	-	119
previously satisfied, - - -	-	85
not entitled to land, - - -	-	173
for which regulations were sent, - -	-	52
in which further evidence was required, -	-	42
on file, suspended, - - -	-	6
		477

et of the number of warrants issued for the year ending on the 30th September, 1830.

olonels, - - -	500	acres each,	-	1,000
najor, - - -	-	-	-	400
aptains, - - -	300	do.		1,800
ieutenants, - - -	200	do.		2,200
nsigns, - - -	150	do.		450
irgeon's mates, - -	300	do.		900
ank and file, - - -	100	do.		9,300
				16,050 acres.
varrants.				

ants signed by Generals Knox and Dearborn, which aim on file, - - - - - -	54
s under the act of 15th May, 1828, presented to this e by the Treasury Department, for examination, -	85

RETURN of Claims which have been deposited in the Bounty Lan Office for the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, for servic rendered during the late war.

Claims suspended, per last report,		3
Do. received since,		3
		65

Disposed of as follows:

Claims for which warrants have issued,	109	
Do. previously satisfied,	64	
Do. not entitled to land,	38	
Do. returned for further evidence,	3	
Do. for which regulations were sent,	9	
Do. on file, suspended,	318	
		65

Abstract of the number of warrants issued for the year ending on t 30th September, 1830.

1st, Authorized by the acts of 24th December, 1811, and January 11th, 1812,	106	
2d, Do. by the act of December 10th, 1814,	3	
Total,	109	

Whereof, of the 1st description,	106	granted, of	160	acres each,	16,960
Do. of the 2d	do.	3	do.	320 do.	960
					17,920 acr

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bounty Land Office, Nov. 15, 1830.

The foregoing statement of the proceedings of this office, for the ye ending on the 30th September, 1830, is respectfully reported to the Ho orable Secretary of War, by his obedient servant,

WM. GORDON.

REPORT FROM THE SECOND AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *24th November*, 1830.

R: In compliance with directions contained in your letter of 7th Au- last, I have the honor to furnish you with statements marked A and B, *plicate.*

e *first*, marked A, shows the amount of requisitions issued under each of appropriation, on the fiscal year, ending the 30th September, 1829; nount of the accounts rendered by disbursing officers for settlement; nount that has been settled, and the balance that remains unaccounted n the requisitions issued for same period.

: second statement (B) exhibits the amount of requisitions issued, un- ch head of appropriation, from the 1st of January to the 30th Septem- 830; the amount of the accounts of the respective agents and dis- g officers, in whose favor said requisitions were issued, which have endered for settlement, and the balance which remains to be accounted

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. LEWIS.

lon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions issued on the Treasury in the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1829; the amount of the accounts rendered by disbursing officers for settlement; and the balance which remains unaccounted for on the requisitions issued for the same period.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1829.	Amount of the accounts rendered by disbursing officers for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Pay of the Army and subsistence of officers, &c.	$1,085,938 99	$1,085,938 99	
Purchase of woollens,	10,000 00	- -	$10,000 00
Forage,	43,835 43	43,835 43	
Clothing and Purchasing Department,	170,692 21	170,692 21	
Bounties and premiums,	41,630 30	41,630 30	
Contingencies,	7,718 11	7,718 11	
Expenses of recruiting,	15,669 42	15,669 42	
Hospital Department,	28,380 54	28,380 54	
Arrearages prior to January, 1817,	1,003 81	1,003 81	
Half-pay pensions,	66 06	66 06	
Arming and equipping the militia,	225,738 56	225,738 56	
Ordnance,	113,085 59	112,049 01	1,036 58
Armories,	367,564 50	367,564 50	
Arsenals,	92,984 16	80,555 08	12,429 08
Armament of new fortifications,	125,188 77	125,188 77	
Purchase in the vicinity of Augusta a site for an arsenal,	14,541 55	14,541 55	

Pay of sub-agents,		20,910 20	
Presents to Indians,	12,173 80	12,173 80	
Pay of Indian interpreters and translators,	18,268 00	18,268 00	
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants,	16,399 00	16,399 00	
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c. for the use of blacksmiths' shops,	4,450 00	4,450 00	
Transportation and distribution of Indian annuities,	7,385 00	7,385 00	
Provisions for the Indians, at the distribution of annuities, &c.	6,788 00	6,788 00	
Expenses attending visits of Indian deputations at the seat of Government,	112 50	112 50	
Expenses incurred by the Marshal of Michigan Territory, in conducting the prosecutions against the Winnebagoes, &c. in 1828,	1,670 42	1,670 42	
Civilization of Indians,	11,050 22	11,050 22	
Annuities to Indians,	268,504 88	268,504 88	
Purchase of reservations of land, claimed by Indians in North Carolina,	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Carrying into effect treaties with Osages, Kanzas, and Shawneese, per act 20th May, 1826,	22,140 41	15,736 61	6,403 80
Aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians, per act 9th May, 1828,	24,224 66	20,000 00	4,224 66
Extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokee Indians to all the lands which they occupy in Georgia, per act 9th May, 1828,	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Defraying the expense of treating with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, for extinguishment of their title to lands in Mississippi, per act 20th May, 1826,	1,417 50	1,417 50	
Proceeds of the lands reserved under the seventh article of the treaty of 18th October, 1820, for the use of Choctaw schools,	8,863 41	8,863 41	
Defraying the expense of an expedition fitted out, consisting of the militia of Georgia and Florida, for the suppression of aggressions by the Indians on their frontiers, &c.	4,117 20	4,117 20	

STATEMENT A.—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1829.	Amount of the accounts rendered by disbursing officers for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks, per act 22d May, 1826; balance reappropriated, 2d March, 1829,	$ 9,028 14	$ 9,028 14	
Pay of the claims of the militia and Indians of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, under the act of 2d January, 1795,	1,154 16	1,154 16	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks of 15th November, 1827, per act 24th May, 1828,	938 00	- -	$ 938 00
Carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act of 24th May, 1828, relative to the Thornton party of Miami Indians,	994 97	994 97	
Ditto, with the Cherokee Indians, per act 24th May, 1828,	13,875 02	13,875 02	
Defraying the expense of delegations of Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi, per act 24th May, 1828,	15,454 37	15,454 37	
Act for the relief of Amos Sweet and others, per act 24th May, 1828,	931 25	931 25	
Extinguishment of the title of Delaware Indians to reservations in Ohio, and to aid them in their removal west of the Mississippi,	3,200 00	2,679 24	520 76
Compensation to Indians in Ohio for depredations committed upon their property by white citizens,	1,539 25	1,539 25	
Payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of agreement entered into with the Winnebagoes, on 25th August, 1828,	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1829,	61,455 00	59,533 37	1,921 63
Compensation to Cherokees [illegible]			

Running and marking a line dividing Florida from Georgia, per act 4th May, 1826,	277 00	277 00	
Payment of a company of Illinois militia, under the command of Capt. Achilles Morgan,	856 55	856 55	
	$3,062,189 60	$3,019,183 67	$43,005 93

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions issued in the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1829,	$3,062,189 60
Amount accounted for on settlement of accounts,	3,019,183 67
Balance unaccounted for,	$43,00593

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

24th November, 1830.

W. B. LEWIS.

B.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Requisitions issued on the Treasury, from the 1st day of January to the 30th September, 1830; *the amount of the Accounts of the respective Agents and Disbursing Officers, in whose favor said Requisitions were issued, which have been rendered for settlement; and the amount which remains unaccounted for.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount of requisitions on the Treasury from 1st January to 30th Sept. 1830.	Amount of the accounts of Agents and Disbursing Officers which have been rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains unaccounted for.
Pay of the Army and subsistence of officers, &c.	$824,251 64	$715,711 99	$108,539 65
Forage	45,213 36	43,014 71	2,198 65
Clothing and Purchasing Department	106,650 04	105,614 95	1,035 09
Bounties and premiums	24,463 65	22,548 84	1,914 81
Expences of recruiting	6,862 28	5,648 30	1,213 98
Contingencies	4,680 72	4,680 72	
Medical and Hospital Department	15,580 27	15,580 27	
Arrearages prior to January, 1817	237 45	237 45	
Half pay pensions	87 24	87 24	
Arming and equipping the militia	143,552 41	139,178 87	4,373 54
Ordnance	54,441 30	49,095 22	5,346 08
Armories	287,112 69	248,046 74	39,065 95
Arsenals	44,582 99	34,551 25	10,031 74
Armament of fortifications	114,772 43	113,205 49	1,566 94
Establishment of an arsenal on the waters of Mobile, &c.	26,800 00	26,800 00	

Pay of agents	16,282 08	11,772 75	4,509 33
Pay of sub-agents	14,807 12	10,603 14	4,203 98
Presents to Indians	16,625 17	12,301 40	4,323 77
Pay of interpreters, translators, &c.	946 27	946 27	
Expenses attending visits of Indians at the seat of Government	13,711 67	8,256 71	5,454 96
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants	5,296 81	2,727 84	2,568 97
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.	9,645 41	4,295 74	5,349 67
Transportation and distribution of annuities	6,693 00	6,693 00	
Civilization of Indians	4,500 00	- -	4,500 00
Expenses attending Indian agency, established under late treaty with the Creeks	209,146 62	125,273 85	83,872 77
Annuities to Indians	11,587 87	6,569 78	5,018 09
Provisions at the distribution of annuities, &c.	108 26	108 26	
Carrying into effect treaties with the Osages and Kanzas, per act 20th May, 1826; re appropriated	23,610 44	3,610 44	20,000 00
For aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians, per act 9th May, 1828	3,433 75	125 25	3,308 50
Proceeds of 54 sections of land, reserved for the use of Choctaw schools	1,552 00	1,552 00	
Extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their land in Georgia, per act 9th May, 1828	138 15	138 15	
Payment of the claims of the militia of Illinois and Michigan, under the act of 2d January, 1795	14,631 71	14,631 71	
Emigration of the Cherokees, under treaty of 6th May, 1828, per act 24th May, 1828	29,457 32	16,703 97	12,753 35
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks, per act 22d May, 1826; re-appropriated	304 76	304 76	
Expense of delegations of Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi	2,800 00	- -	2,800 00
Extinguishment of title of Delaware Indians to reservations in Ohio, &c	1,100 00	475 00	625 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1829			

STATEMENT—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount of requisitions on the Treasury from 1st January to 30th Sept. 1830	Amount of the accounts of Agents and Disbursing Offices which have been rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains unaccounted for.
Compensation to Cherokees emigrating from Georgia, per act 2d March, 1829	$19,594 79	$19,594 79	
Compensation for improvements which may be abandoned by Cherokees from Arkansas, per do.	21,562 23	21,562 23	
Carrying into effect the treaty of 29th July, 1829, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, per act 25th March, 1830	23,601 00	23,601 00	
Carrying into effect treaty of 2d August, 1829, with the Winnebagoes, per act 25th March, 1830	51,390 44	51,390 44	
Payment of sundry citizens of the Territory of Arkansas, for trespasses committed on their property in 1816, 1817, and 1823, per act 25th March, 1830	6,756 00	6,756 00	
Expenses incurred in holding Indian treaties, per act 7th April, 1830	13,039 75	13,039 75	
Expenses of the militia of Georgia and Florida, for the suppression of Indian aggressions on their frontiers, &c.	1,519 45	1,266 81	$252 64
Gratuities for disbanded officers and soldiers	120 00	120 00	
Carrying into effect the treaty of Butte des Morts, per act 20th May, 1830	22,682 10	22,682 10	
Exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Acts for the relief of Francis Comparet, 25th March, 1830	500 00	500 00	
Daniel Lyler, 29th May, 1830	490 11	490 11	

James D. Cobb, 15th February, 1830 - -	26 62	26 62	
William Jacocks, 11th February, 1830 - -			
Extinguishment of Indian title to a reserve allowed Peter Lynch, of the Cherokee tribe - - - - - -	3,000 00	3,000 00	
	$2,337,639 68	$1,980,043 83	$357,595 85

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions issued in the three first quarters of the calendar year, 1830 - - -	$2,337,639 68
Amount of accounts rendered for settlement - - - - - - - - -	1,980,043 83
Balance which remains to be accounted for - - - - -	$357,595 85

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
24th November, 1830.

W. B. LEWIS.

REPORT FROM THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 15*th November*, 18

SIR: I have the honor to hand to you, in compliance with your le the 7th August last, statements, in duplicate, exhibiting the amount of sitions issued under each head of appropriation, from the 1st October, to the 30th September, 1829, inclusive, and from the 1st January to the September, 1830; the amount of accounts, under the respective appr tions, of the agents and disbursing officers in whose favor said requisi were issued, which havebeen rendered for settlement, and the amount v has been settled, and the amount which remains to be settled in this and, also, a statement comprising the names of the persons whose ac have been settled between the 12th November, 1829, and the 16th N ber, of this year, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 1st March, entitled an act in addition to the act for the prompt settlement of pub counts, &c. showing the amount passed to the credit of each, under the ral heads of expenditure, and upon evidence other than such as ha prescribed by the laws and regulations existing prior to the passage act.

I have the honor, &c.

PETER HAGNER, *Audi*

Hon. JOHN H EATON,
Secretary of War.

Accounts, under the respective Appropriations, of the [illegible] whose [illegible] were issued, which have been rendered for settlement, and the amount which has been settled, and the amount which remains to be settled, viz:

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st October 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1830.	Amount advanced, from 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount advanced, from the 1st of January to 30th September, 1830.	Amount accounted for out of advances, from 1st October, 1828, to 30th September, 1829.	Amount accounted for out of advances made, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1830.
Quartermaster's Department	$408,407 93	$307 896 68	$407,578 29	$306,904 20	$406,133 71	$211,858 15
Subsistence of the Army	275,224 60	178,279 75	262,171 02	174,852 42	259,663 65	151,449 99
Revolutionary pensions	820,529 51	1,068,455 33	820 529 51	1,067,543 08	818,762 70	675,351 85
Invalid and half pay pensions	197,606 17	270,296 28	197,606 17	270,200 28	177,953 29	75,310 16
Half Pay pensions to widows and orphans	4,940 22	3,654 62				
Pensions, per act 20th May, 1830	-	17,623 65	-	16,264 95	-	10,161 80
Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00	67,750 00	100,000 00	67,750 00	100,000 00	40,882 36
Fort Monroe	124,100 00	82,750 00	124,100 00	82,750 00	124,100 00	50,203 78
Fort Calhoun	96,200 00	92,000 00	96,200 00	92,000 00	96,200 00	85,452 99
Fort Macon	48,853 60	53,625 00	48,853 60	53,625 00	48,853 60	37,927 90
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	6,623 58	13,527 09	6,073 12	12,604 16	5,652 52	7,628 20
Fort Hamilton, at Utrecht Point	74,389 56	65,250 00	74,389 56	65,250 00	74,389 56	65,250 00
Fort at Oak Island	66,882 00	64,490 58	66,882 00	64,490 58	66,882 00	56,740 69
Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend	65,556 00	70,000 00	65,556 00	70,000 00	65,556 00	47,102 38
Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point, R. I.	96,995 68	73,322 94	96,995 68	73,322 94	96,995 68	49,838 85
Fortifications at Pensacola	70,000 00	144,000 00	70,000 00	144 000 00	70,000 00	68,130 13
Arrearages prior to the 1st July, 1815	6,584 92	7,402 59	-	592 24		
For the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	62,325 00	36,327 00	62,325 00	36,327 00	62,325 00	292 60

ing Indian aggressions	353 31					
For opening a public road known by the name of the King's, from the Georgia line, by St. Augustine, to New Smyrna	2,989 22	1,300 00	2,989 22	1,300 00	2,989 22	747 87
For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road	70,736 42	15,000 00	70,736 42	15,000 00	70,736 42	14,151 37
For the building of two piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor	20,961 58	7,059 97	17,257 58	6,660 97	17,257 58	6,660 97
For the erection of a pier at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor	11,414 00	1,342 75	11,414 00	1,342 75	11,414 00	1,342 75
For the improvement of Cleaveland harbor, Ohio	8,000 00	4,100 00	8,000 00	4,100 00	8,000 00	3,468 30
For completing a pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay	2,000 00	318 00	2,000 00	318 00	2,000 00	318 00
For the expenses of an examination of the public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	4,839 24	
For opening a military road from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, to Fort Towson, on the Red river	1,365 05	-	1,000 00	-	233 97	
For surveying and making a road from Detroit to Chicago, Illinois	10,250 00	3,750 00	10,250 00	3,750 00	4,750 00	3,467 50
For building a pier at the mouth of Buffalo	14,206 00	15,488 00	13,106 00	15,488 00	13,106 00	13,8:5 54
For building a pier at Newcastle, Delaware	17,895 99	-	17,895 99	-	15,042 18	
For clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor	1,187 00	800 00	1,187 00	800 00	1,187 00	134 21
For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c &c.	29,551 09	801 75	29,520 74	673 80	27,922 87	173 80
For the expenses of militia and Indians of the States of Illinois and Michigan, called into service	-	944 44	-	915 08	-	915 08
For the military road in Maine, from the mouth of the river Mattanawcook to Mars Hill	16,509 25	29,500 00	16,509 25	29,500 00	13,561 25	3,863 14
For removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of Piscataqua river	3,570 00	1,930 00	3,570 00	1,930 00	3,570 00	1,334 96
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Black river	6,500 00	8,040 00	6,500 00	8,040 00	6,500 00	7,378 60
For removing obstructions in the Appalachicola river	1,500 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00		
For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters to the Military Academy	2,668 11	1,500 00	2,668 11	1,500 00	2,668 11	1,433 04
For surveying the mouth of Sandy creek, N. York	300 00	-	300 00	-	300 00	
For surveying the southern shore of Lake Ontario	400 00	-	400 00	-	400 00	
For the continuation and construction of the Cumberland road	109,969 67	49,976 82	105,271 85	10,916 86	105,271 85	10,916 86

For closing the breach in the peninsula at Presque Isle bay	6,987 00	-	[illegible]	-			
For the erection of barracks for one company at fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine	2,400 00	-	2,400 00	-	2,400 00		
For the completion and improvement of the military road between Pensacola and Blakely, and Mobile point	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00		
For the erection of new barracks at fort Winnebago	9,000 00	502 00	9,000 00	502 00	7,047 60	2 00	
For completing the battery at bayou Bienvenue	6,447 80	-	6,447 80	-	5,845 35		
For completion of the sea wall for the preservation of George's island	7,310 54	-	7,310 54	-	7,310 54		
For connecting the Detroit and river Raisin with the Maumee and Sandusky roads	5,900 00	-	5,900 00	-	5,114 73		
For the repair of the pier upon which is constructed fort Lafayette	22,000 00	10,600 00	22,000 00	10,600 00	22,000 00	17,995 56	
For the repair of fort Delaware	12,000 00	3,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00	12,000 00	2,985 70	
For barracks and quarters at fort Trumbull, New London	2,900 00	6,100 00	2,900 00	6,100 00	2,900 00	6,100 00	
For the completion of barracks and quarters at fort Crawford	13,000 00	4,000 00	13,000 00	4,000 00	13,000 00	3,079 20	
For the construction of a new wharf at fort McHenry, Baltimore	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00		
For the erection of a tower at bayou Dupre, Lou.	7,000 00	-	7,000 00	-	7,000 00		
For repairing a pier on the eastern side of the channel at the entrance of Kennebunk river	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00		
For surveying the ship channel of Penobscot river, from Whitehall to Bangor	300 00	-	300 00	-	300 00		
For making a survey of Cocheco branch of Piscataqua river	60 00	-	60 00	-	60 00		
For examining the piers at Sandy bay, to report the condition of the same	150 00	-	150 00	-	138 20		
For surveying North river, between Scituate and Marshfield	180 00	-	180 00	-	180 00		
For removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket	18,122 00	10,100 00	18,122 00	10,100 00	18,122 00	5,246 36	
For extending the pier at the entrance of Edgartown harbor	3,725 27	-	3,725 27	-	3,725 27		

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1830.	Amount advanced, from 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount advanced, from the 1st of January to 30th September, 1830.	Amount accounted for out of advances, from 1st October, 1828, to 30th September, 1829.	Amount accounted for out of advances made, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1830.
For surveying the harbor of Bass river, between Yarmouth and Dennis	150 00	-	150 00	-	150 00	
For improving the navigation of Mill river	3,941 00	2,156 00	3,941 00	2,156 00	3,941 00	1,762 09
For making a survey of the river Thames	150 00	-	150 00	-	150 00	
For making a survey of the harbor of Westbrook, near the Connecticut river	130 00	-	130 00	-	56 88	
For making a survey of the harbor of Norwalk, Con.	80 00	-	80 00	-	76 67	
For making a survey of the harbor of Stamford	100 00	-	100 00	-	77 95	
For surveying the bar at the mouth of Sag harbor	150 00	-	150 00	-	126 59	
For opening a road from Colerain to Tampa bay	273 64	-	273 64	-	273 64	
For extending the pier of Black Rock harbor, at the outlet of lake Erie	26,445 00	3,198 00	26,445 00	3,198 00	26,445 00	3,198 00
For removing obstructions at the entrance of the harbor of Big Sodus	7,426 00	13,180 00	7,426 00	13,180 00	7,426 00	13,180 00
For the improvement of the Genesee river	7,283 00	11,000 00	7,283 00	11,000 00	7,283 00	11,000 00
For surveying Flat Beach, alias Tucker's island, between Old and New inlet	100 00	-	100 00	-	100 00	
For the erection of a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware bay	57,405 00	234,000 00	57,405 00	234,000 00	57,405 00	214,424 70
For making a survey of Deep creek, or branch of the south branch of Elizabeth river	80 00		80 00	-	80 00	

removing the bar at the mouth of the same	200 00	-	600 00	-	444 01	
For making a survey of the entrance of the river Teche	500 00	-	200 00	-	200 00	
For making a survey at the passes of the mouth of the Mississippi	200 00	-	300 00	-	300 00	
For making a survey of the water tract between lake Ponchartrain and Mobile bay	300 00	-	3,000 00	-	2,854 38	
For making a survey of the harbor of St. Augustine, and the bar at or near the entrance of the same	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	628 27	
For repairing the military road between Pensacola and Tallahassee	3,000 00	-	3,150 00	6,850 00	3,150 00	3,154 07
For repairing the same road between St. Augustine and Tallahassee	3,150 00	6,850 00	18,100 00	68,000 00	18,100 00	32,293 48
For completing the road to fort Gratiot	18,100 00	68,000 00				
For construction of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville	-	18 86				
For the payment of property lost, captured, or destroyed	513 09	-	513 09	-	513 09	
For survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and gulf of Mexico	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	328 48
For improving the harbor at the mouth of Pascagoula river	2 00	-	2 00	-	2 00	
For removing obstructions to the navigation of the Saugatuck river, and protecting the Saugatuck harbor	1,500 00	10,664 00	1,500 00	10,664 00	1,500 00	512 82
For improving the Red river	302 75	-	302 75	-	302 75	
For survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's	300 00	-	300 00	-	300 00	
For making a survey of Genesee river	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	941 89
For the erection of barracks and quarters at fort Severn, Annapolis	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
For the construction of a wharf at fort Delaware	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	4,323 49
For improving the harbor of St. Mark's	-	2,300 00	-	2,300 00	-	2,293 35
For the purchase of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor	-	14,235 00				
For printing and binding Infantry Tactics, per act of 2d March, 1829	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00		
For the purchase of a site for a fort at Cockspur island, Georgia	-					

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1830.	Amount advanced from 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount advanced from the 1st of January, to the 30th September, 1830.	Amount accounted for out of advances from 1st October, 1828, to 30th September, 1829.	Amount accounted for out of advances made, from the 1st January, to 30th September, 1830.
For fuel, stationary, transportation, &c., for the Military Academy	-	9,660 00	-	9,660 00	-	6,478 89
For repairs and improvements of buildings, &c., of the Military Academy	-	4,310 00	-	4,310 00	-	3,855 67
For the hire of quarters, adjutant's clerks, &c., Military Academy	-	1,092 00	-	1,092 00	-	196 66
For the increase of the library, subscription to journals, &c., Military Academy	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	1,472 48
For philosophical apparatus, for Military Academy	-	1,956 00	-	1,956 00	-	1,956 00
For models and books on architecture, for the Engineer Department	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	575 60
For repairs of mathematical instruments, &c., Military Academy	-	250 00	-	250 00		
For apparatus fo the chemical and mineralogical department of Military Academy	-	868 64	-	868 64	-	59 92
For miscellaneous items, Military Academy	-	1,636 00	-	1,636 00	-	499 80
For the incidental expenses of Military Academy	-	400 00	-	400 00	-	162 58
For improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, &c.	-	6,600 00	-	6,600 00	-	4,341 83

erected at Holton, Maine	-		-	629	21	-	270	00	-	200 00
For the completion of Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis	-		-	5,000	00	-	629 5,000	21 00	-	270 00 629 21 4,314 02
For the erection of wooden barracks for the troops at fort Monroe	-		-	5,000	00	-	5,000	00		
For barracks at fort Gratiot	-		-	5,000	00	-	5,000	00		
For completing repairs of the road between Alachua court house and Jacksonville, Florida	-		-	1,000	00	-	1,000	00		
For opening and grading, &c., the Cumberland road, in the State of Illinois	-		-	2,000	00	-	2,000	00		
For fortifications	-		-		88	-		88	-	88
For an act for the relief of the officers and men in the Seminole campaign	-	206	60	6	00					
For an act for the relief of Wm. Lawrence, and others	-			70	12					
For an act for the relief of a company of rangers, under Captain J. Bigger	-	109	00							
For an act for the relief of A. C. Truax	-	343	62							
For an act for the relief of A. W. Gilbert	-	3,000	00							
For an act for the relief of Mary James	-	240	00							
For an act for the relief of Sarah Chitwood	-	360	00	240	00					
For an act for the relief of the widow and children of William Beckland	-	1,200	00							
For an act for the relief of James A. Harbour	-	252	93							
For an act for the relief of Samuel Chitwood	-	85	00							
For an act for the relief of Thomas Hunt	-	595	67							
For an act for the relief of Theophilus Cooksey	-			60	00					
For an act for the relief of N. B. Wood	-			451	09					
For an act for the relief of John Long	-			110	00					
For an act for the relief of Joel Byington	-			282	16					
For an act for the relief of James D. Cobb	-			1,522	25					
For an act for the relief of Orson Sparks and John Watson	-			105	00					
For an act in favor of the State of Pennsylvania	-			13,795	54	-	13,795	54	-	13,795 54
For an act for the relief of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	-			14,844	71					

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1830.	Amount advanced, from 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.	Amount advanced, from the 1st of January, to 30th September, 1830.	Amount accounted for out of advances, from 1st October, 1828, to 30th September, 1829.	Amount accounted for out of advances made, from the 1st of January, to 30th September, 1830.
For an act for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive		855 00				
For an act for the relief of Cread Glover		60 00				
For an act for the relief of the legal representatives of J. Baptiste Couture		2,000 00				
For an act for the relief of Peter Ford		133 00				
For an act for the relief of Robert Le Croix		1,150 00				
For an act for the relief of the President and Directors of the Bank of Chillicothe		2,362 85				
For an act for the relief of the churchwardens of Elizabeth city		130 50				
For an act for the relief of Luther Chapin		2,000 00				
For an act for the relief of Richard Eppes		294 25				
For an act for the relief of Henry Williams		120 00				
For an act for the relief of James Smith		80 00				
For an act for the relief of Thomas Wheatley		45 00				
For an act for the relief of James Abbot		70 00				
For an act for the relief of Wilkins Tannehill		421 20				
For an act for the relief of [illegible]						

For an act for the relief of Elisha Ives	-	-	230 00			
For an act for the relief of Thomas W. Newton	-	-				
	3,386,528 01	3,319,141 03	3,342,576 45	3,401,532 04	3,264,214 80	2,216,455 70

SUMMARY—Viz:

Amount advanced, from 1st October, 1828, to 30th September, 1829,		3,342,576 45	
Amount advanced, from 1st January to 30th September, 1830,		3,401,532 04	6,744,108 49
Amount of accounts settled, of advances from 1st October, 1828, to 30th September, 1829,		3,264,214 80	
Amount unsettled,		78,361 65	
		3,342,576 45	
Amount of accounts rendered, and, also, such as have been settled, of advances made from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1830,	2,216,455 70		
Amount unsettled,	1,185,076 34	3,401,532 04	6,744,108 49

Treasury Department,

Third Auditor's Office, 15*th November*, 1830.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

STATEMENT comprising the names of the persons whose accounts have been settled agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 1st March, 1823, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, &c." and showing the amount passed to the credit of each under the several heads of expenditure, and upon evidence other than such as has been prescribed by the laws and regulations existing prior to the passage of that act, since the 12th November, 1829: viz:

Names.	Rank.	Date of settlement.	Expenditure.		Amount.
Daniel Fraser,	Lieut. 15th Inft.	19 February, 1830,	Contingencies,		$131 00
William A. Rind,	Lieut. 36th Inft.	12 March, do.	Bounties, &c.,	$799 77	
			Contingencies,	440 00	
					1,239 77
George Harrison,	Paym'r Ky. Ma.	23 do. do.	Pay of the Army,		12,693 55
Granville N. Love,	Lieut. 28th Inft.	9 April, do.	Bounties and premiums,		302 00
Otho W. Callis,	Lieut. 12th Inft.	17 do. do.	Bounties and premiums,		424 25
James N. Barker,	Capt. of Artillery,	8 November, do.	Contingencies,	$26 50	
			Pay of the Army,	48 00	
			Bounties, &c.,	32 00	
					106 50
			Dollars,		14,897 07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 15th *November*, 1830.

DOCUMENTS

MUNICATED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,

ACCOMPANYING THE

EPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

T of papers accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 6th December, 1830.

Nos. 1 and 2. Extracts from the report of Capt. Finch, &c.

Extracts from the reports made by the Surgical Department of the Navy, in relation to the use of the chloride of lime.

Paper in relation to the construction, &c. of dry docks.

Statement of expenditures, &c. on account of live-oak plantations.

Statement of expenditures, &c. for the removal of Africans to Liberia.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Statements in relation to the number and condition of the vessels in ordinary, and building, at the respective Navy yards; quantity of materials collected at the several depôts, means taken for their preservation, &c.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Statement in relation to cotton canvass.

List of deaths, dismissals, and resignations.

Estimates for the service during the year 1831.

A. No. 1.

Extracts from a Summary of the cruize of the United States' Sloop of War Vincennes, under the command of Master Commandant Wm. B. Finch.

"In the fulfilment of my orders, I pursued the route most familiar to commerce since the days of the earliest navigators; of course nothing original has been elicited by it in a geographical way. I was not on a voyage of discovery; my instructions were distinct and specific; and the unlooked for extension of an already long cruize forbade delay at any point where I should touch, or any deviation in attaining the respective goals appointed at the quickest period, both in regard to the apposite season for the respective passages, and good faith and observance of the renewed terms of engagement with the ship's company.

Yet, professionally, the result is a confirmation, in part, of the remarks and information communicated by Captain Catesby Jones, in so far as our tracks were similar; and the independent ascertainment of the non-existence of Caroline island, north of the Society cluster, in the situation assigned to it upon Arrowsmith's chart of 1798, and of two other nameless ones, in east longitude, to the westward of Sandwich group, supposed recent discoveries, which are important facts. Had they existed as described, the Vincennes must have met them; for she literally passed over the space which is assigned to their occupancy. So, further onward in the Indian ocean, she passed within a few miles of a supposed shoal, mentioned as having been seen from the ship Suffolk, in 1827.

These islands and shoal, it is to be remembered, are stated as being in the way in which a vessel has unavoidably to go in performing the circuit which the Vincennes has accomplished; and alone furnish, separate from other considerations, an almost sufficient inducement for our Government to fit out an expedition for the exclusive determination of doubtful islands on those routes pursued by our numerous and enterprising merchants and traders. If islands exist, there may be also reefs, shoals, and breakers. The removal of uncertainty on these heads would relieve navigators from some solicitude, which, under most favoring circumstances, from the nature of the hazardous calling, is already sufficiently great; and would facilitate, also, the voyages in which they might be engaged. The doubtful existence of a spot of land in one's route produces a perplexing circumspection, which often causes a deviation from the direct path, reduction of canvass, rate of sailing, loss of favorable winds, exhaustion of supplies, and probably disappointment in a market, &c. &c.

The Vincennes' voyage will serve to correct a very general and common error, that it is an easy one to a vessel, and of a duration to be computed with precision: neither is the fact. None is more trying to a ship's qualities, hull, rigging, and spars; and only such vessel as is most perfect, in every respect, ought to undertake it. The winds are not to be relied upon with any confidence, either as to the actual points whence they may blow when or where to be met with, or their strength and continuance: in this opinion and assertion, my diary bears me out fully.

[Doc. No. 2.]

We may have been unfortunate in the season, (however, old sail Woahoo said it was the best;) for truly I never saw rougher seas or str blows any where, than we frequently met to the westward of the La Islands, in the northern part of the China seas, to the westward of Java Head, and near the Banks of Aguthas. If the weather had been of fre temperature, the ship could scarcely have been taken care of or manag The opportunity which has been enjoyed by the officers of person acquaintance with places, inspection of coasts and ports, and the know required as to the stores, supplies, and refreshments to be obtained, are considerations of weight, and, in the event of war, or other enterprises, avail the nation greatly. Another result is, the demonstration of the healthy of preserving, for a very long period of confinement at s crowded crew in an accustomed state of health. A free and unrestr use of fresh water has been permitted throughout the period of the cru

A. No. 2.

Extracts from a letter of John C. Jones, jr., Consul of the U States for the Sandwich Islands, to Captain Wm. B. Finch, a 30th October, 1829.

"You have requested me to give you such information as I may be possessed of, relative to the state, extent, value, and wants of the Amer commerce at these islands, in consequence of the Government of the U States having evinced a lively interest for its better protection and more cessful prosecution.

In complying with this request, I shall endeavor to be as concise as sible, and give you such information only as shall be conceived may be desirable for our Government to be informed of. Since the discovery o whale fishery on the coast of Japan, and the independence of the repu of the western coasts of North and South America, the commerce of United States at the Sandwich islands has vastly increased. Of such im tance have these islands become to our ships which resort to the coast o pan for the prosecution of the whale fishery, that, without another could be found, possessing equal advantages of conveniences and situa our fishery on Japan would be vastly contracted, or pursued under cir stances the most disadvantageous.

The importance, also, of the Sandwich islands to ships bound from western coast of North and South America to China or Manilla, has late years, been fully tested; the number of such vessels is annually inc ing which visit these islands, and they have been found to afford them e advantage for repairing, refreshing, &c., and generally a market for par cargoes, which such vessels commonly have remaining unsold at the of leaving the coast of western America; these vessels, also, generally tain from these islands a freight of sandal wood, either for Canton or Ma which is quite an inducement of itself to attract them to these isles.

The commerce of the United States which resorts to the Sandwich isl may be classed under five heads, viz: first, those vessels which trade d from the United States to these islands for sandal wood, and from hen China or Manilla, and return to America; second, those vessels whic

d to the Northwest Coast on trading voyages for furs, and
on their outward bound passage, generally winter at these is
always stop on their return to the United States by the way of Ch
, those vessels which, on their passage from Chili, Peru, Mex
alifornia, to China, Manilla, or the East Indies, stop at these islands
nits or repairs, to obtain freight, or dispose of what small cargoes t
have left; fourth, those vessels which are owned by Americans r
at these islands, and employed by them in trading to the North
t, to Californa and Mexico, to China and Manilla; fifth, those ve
h are employed in the whale fishery on the coast of Japan, which v
-annually. Of the first class of vessels, which visit these islands ann
he number may be estimated at six, the amount of tonnage eight
lred, and the value of vessels and cargoes at three hundred and twe
sand dollars; of the second class, the number may be estimated at fi
onnage one thousand, and the value of vessels and cargoes two hund
fifty thousand dollars; of the third class, the number may be estimat
ght, the tonnage at two thousand five hundred, and the value of vesse
cargoes at five hundred thousand dollars; of the fourth class, the num
nay be estimated at six, the tonnage one thousand, and the value of ves
nd cargoes at two hundred thousand dollars; of the fifth class, the num
nay be estimated at one hundred, the tonnage thirty-five thousand, an
alue of vessels and cargoes at four millions; thus making the commerc
e United States which annually visits the Sandwich islands, amount t
undred and twenty-five vessels, estimated at forty thousand tons, an
ed at five millions two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This es
te is made from the average number of vessels which have visited these
ds during the last three years, and will, I believe, be found to be very
the extent and value of our commerce at these islands.

e importance of the Sandwich islands to the commerce of the United
s which visits these seas, is, perhaps, more than has been estimated by
viduals, or our Government been made acquainted with. To our whale
ry on the coast of Japan, they are indispensably necessary: hither those
loyed in this business repair, in the months of April and May, to recruit
crews, refresh and adjust their ships; they then proceed to Japan, and
n in the months of October and November. It is necessary that these
, after their cruize on Japan, should return to the nearest port; in con-
ence, a large majority resort to these islands, certain here to obtain any
of which they may be in want. A small proportion, however, of these
, have proceeded, for supplies and refreshments in the fall, to ports on
oast of California; but as the Government of Mexico have now impos-
duty of two dollars and one-eighth per ton on every ship that shall an-
within their waters, whether in distress or otherwise, this will, of
e, prevents our whale ships from visiting that coast, and the Sandwich
ds will then remain the only resort for them after their cruize on the
of Japan.

the Governments of the republics of South America become settled,
eace established on their shores, our commerce with those nations will,
ubtedly, increase; and the result will, of course, have a tendency to
more commerce to these islands. Here all vessels bound to China, Ma-
, or the East Indies, will stop on their passage; and the more the advan-
which these islands afford to such vessels are known, the more they will
me frequented.

conceived to be necessary, and would, no doubt, be attended with
dvantages, affording to our commerce in these seas, protection,
and security.

station, a sloop of war would be sufficient for every purpose re-
d, if so arranged as to visit these islands in the months of March,
May, and again in October and November, every desired object
be effected, and the result be that our merchantmen and whalers
e to these islands with perfect security, their stay here be made
any abuses and inconveniences with which they are now shack-
be done away: the very knowledge that a ship of war would
lly be at the Sandwich islands would be of infinite service to our
in general which enters the waters of the North Pacific ocean.
esidence on these islands, as an officer of Government, I have re-
nd oftentimes in the discharge of my official duties, felt the want
on and aid from the power of my Government. I have been com-
ee the guilty escape with impunity, the innocent suffer without a
interests of my countrymen abused, vessels compelled to abandon
of their voyage in consequence of desertion and mutiny, and men
t be made useful to society suffered to prowl amongst the different
disgrace to themselves and their country, and an injury to others,
ey are corrupting and encouraging to do wrong. From such sources
erce in this quarter of the globe has suffered much; and I have the
e to believe that the regular visits of our ships of war to these isl-
r commanders being clothed with sufficient power to act) would
best tendency to regulate all things, and secure to our commerce
ng which it now so importantly feels the want of."

B.

from a communication made to the Secretary of the Navy by

months of our service on the West India station, many circumstances in r lation to the climate, the ship, and the crew, conspired with great force t wards the production of general disease. Such were, in the early mont much rainy and boisterous weather; afterwards, of excessive and contin heat, to a degree unusual, even in the West Indies; the crowded, and imp fectly ventilated state of the hold and birth deck; the laborious and ha sing duties of the crew, their clothing illy regulated, with a small allo ance of water, and a paucity of those comforts which are calculated to a liorate the nature and effects of sea diet. These and many other unfav ble circumstances existing during the first cruize, gave to the cases of ver which occasionally did occur (about forty in the whole) a high grad character, and powerfully predisposed to the development of general ease. That epidemic malignant fever was not produced, I unhesitatin ascribe to the unremitted use of chlorine, and such other measures of p caution as it was in the power of the medical officers to adopt.

On board of the other vessels of this squadron, where the chloride of li has been used, still happier results have been obtained. I believe that a ca of fever of any description has not occurred in any of them. On board t Peacock, however, the chloride of lime, or chlorine in any form, had n been used. The high order and supposed general sweetness of this ve were deemed to render it unnecessary. The fact, therefore, stands in hi relief, that there has not yet occurred in our Navy an instance of ma nant disease where the chloride of lime has been steadily used as a prev tive.

C.

Statement showing the progress which has been made in the erection o the Dry Docks at Boston and Norfolk, and in the procurement o timber, under the law of the 3d of March, 1827, for the "gradua improvement of the Navy."

The operations attendant on the construction of the dry docks hav progressed satisfactorily during the past year, under the directions of th attentive and able engineer to whose superintendence their constructio has been confided The progress has been as great as could have been ex pected, from the limited space, and amount of heavy materials to be use Nothing has occurred to interrupt or embarrass the works on the *dry doc at Boston*, except, perhaps, the want of stone, which has not been supplie so fast and as regularly as was desired; but, under the most favorable cir cumstances, masonry of this kind, and for such purposes, does not, to ob tain substantial and good work, admit of the despatch with which work rising above ground can be prosecuted. Some very slight interruptio of the work took place on account of the extraordinary high tide on Fr day, the 26th of March last: about three feet of water found its way int the dock, but was cleared, so that the work was recommenced on the follow ing Monday. This tide was one and a half inches higher than the tide of 178 which was ten inches higher than any previous tide within the recollectio of the oldest inhabitant then living. From these facts, it appears that th height fixed for the coping of the dock is *level* with the great tide of 1786; an

l a half *below* the great tide of arch last; eight inches *above* the March, 1825, and ten inches above the high tide of October, 1829.
an inspection of the plan, it is estimated that a little more than rths of the whole masonry is laid; about one-half of the hammered ıe remaining fourth is ready dressed on the ground, and a good ₂ will be laid the present fall, if the season continues favorable; the first of August next, it may be presumed, the whole stone-, including the coping, will be completed.
te intended for the great well and engine house has hitherto been ily occupied by the stone and stone-hammerers; so that, without convenience and embarrassment, these parts of the works could ken *in* hand; preparations, however, are now making for commencing ıey will be prosecuted during the winter, and early in the next bey will be finished.
s attempts have been made, both by written contracts and verbal ts, to procure timber for the turning gates, which have proved ful, owing to great difficulty in procuring timber of the required size. Should it prove impracticable to obtain the curved pieces, ıust be formed or composed of plauks bent and bolted together to red curvature. Should the weather continue favorable a few weeks ıe whole masonry of the head and chamber of the dock will be within fourteen feet of the top; and, during the winter, the bank-the same height will be effected. This circumstance will greatly all the labor of the remaining part of the masonry; and there is no t, during the next season, the whole banking up and levelling the ɔout the dock even with the coping, can be accomplished. The ates, if an early supply of timber should be obtained next spring, ıearly erected in the coming year; after which, the floating gate, of the coffer-dam, clearing out the entrance to the dock, &c. &c. he principal objects of expense.
ollowing are the principal parts of the work which remain to be , with an estimate of the probable cost of each: the first seven ll probably be completed during the ensuing year, and the three remain till the dock is finished.

Finishing masonry will probably cost - -	$ 30,000
Engine house - - - - -	15,000
Wells, tunnel, cisterns, &c. &c. - - -	7,000
Pumps, &c. &c. - - - - -	21,000
Turning gates, &c. - - - - -	10,000
Small gates, &c. - - - - -	3,000
Banking up - - - - -	4,000
Removing coffer-dam, opening channel - -	5,000
Floating gate - - - - -	20,000
Removing steam engine, restoring wharf, &c. -	3,000
	$118,000

has been expended on this dock, up to the 31st October, for ma- $60,221 28, and for labor, $71,497 34, making the sum of 8 62, disbursed since November, 1829; add to which $11[illegible],853 94¾ rials, and $138,531 53½ for labor, previously expended, making amount of disbursements on this dock, from its commencement, 4 10½.

The work on the *dock at Norfolk*, during the past year, has been carr on successfully. The whole foundation floor has been completed, and thing which deserves particular notice has occurred, either from the ac mulation of water or caving of the banks, to embarrass the works. A co siderable mass of rough masonry, as well as some of the hammered sto at the entrance, and a part of the mitre sill, have been laid. The aver height of the rubble work, or rough masonry, is 16 feet; and the bank up has progressed so far as almost to prevent any future caving or slid of the banks. Upwards of five thousand cubic yards of rubble work h been laid, and a new boiler for the steam engine has been engaged, wh there is no doubt, will, by its improved form, cause a saving in fuel t will nearly, if not quite, cover this additional cost.

Examinations of the coffer-dam have been often carefully made, to what effect the worms had upon the piles. During the last summer, it w ascertained that the sheathing originally put down for their protection h completely answered the purpose, and the dove-tailed timber piles we found to be sound. Some of the heads of the great tie-bolts, which rest against the coffer-sheathing of ribbons or guide timbers, have been corre ed, and it is expected that others must be substituted; in other respec the coffer-dam appears to be firm and safe.

The delay and embarrassment which took place early in the past seas has been avoided since, by allowing persons to deliver rubble stones at stipulated price per cubic yard as they measure in the work, without ente ing into formal written contracts for stipulated quantities; and there is no a good supply, with a fair prospect of not being again in want of sto of this description. Of dimension stone, about 3,500 cubic yards hav been received, and a large supply is on hand, in readiness to make con siderable advances in that part of the masonry this winter. Some inte ruption in parts of this work has happened, on account of the loss of tw vessels by shipwreck; but other parts of the masonry were carried on the same time, so as to produce but little detriment to the work. It doubtful whether this dock can be ready for use quite as soon as stated i the last report, although the great mass of the work will be finished: d ring the summer of 1832, it may doubtless be completed.

On this dock there has been expended, up to the 31st ultimo,

for materials - - - - - -	$109,802
For labor - - - - - -	80,819
Making - - -	$190,621

disbursed during the past year; add to which $62,763 82 for materials, a $117,428 92 for labor, previously expended, making the total amount disbursements on this dock, from its commencement, $370,814 06.

Under the several contracts which have been made under the act of of March, 1827, for the live oak frames of

5 ships of the line,
5 frigates, and
5 sloops of war,

deliveries have been made of three hundred and twenty-one thousand sev hundred and fourteen cubic feet, at the following yards, viz.

	For 74s.	For 44s.	For Sloop
Portsmouth,	-	2,882	5,675
Boston,	70,939	47,439	9,759

	For 74s.	For 44s.	For Sloops.
rk,	-	13,757	
hia,	-	36,940	7,736
	69,891	20,319	8,778
on,	-	18,593	9,012
	140,830	139,930	40,954
	139,930		
	40,954		

g, together, 321,714 cubic feet, for which has been paid the sum of undred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred dollars and fifty-five

timber delivered since the 3d of March, 1827, under the contracts es & Van Hook, Waller & Taber, and R. F. Scofield, is embraced regoing statement of live oak for frigate frames.

D.

***STATEMENT** exhibiting the expenditures on account of the Gradual Improvement of the Navy, under the act, entitled "An act for the Gradual Improvement of the Navy of the United States," approved the 3d March, 1827, from the passage of that act to the 30th September, 1830, designating, as far as practicable, the year and the object of expenditure.*

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Aggregate.
Live oak timber. Purchase of live oak cut to moulds	45,219 13	110,395 00	150,173 59	47,184 37	352,972 09
Live oak lands. Purchase of a plantation in East Florida, for the culture of live oak	-	10,261 11	-	-	10,261 11
Live oak plantation. Expenditures in preparing and cultivating the plantation, and agent's salary	-	-	5,081 64	4,383 38	9,465 02
Live oak examination and surveys. Salaries of the agents for examining and surveying the live oak lands in Louisiana, Florida, &c., including their per diem allowance and travelling expenses	2,147 63	4,952 14	7,110 52	433 98	14,644 27
Live oak protection. Salary of agent in protecting the live oak on the public lands in Louisiana	-	300 00	425 00	-	725 00
Dry docks. Expenditures for materials and labor, in building dry docks at Gosport, Virginia, and Charlestown, Massachusetts, including the salary of the Engineer and his assistants	45,239 63	188,923 21	260,587 82	135,738 79	630,489 45
Dry dock lots. Purchase of sundry lots or pieces of ground at Gosport, Virginia	16,375 00	500 00	-	-	16,875 00
Dry dock examinations. Per diem and travelling expenses of the Commissioners of the Navy	285 90	1,859 60	624 61	-	2,770 11
Timber sheds. Expenditures for the erection of sheds for the preservation of timber in Navy yards	-	16,318 26	31,440 06	2,033 37	49,791 69
Boat sheds. Expenditures for the erection of sheds for the preservation of boats	-	-	2,356 11	9,159 73	11,515 84
Magazine. Expenditures for building a magazine and bridge at Gosport, Virginia	-	-	6,581 50	-	6,581 50
Miscellaneous. Purchase of stone, glass, timber, iron, copper, bricks, shingles, &c., and for labor performed; the vouchers for which do not specify the particular object of expenditure	6,124 53	18,099 21	8,982 13	621 67	33,827 54
	115,391 82	351,608 53	473,363 98	199,555 29	1,139,918 62

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Aug.* 1830.

pon the accounts of Joseph Mechlin, Esq., agent for the reception ured Africans, upon the coast of Africa, by you referred to me, I honor to report the following facts:

gent derives his official existence and powers from the act of Con- sed March 3, 1819, entitled "An act in addition to the acts pro- he slave trade."

rst section authorizes the President to employ any of the armed the United States in cruizing upon the coast of the United States, ca, with the view of capturing any vessels employed by citizens s of the United States in the slave trade, and delivering over to ls, or other persons appointed to receive them, all negroes found estined for slaves.

nd section provides, "that the President of the United States be, reby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he xpedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of co- be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and *to ap- oint person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of red from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the by the commanders of the United States' armed vessels.*" her provides for the transportation of such negroes, &c. as may illegally imported into the United States, and appropriates o give effect to its provisions.

owers possessed by the agent on the coast of Africa are derived l section of the act above quoted. By a literal interpretation of on, it would seem that the person to be appointed agent must be on the coast of Africa *previous to his appointment*, and that his s are performed when he has *received* the negroes from the com- the vessels in which they may be transported. It is by infer- at he is entitled to any compensation for his services, or any re- for the expenses which may attend the disposition of the negroes e received.

ng this act with the fact that the Colonization Society was then o effect a settlement on the coast of Africa, with the view of af- asylum for free people of color and emancipated slaves, it is ngress expected that some person or persons residing in the pro- nent would be appointed to receive the recaptured negroes, final disposition of them, when they did not immediately return n countries, would be embraced in the benevolent plans of the Society. It might have been supposed that the society, which ng to transport and provide for numerous Africans freed from he United States, would not hesitate to provide for those whom ment had saved from slavery, and delivered to them without eir own colony. In so doing, they would have been acting in vith the original objects of their institution—the lessening of the ry in the United States, and the suppression of the slave trade.

nay have been thought that the Government had done all it legi
ld, when it returned the recaptured negroes to the shores of the
ıtinent.

t would seem that the terms of the act were hardly sufficient to
establishment of a colony, owing allegiance to the United
l entitled to protection, if ever Congress itself possesses a right
such an establishment. In the simple grant of power to an
eive recaptured negroes, it requires broad construction to find a
hority to *colonize them, to build houses for them, to furnish*
h farming utensils, to pay instructors to teach them, to purchase
ps for their convenience, to build forts for their protection, to sup-
them with arms and munitions of war, to enlist troops to
m, or to employ the Army or Navy in their defence.

There appears to have been difficulty in construing this act
r its passage. At the next session of Congress, President Monroe
ıessage to both Houses, (See Senate Journal, page 33, Doc. 20,
m which the following are extracts:

'Some doubt being entertained respecting the true intent and
act of the last session, entitled "An act in addition to an act
the slave trade," as to the duties of the agents to be appointed
coast of Africa, I think it proper to state the interpretation
n given to the act, and the measures adopted to carry it into
ngress may, should it be deemed advisable, amend the same
r proceeding is had under it."—"On due consideration of the
tions of the act, and its humane policy, it was supposed to be
n of Congress that all the persons above described, who might
ler it, and landed in Africa, should be aided in their return to
nes, or in their establishment at or near the place where landed.
lter and food would be necessary for them there as soon as
ir subsequent disposition be what it might. Should they be
such provision being previously made, they might perish.
ed, by the authority given to the Executive to appoint agents
the coast of Africa, that they should provide such shelter and
form the other beneficent and charitable offices contemplated
e coast of Africa having been little explored, and no persons
o possessed the requisite qualifications to entitle them to the
own to the Executive, to none such could it be committed.
that citizens only, who would go hence well instructed in the
vernment, and zealous to give them effect, would be competent
s, and that it was not the intention of the law to preclude
nt," &c.—"On this view of the policy and sanctions of the law,
cided to send a public ship to the coast of Africa, with two
ıo will take with them tools and other implements, necessary
se above mentioned. To each of these agents, a small salary
owed—fifteen hundred dollars to the principal, and twelve
ıer."—"Special instructions will be given to these agents,
ecise terms their duties in regard to the persons thus
e disbursment of the money by the principal agent, and his
the same. They will also have power to select the most
the coast of Africa, at which all persons taken under this
ered to them, with an express injunction to exercise no power
e principle of colonization, or other power than that of

offices above recited, by the permission and sanction of the existing
nt under which they may establish themselves."
was done by either House of Congress to explain the act of the
session. The President, accordingly, in pursuance of his own
), appointed Samuel Bacon principal agent, and John P. Bank-
agent. The agent was authorized "to form an establishment
of Sherbro, or elsewhere on the coast of Africa, by an amicable
with the government of the island, or such other place as he
;" to build barracks for the accommodation of three hundred
to prepare provisions, clothing, tools, and implements. "It is
derstood," say his instructions, "that you are not to connect
with the views or plans of the Colonization Society, with
the law, the Government of the United States has no concern.
o exercise any power or authority founded on the principles of
but to confine yourself to that of performing the benevolent
the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1819."
been determined that provisions and accommodations might,
t of Congress, be prepared in advance for the Africans who
rned to their own continent, it was construed also to admit the
f mechanics and laborers, to build barracks or houses for them.
ordingly took out with him thirty-three men, eighteen women,
le children, and twenty female children—in all eighty-eight.
the men went out as mechanics and laborers for the United
women "as cooks, seamstresses, nurses, and washerwomen,"
ngress was construed to admit of sending out provisions for
themselves and families.
have tools as well as provisions; and therefore the agent took
gon, several wheelbarrows, ploughs, iron work for a saw and
shing seine," and a variety of farming utensils.
be protected from the violence of enemies; and therefore the
rued to admit the sending out of arms and munitions of war for
he agent was accordingly authorized to take out "two six-
h shot, one hundred muskets with accoutrements, ten kegs of
der, and two of priming powder."
carry on some intercourse with their neighbors; and therefore
onstrued to admit the sending out a "four-oared barge," the
he United States.
npanied and prepared, the agent sailed for Africa, and was safe-
ierra Leone, with his stores, munitions, and people. At Sierra
urchased a schooner for the use of the contemplated establish-
ter some delay, transported his people and effects to the island
There the agent and his assistant soon sickened and died.
mechanics and laborers, and their families, perished; most of
ere scattered abroad, and the provisions and stores sent out,
d and destroyed.
December, 1820, Jonathan B. Winn was appointed agent, and
on assistant agent. The new agent took out sixteen men,
n, and ten children, to supply deficiencies among the mechanics
first sent out, caused by death and dispersion. He also took
ated Africans. He landed with his company at Sierra Leone,
many as possible of the first company, and of the stores sent out
nd, after considerable delays, occasioned by difficulties in select-

g a site for the establishment of the agency, finally transported his c
ny to cape Mesurado, which had been selected and purchased by the
nization Society, in concert with the agent of the Government. They h
l there in January, 1822, and were left by the agent in June, living in
rtable dwellings, erected by themselves. The schooner Augusta, purch
Mr. Bacon, being much out of repair, another schooner, called
alypso, had been purchased by the new agent, for the use of the
ishment.

In May, 1822, the Secretary of the Navy directed that ten libe
fricans should be delivered to J. Ashmun, for transportation to Africa,
so took out fifteen men, twelve women, and ten children, to be attached
e agency. The Secretary also authorized him to take out, at the expe
the Government, 15,000 hard red bricks, 5,000 feet assorted lumb
irty barrels ship-bread, eight of tar, four of pitch, four of rosin, and tw
turpentine.

On the 15th May, 1822, Doctor Eli Ayres, who, on the 21st of the pre-
ding July, had been appointed "a surgeon, for the purpose of affording
edical assistance to the United States' agents, and the mechanics, laborers,
d families employed under their direction, and to the negroes and per
ns of color who may be delivered," &c., was appointed principal agent,
ith a salary, as agent and surgeon, of $2,000. He was authorized to take
t, at the public expense, a frame for a house, boards, scantling, shingles,
., four window frames, with glass, nails, bolts, locks, &c., two carts, and
and-mill to grind corn and rice, with powder, cannon, shot, lead, &c.

Previous to the arrival of Doctor Ayres, and subsequent to his departur
om Liberia, where his stay was short, the management of the agency wa
the hands of Jehudi Ashmun, agent of the Colonization Society. Ten
erated Africans, sent out in 1823, were returned to their own country,
ich was within forty or fifty miles of the settlement.

In March, 1824, Doctor Ayres resigned the agency, and Mr. Ashmun
eived a temporary appointment. To him a large quantity of provisions,
ths, leather, axes, lumber, and various other goods, were sent in 1824.

Fortifications had been built, guns mounted, and the arms and munitions
nished by the United States employed in the defence of the settlement.
the Government, also, were charged all the supplies employed in repel-
g sundry attacks of the natives upon the settlement.

In June, 1824, R. R. Gurley was appointed agent; but the management
the agency was soon devolved again upon Mr. Ashmun.

In January, 1825, the Secretary of the Navy authorized the erection of
a building for the residence and instruction of the recaptured Africans,
d a superintendent." He also directed the agent to "make application to
e proper officers of the Colonization Society for an allotment of a certain
rtion of their land, as may be fixed upon, for the use of the recaptured
ricans, that they may be instructed in agriculture," &c.

In the same month, Mr. Ashmun reported that he had appointed "a su-
rintendent of captured Africans," "a secretary pro tempore," a "store-
eper," and "a conductor of ordnance;" and that he was erecting two
ildings, containing "a residence for the superintendent, a school room
apel," together with apartments for liberated Africans. He had repai
e old agency house, and was building a new one; had built a small bui
g, to be attached to the agency house, to be temporarily employed a
c-granary and store-house; was collecting materials for a store-house; wa

ding to build a stone pier at the landing; was about to repair a tower
ase; and, by building and repairing, had two boats "employed in
rting rice." He had organized a regular guard, and enlisted "seven
the service." He had previously had on his ration list two hun-
sons, but they were then reduced to sixty-eight. He expected,
, to furnish rations for about eighty. He had fifteen pieces of can-
three swivels, besides small arms.
laries and allowances of all the officers appointed, the men enlist-
persons employed in these improvements, together with the cost of
rials, were charged to the United States.
number of liberated Africans then under charge of this formidable
as *fifteen*. "Nine," says Mr. Ashmun, "are in possession of
s of their own; the remaining six, whose age and acquaintance
culture forbid a separate allotment of lands, cultivate a small farm
n, under their superintendent."
same month, the Secretary directed a considerable quantity of pro-
d goods to be sent out, with a quantity of lumber, a parcel of car-
ools, "ten dozen porter, ten gallons Madeira wine," and seeds to
ated in the colony.
ember, 1825, an additional quantity of provisions was directed to
t, and, in December, an additional supply of arms and munitions

instructions of Doctor John W. Peaco, who was now appointed
was authorized to employ the *colonists* "in labor and defence," at
se of the Government. It is observed, "The necessity of keep-
itary force in the pay of the Government is not sufficiently appa-
thorize such a step in the present advanced condition of the co-
without further evidence of its utility," &c. The *right* to keep
a force is here clearly recognised. It is further observed, "It is
rable that the recaptured Africans should remain at the agency so
acquire some knowledge of the arts and comforts of civilized life;
l any of them discover their nation and country, and desire to re-
eir homes, you will not oppose their wishes, but facilitate and pro-
n."
inciples upon which Mr. Ashmun had thus far practised were thus
d by the Secretary of the Navy. The act of 1819, which autho-
appointment of an agent or agents to receive liberated Africans
ast of Africa, was *construed* to admit the building of *school-houses*
els for them, of *paying teachers* to *civilize and christianize*
perintendents to *teach them agriculture* and "the arts and com-
ivilized life." In fine, the act which seems intended merely to
the return of liberated Africans to their own countries and fami-
by construction, made to authorize the appropriation of the power
s of the Government to their civilization, and to their location and
n in a new community.
5, and early in 1826, the agent, who had introduced an efficient
organization into the settlement, was involved in hostilities with
ave dealers and others in his neighborhood, and, in various expe-
berated and carried to the agency about 170 slaves. These, also, he
l and instructed at the expense of the Government, until he was in-
y the Secretary of the Navy that they could not be brought with-
ovisions of the law, and must cease to be a public charge.

In February, 1827, there were no liberated Africans under the car agent, but he was building a new town for a number who were expe

Dr. Peaco, who went out and returned, leaving the agency still i care of Mr. Ashmun, reported from Philadelphia, Jan. 1st, 1827, " persons constantly employed at Liberia, who receive their pay, &c. the Government," as follows, viz.

" Henry Nelson, carpenter and house-joiner, and four apprentices, in finishing the buildings for the Africans expected from Georgia, and other buildings, at [an annual salary of]	$6
Anthony D. Williams, superintendent	3
James Thompson, assistant do.	3
Elijah Johnson, storekeeper	2
W. L. Weaver, assistant to U. S. agent	3

" To these may be added, W. Draper, house-joiner, employed at t agent's house per job, and from three to five boat-builders; besides whic blacksmiths, caulkers, extra carpenters, masons, sawyers, laborers, sea stresses, nurses, &c., are frequently employed, who receive goods from t public stores for their services."

In August, 1827, one hundred and forty-two liberated Africans were ceived at the agency, sent out by the Government from Savannah, Georgia. The buildings erected there were not then completed, an schooner was building at the expense of the United States.

On the 2d April of that year, instructions were sent to the agent, " in no case are the supplies now or hereafter to be furnished to be di buted among the liberated Africans at the agency, or among the colonis and he was directed to " discharge all the superintendents and agen every description, who have been and are under pay, except those w services are absolutely necessary." On the 12th December, he was structed " not to expend any more money on the public buildings."

In October, 1828, Dr. Richard Randall was appointed agent. All th captured Africans previously sent out had ceased to be a charge upon agency, and he was informed that he would have little to do but to t care of the public property.

Dr. Randall died in April, 1829, and Dr. Joseph Mechlin, who had g out as assistant agent, succeeded him as principal. In March, 1830, he ceived from Florida ninety-one liberated Africans, sent out by the vernment.

The accounts of Dr. Mechlin are those now under consideration. I h entered into the foregoing detail for the purpose of showing what princi have been adopted and acted upon heretofore, by those in the adminis tion of the Government, relative to the affairs of this agency. What the Government itself can lawfully send out for the use of the recapt Africans, the agent may lawfully purchase for their use in case of neces Accordingly, in the accounts of the various agents heretofore sett charges have been allowed for the purchase of, perhaps, every specie article which has been shipped from the United States for the use of establishment. From a comparison of Dr. Mechlin's vouchers with th passed to the credit of his predecessors, there is, I believe, not one wit precedent to support it, so far as it regards the *principle* of the claim. deed, it would perhaps be difficult to imagine an expenditure inciden the business of human life, which is not in principle embraced in the se

ents heretofore made of the accounts of the agents for the receptio
berated Africans at Liberia.

Nothing is more evident to my mind than the proposition that a l
portion of these expenditures is not justified by the language or obje
act of 1819. Yet a different construction has been put upon that
the Government itself; that construction has prevailed through a se
years; it has governed the settlement of all the agents' accounts.
Mechlin was appointed agent with the same powers as his predecessors
xpected, and had a right to expect, that his accounts would be settled u
e same principles; indeed, a large portion of his payments is for serv
endered under their management. If the message of the President,
instructions given to the agents, and the precedents set in the settlemer
heir accounts, are not law, it could not be otherwise than that the a
should consider them a *sure guide* in his official acts, and fully explanat
of the meaning of the law as understood by his superiors. To apply ano
nstruction and new rules to the settlement of his accounts, and m
em operate retrospectively, would certainly be a great hardship, if
just.

It seems to me right and proper that his accounts should now be adju
pon the principles heretofore settled by the instructions and acts of the
ernment; and that, for his future guidance, a new set of instructions
ven, conformable to the opinion entertained by the present Executive

It appears to me that the whole business of this agency requires re
elling. Its expenses far exceed those of such an establishment as wo
e fully competent to all the objects embraced in the acts of Congress.

The whole number of negroes transported to Africa by the Governm
nce the passage of the act of 1819, is, according to the best informatio
n collect, less than 260. The appropriations for their support in
United States, transportation to Africa, and superintendence there, h
amounted to $264,710. Every liberated negro has, therefore, cost
United States near *one thousand dollars.* But immensely the greater p
tion of this money has been paid, not for the direct support and comfor
the negroes themselves, but for the salaries, compensation, and subsiste
of those who have been employed to keep, provide for, superintend,
teach them; for buildings, vessels, implements of industry, arms, muniti
of war, and supplies in defence. To say nothing of the principles invol
in the Navy Department building, arming, and maintaining forts on a dis
continent, where there is no naval station, and raising and maintaining
army, or an armed force, in a foreign land, certainly such an extensive
costly establishment is not necessary for the accomplishment of every ob
contemplated by the acts of Congress.

It is not, however, my province to recommend any measure of curt
ment to the Navy Department.

In relation to the accounts of the agency, the whole object of this rep
may be summed up in two points:

First. From necessity and the justice of the case, I think the accou
of the present agent ought to be settled upon the same principles wh
have been recognised and acted on in the accounts of his predecessors.

Secondly I solicit for the agent a new set of instructions, conforma
to the views entertained by you of law and policy in relation to t
agency, and so specific as to obviate all future difficulties in relatior
the powers, duties, and accounts of the agent.

If it meet your approbation, I shall feel at liberty to proceed wit settlement of the accounts, until the new instructions take effect, acc to the rule above suggested.

On reference of the case to the Attorney General as now presented, confident that he would be of opinion that this course is admissible and whatever he might think of the powers granted by the law of 1819, i question were one of first impression.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDAL

JOHN BRANCH, Esq.
Secretary of the Navy.

F. No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the number, name, state, and conditi the Vessels of War belonging to the United States, now in nary; the station at which each is placed; the amount estimate the thorough repair of each, including stores of every descri with the exception of extra spare stores *and provisions; an time requisite for effecting such repairs.*

	No. of Days.	Dollars.
AT BOSTON.		
The number of ships in ordinary at this yard is three, viz: Constitution, frigate of the first class; Independence, ship of the line; and Columbus, do. do.		
Constitution.—The frame of this ship is sound. She requires new plank from the lower edge of the wales to the rail; new birth, orlop, and spar decks; new ceiling in the hold; channels and galleries new; to be newly coppered and caulked, and some repairs in the different departments. Time necessary to effect the repair, - - - - - - -	120	
Cost, exclusive of stores, as above - -		$128,0
Independence.—The frame of this ship is sound. She requires to be planked anew from the lower edge of the wales to the rail; new ceiling, new decks, and magazine; platforms, new head and cutwater, stern; new planked, and to be caulked and newly coppered. Some repairs, also, in the several departments.		
Time necessary to effect the repairs, - -	200	
Cost, - - - - - -		226,7

F. No. 1.—Continued.

	No. of days.	Dolls.	Cts.
.—The frame of this ship is generally sound. es require to be partly renewed, her decks s to be caulked, and her bottom and copper , with other slight repairs in the hull. necessary to effect the repairs, - -	80		
- - - - -		$101,141	67
AT NEW YORK.			
ıs in ordinary at this yard are five, viz: klin, and Washington, of the line; United ıte of the first class, and sloop Falmouth. e outside plank from the water to the rail, he ceiling, clamps, and waist, on the lower r gun and spar decks, is decayed: deck e good, but some knees require to be remov- place the decayed clamps and waist plank: er, which has been taken off from light wa- ıires to be replaced: bulkheads of the wing and store rooms to be put up: magazines, bread rooms are to build. The masts and ats, and gun carriages are nearly all yet to This is a new ship, that has never been fitted			
requisite to repair and fit her for sea, -	200		
- - - - -		171,072	69
ites.—In this ship, the wales, three streaks ıist, the ceiling in the spirit room, and un- nagazine and filling room, the after orlop, of the fore, with the ceiling under it, must ed: the store rooms and magazine must be copper repaired, the main and foremasts, eral smaller spars, must be replaced by new ır new boats are required, and the gun car- be repaired.			
requisite to effect repairs, - -	70		
- - - - -		82,164	49
—The outside plank from the water to the channels and rails, part of the keelson steps, all the ceiling below the orlop, part lamps of all the decks, the spirketting and the upper gun deck, the waist above the , the sides and breast hooks in the hold, ıe waterways, and thick work upon them, ank of the spar deck, and part of the other ne plank and beams of the magazine, plat-			

F. No. 1.—Continued.

	No. of days.	Dolls.
form, a few of the deck knees and beams, and that portion of the frame timber which is of white oak and mahogany, are all in bad condition, and require to be replaced with new: the bottom requires caulking and coppering anew; the joiner's work requires to be nearly all new, and a new set of masts and spars: five new boats are required, and the others repaired: gun carriages on the spar and main deck must be new, and the residue require slight repairs.		
Time required to effect the repairs, - -	200	
Cost, exclusive of stores, - - -		$192,185
Washington.—The state and condition of this ship is the same as that of the Franklin, nearly throughout.		
Time requisite to effect her repair, - -	200	
Cost, exclusive of stores, - - -		186,05[illegible]
Falmouth.—This ship is generally in good condition, and requires but slight repairs in the hull, masts and spars, boats, &c. The copper on the bottom is much worn, and requires to be renewed. She also requires caulking throughout.		
Time requisite to effect her repair, - -	20	
Cost, exclusive of stores, - - -		29,40[illegible]
AT PHILADELPHIA.		
There is but one ship in ordinary at this yard.		
Cyane, corvette.—The knight-heads and hawse pieces, the bow or forward cant timbers, the two lower breast hooks, the keelson knee, and the hooks which secure the heels of the after cants, are quite rotten. A part of the after cants, the upper transoms, the corner counter timbers, and a part of the midship ones, are defective. The ceiling plank in the hold, particularly forward and aft; the forward pieces of waterways on the gun deck, and much of the plank between the ports, are defective; as also the water ways and battery plank of the spar deck, and the plank of the gun, birth, and orlop decks. On the outside, the principal part of the wales, strings and plank, between the ports and the hooding ends, from the water upwards, are more or less rotten. With some exceptions, the frame of this ship is sound; as are also the clamps, beams, knees, and ledges of the spar and gun deck. In the birth deck, two or three beams are defective; other wise, the frame of this deck is sound; so,		

F. No. 1.—Continued.

	No. of days.	Dolls.	Cts.
the orlop deck and keelson. The plank on the ippears to be good.			
requisite to effect the repairs not returned.			
exclusive of stores, - - -		$71,103	61
AT WASHINGTON.			
-Frigate of the first class: is the only ship ry at this yard. This ship has never been , and is in good condition: the masts and boats, are nearly finished. The former re- ht repairs.			
ter of Com. Hull, of 29th June, 1830, the isite to fit out this ship, is - - -	90		
xclusive of stores, - - - -		70,349	66
AT GOSPORT.			
s in ordinary at this yard are in number hn Adams, Macedonian, Delaware, North ongress, and Warren.			
us.—This ship has been rebuilt, is just and can be completed in a few days.			
completing her, exclusive of stores, -		33,057	44
n.—The whole of this ship, except her ocks and floors, are in a state of decay, and o be rebuilt.			
equired to perform the work *not returned.*			
xclusive of stores, - - -		173,133	00
-In this ship, some of the beams, deck mps, waterways, and spirketting on all the e defective in spots. Some defects are also d in the ceiling, and the lower after diagonal Before the condition of the bottom can be e ship must be hove down.			
equisite to effect the repairs, - -	60		
xclusive of stores, - - -		103,892	00
olina.—In this ship, inside, on the spar decks, a few beams are decayed; and on all the clamps, waterways and spirkettings are decayed. Outside, the wales and channel e generally decayed. Several streaks below , and one streak of the counter plank are ved. New main and mizzen channels are			
necessary to effect her repairs, - -	120		
xclusive of stores, - - -		149,083	00

F. No. 1.—Continued.

	No. of days.	Dolls.
Congress.—In the lower hold, the ceiling is generally decayed, and about one-fourth of the frame timbers have been discovered to be defective in the bilge, and the trenails are generally decayed. On the birth deck, the plank and waterways are generally decayed: on the gun deck, the plank are decayed at the butts and nail heads, and are otherwise defective; three beams are also decayed: on the spar deck, considerable defects appear, as well as decay in the plank and waterways. Outside, the plank from the rail to the water is very much decayed, and the timbers cut with augerholes, and shivered with fastenings. To haul this ship up, and give her a thorough repair, the		
Time requisite one year—Cost, - -		$148,24
Warren.—In this ship, the dry rot has attacked the battery plank inside and outside, as well as some of the timbers. The wales and birth deck clamps, in the neighborhood of the dry rot, are also decayed. The copper is defective at the water's edge, and it is supposed that she will require new copper and caulking all over.		
Time requisite to effect her repair *not returned.*		
Cost, exclusive of stores, - - -		52,2
RECEIVING VESSELS.		
At Philadelphia, the *Sea Gull;* Baltimore, the *Fox.*		
For the amount of repairs required on these vessels, to suit them for the service in which they are employed, provision has been made in the general estimate, of 200 dollars each, say - - -		4

F. No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of vessels now on the stocks, state of preservation, the yards where stationed, and the time expense necessary to prepare them for launching.

PORTSMOUTH.

There are at this yard on the stocks two ships, the *Alabama* ship o line, and *Santee* frigate of the first class; they are both under houses, in a good state of preservation.

The *Alabama* can be prepared for launching in ninety days, at the probable expense for labor and materials (exclusive of joiner's work,) - - - - - $38,32

Can be prepared for launching in seventy days, nse for labor and materials (exclusive of joiners' - - - - - - $29,341 42

BOSTON.

e three ships on the stocks at this yard, viz: the ınd *Virginia* ships of the line, and *Cumberland* ıe first class. They are all in a good state of pre- the time and expense necessary to prepare them ing will be, for the

nt, 90 days, at an expense of - - - 48,726 00
ia, do do do - - - 54,334 00
'land, do do do - - - 49,565 00

NEW YORK.

tocks at this yard are the *Sabine* and *Savannah*, the first class, both under houses: the former is ıte of preservation, and could be launched in 60 expense of - - - - - - 46,357 00

ate *Savannah* is in a good state generally, but ıure to the weather previous to the house being 'om having been caulked, some parts were injur- ıow protected from further decay by a tight co- l could be launched in 120 days, at an expense of 46,435 00

PHILADELPHIA.

'ard there are two ships on the stocks, viz: the line *Pennsylvania*, and the frigate *Raritan*. rs, plank, beams, knees, &c. of both ships ap- ınd as when the work was first put together; and ı a good state of preservation: it will require to e *Pennsylvania* for launching, 6 months, at an - - - - - - 33,754 00

equire to prepare the *Raritan* for launching, 3 an expense of - - - - - 15,500 00

WASHINGTON.

ate *Columbia* is the only ship on the stocks at she is in a good state of preservation, is protect- ship house, and can be prepared for launching at an expense of - - - - - 42,576 49

NORFOLK.

'ard the line of battle ship *New York* and the *Lawrence* are on the stocks: these ships are un- ıent houses, but, on examination, the former is decayed in her keel, deadwood, and keelson, and planks of the bilge are decayed in many places, amidships. It would require 90 days to complete ıt an expense, exclusive of the materials on hand, - - - - - - - 37,775 00

Lawrence is in a good state of preservation: al defects have been discovered in her keelson in r stems, and one of her gun deck beams is decay- ship could be completed in 4 months, at an ex- lusive of materials on hand, of - - 40,085 24

F. No. 3.

"*The means which have been employed on each vessel in ordinar*
tect them from further decay, and the time supposed to be req
completing the protecting measures."

Boston.—The whole of the necessary materials have been pr
this yard, and the frames of the roofs of the Columbus and Indep
ships of the line, are in their places. Half of the roof and side h
the latter ship are in their places, and the covering of this ship is
completed ere this. Two-thirds of the hurdles of the roof and hal
hurdles for the Columbus are made, and her covering will probably
pleted by the 25th current. The whole of the materials, except the i
been procured for covering the Constitution: the roof rafters are hal
and the covering will be completed by the 5th of December.

New York.—The materials for covering the ship of the line Ohi
frigate United States, are now delivering, and their coverings will
pleted in the coming month.

Philadelphia.—The only means which have been taken towards
servation of the Cyane, have been, to keep her upper hatchways c
prevent the rain, &c. &c. getting into the ship, and occasionally g
outside a coat of cheap paint.

Washington.—The frigate Potomac has not yet been covered: t
rials for this work have been purchased, but, owing to the delay of
tractor in delivering timber, nothing has yet been done towards pu
roof on this ship. The commandant of the yard, however, remark
ship has sustained no damage at all for want of this covering, her d
sides having been covered with a good coat of varnish and paint, a
now receiving a coat of varnish for the winter. As soon as the timb
nished, her covering will be commenced.

Norfolk.—But little progress has been made at this yard in pur
the orders for building coverings over the ships in ordinary, owing
to the want of the wood materials. A sufficient quantity, however,
been received, so as to proceed with advantage. The roof of the I
is framed, and the whole of her covering can be completed in four
weeks. The other ships can be covered in about six or eight week

TABLE showing the amount of stores on hand at the respective Navy Yards, per survey of 1829.

	Portsmouth, N. H.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Norfolk.
Increase	290,926 00	399,133 49½	575,032 68	299,117 80	437,241 49	253,927 99
Sloops	46,610 34	- -	21,564 08	21,728 05	15,487 84¾	38,118 15
Repairs	36,171 65	347,127 58¾	811,523 83	87,310 85	194,726 85½	232,006 86
Improvement	8,459 22	146,954 73	16,334 20	23,397 06	38,218 83	85,550 44½
Provisions	- -	12,565 60	11,166 17	170 25	156 25¾	8,448 56
Slops	- -	986 43¾	- -	- -	- -	12,867 75
Dollars	382,167 21	906,767 75½	1,435,620 96	431,724 01	685,831 27½	598,609 75¾

RECAPITULATION.

Portsmouth	382,167 21
Boston	906,767 75½
NewYork	1,435,620 96
Philadelphia	431,724 01
Washington	685,831 27½
Norfolk	598,609 75¾
Dollars	4,440,720 96¾

G. No. 1.

Extract of a letter from Com. Elliott to the Secretary of th dated at Pensacola, August 23, 1830.

"On an examination of that part of the report of Master Com McCall, of this ship, and of Lieutenant Boerum, of the Erie, I perceive that the experimental sails, manufactured of cotton, are in tide of successful operation; and I will here take occasion to sug propriety of having cotton for the wearing apparel of the seamen i tured of the same materials, twilled, and dyed of a good indigo shirts, trowsers, and jackets. This cannot fail to be acceptable to th equally healthy in a climate which requires a better absorbent mate linen."

G. No. 2.

August 23,

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this ship has been now mission twelve months, during which time she has been kept alt stantly at sea, and her sails, which are composed of cotton canv been in constant use during that time, having stood the test of t winds on the coast of Mexico, during the last winter, which are ver and often very violent; and during the rainy summer months, the s frequently severe, but of short duration. They are, in a trifling mildewed, and a little chafed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. R. Mc(

To Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT,
Commanding the U. S. West India Squadron,
West Indies, Gulf of Mexic

G. No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Boerum to Commodor dated 23d August, 1830.

"With regard to our cotton sails, I have to inform you, Sir, that I pleased with them; and, so far as my experience may avail, I think stand every test. We found as little difficulty in managing them wet weather as the other sails; and that they hold wind better, no deny."

[Doc. No. 2.]

H.

THS in the Navy of the United States since the 1st December, 1829.

ank.	Date.	Cause.	Place.
'DANT.			
-	Sept. 10, 1829	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tampico.
ose	Aug. 27, 1830	Enlargement brain	Pensacola.
ANTS.			
		- -	Baltimore.
cott -	Feb. 16, 1830	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tampico.
Mackey	Sept. 10, 1829	do	do.
-	do	do	do.
OMBS -	do	do	New York.
lton -	do	- -	At sea.
Mull -	July 19, 1830	Yellow fever	Pensacola.
. Temple -	June 23, "	do	Baltimore.
Hansford -	Sept. 3, "	- -	
Sherburne	Nov. 20, "		
GEONS.			
			Off Tampico.
rehmore -	Sept. 10, 1829	Lost in the Hornet	Rio Janeiro.
W. Bassett -	Aug. 20, 1830	Killed in a duel	
ET SURGEONS.			
		- -	Philadelphia.
n Seal -	Dec. 18, 1829		Off Tampico.
. Whitehill -	Sept. 10, "	Lost in the Hornet	Mahon.
Jimeson -	July 30, 1830	Brain fever	
PURSERS.			
		- -	Baltimore.
Garretson -	Jan. 31, 1830	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tampico.
rt Pottenger	Sept. 10, 1829		
ED MIDSHIPMAN.			
lw. Schermerhorn	Sept. 10, 1829	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tampico.
MIDSHIPMEN.			
		- -	New York.
H. J. Gaedicke -	Dec. 17, 1829	Consumption	Portsmouth.
George Briard -	Dec. 15, "	Cholera	Valparaiso.
Lucius Miller -	Jan. 3, 1830	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tampico
Gust. R. A. Brooke -	Sept. 10, 1829		

H.--Continued.

Names and Rank.	Date.	Cause.	Plac
Charles A. Cannell -	Sept. 10, 1829	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tan
James N. Forsyth -	do	do	do.
Edwin Laub -	do	do	do.
Riché R. Swift -	do	do	do.
Rich'd L. Tilghman	do	do	do.
Sam'l S. Washington	do	do	do.
Nelson R. Baker -	June 22, 1830	Yellow fever	At sea.
Thomas Russell -	Aug. 28, "	do	Pensaco
Wm. N. Peters -	Aug. 8, "	Consumption	Va. Spr
Alex'r L. Dade -	Sept. 14, "	Drowned -	Norfolk
SAILING MASTERS.			
Edward Barry -	May 2, 1830	- -	Washin
BOATSWAINS.			
Simon Jordan -	June 10, 1830	Consumption	New Y
GUNNERS.			
John Burns - -	Sept. 10, 1829	Lost in the Hornet	Off Tai
MARINE OFFICERS.			
Col. Wm. Anderson	June 13, 1830	- -	Norfoll

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1830.

I.

OF DISMISSIONS from the Navy of the United States, since 1st December, 1829.

Name and rank.	Date of Dismission.
Masters Commandant.	
John N. Clack, - - -	24th November, 1830.
Lieutenants.	
dmund Byrne, - - -	31st March, 1830.
ampton Westcott, - - -	31st March. 1830.
harles Ellery, - - - -	24th November, 1830.
Purser.	
Villiam P. Zantzinger, - -	31st March, 1830.
Passed Midshipmen.	
Charles H. Duryee, - - -	31st March, 1830.
Alexander Gibson, - - -	14th April, 1830.
Midshipmen.	
Benjaman S. Slye, - - -	13th March, 1830.
Charles G. Hunter, - - -	31st March, 1830.
Edmund Burke, - - - -	17th June, 1830.
Peter Johnson, - - - -	26th July, 1830.
Boatswains.	
Edward Ingram, - - -	12th June, 1830.
Carpenters.	
George Peale, - - - -	16th June, 1830.
Marine Officers.	
Lt. Col. Richard Smith, - -	23d February, 1830.

AVY DEPARTMENT, 1st *December*, 1830.

K.

LIST OF RESIGNATIONS in the Navy of the United States, s
1st December, 1829.

Name and Rank.	Date of Resignation.
Pursers.	
Gwinn Harris - - - -	September 29, 1830.
John H. Carr - - - -	September 30, "
Chaplains.	
Greenbury W. Ridgely - -	September 2, 1830.
Marine Officers.	
Capt. Richard T. Auchmuty - -	April 1, 1830.
Lieut. Constantine Smith (transferred to the Army) - - - -	November 20, 1830.
Midshipmen.	
Wm. C. G. Carrington - -	December 10, 1829.
Wm. H. R. Halsted - - -	" " "
Archibald Maclean - - -	January 19, 1830.
Robert H. Colhoun - - -	" 21, "
Alexander H. Edwards - -	February 2, "
Daniel L. Randolph - - -	" 6, "
Lawson C. Love - - -	" 17, "
Henry H. Watters - - -	March 16, "
Thomas J. Harris - - -	" 27, "
James Heriot - - - -	" 20, "
Edward Hoban - - -	April 13, "
A. H. Coleman - - -	May 10, "
Henry D. Maxwell - - -	" 13, "
Ezekiel Mulford - - -	June 7, "
Thomas Sands - - - -	" 17, "
Ezra Read - - - -	" 28, "
Sanford A. Street - - -	July 7, "
Jefferson Nailer - - -	" 8, "
Charles H. Roy - - -	Sept. 25, "
Paul H. Trapier - - -	" 28, "
Sailmakers.	
William Mitchell - - -	February 17, 1830.

Navy Department,
December 1st, 1830

L.

L ESTIMATE.—There will be required for the support of the Navy, during the , the sum of $2,649,397 29, *in addition to the unexpended balances that may re- and on the 1st of January,* 1831.

d subsistence of the officers of the Navy, and pay n, - - - - - - -	$1,278,694 03
f superintendents, naval constructors, and all the ablishment of the several Navy yards and stations,	57,680 00
sions, - - - - - - -	173,463 00
rs of vessels in ordinary, and the wear and tear of in commission, - - - - - -	615,419 50
cines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and penses on account of the sick, - - -	25,000 00
rement of Navy yards, and for necessary repairs ne year, - - - - - -	244,140 76
ce and ordnance stores. Under this head there o appropriation required, as there will be a balance on the 1st January, 1831, sufficient to meet the of the year.	
ng expenses that may accrue during the year 1831 llowing purposes, viz:	
: and transportation of materials and stores of eve- ption; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; g expenses of officers, and transportation of sea- use rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles rs, other than those attached to Navy yards and and for officers in sick quarters where there is no , and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk d office rent, stationary and fuel, to Navy agents; miums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for ap- ling deserters; for compensation to Judge Advo- s per diem allowances for persons attending courts and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in rvice beyond the limits of their stations; for print- stationary of every description, and for books, harts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, eters, models, and drawings; for purchase and re- steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for pur- nd maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; tage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for rniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture rs' houses at Navy yards; for taxes on Navy yards lic property; for assistance rendered to vessels in ; for incidental labor at Navy yards, not applicable to er appropriation; for coal and other fuel; for forges, es, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of mag- nd powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships ilt, and for no other object or purpose whatever,	250,000 00
ngent expenses for objects *arising during* the year *not hereinbefore enumerated,* - - -	5,000 00
	$2,649,397 29

[Doc. No. 2.]

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ESTIMATE of the pay and subsistence of all persons in the Na
tached to vessels in commission, for the year 1831: part of fir
of General Estimate.

	Frigates 1st class. 4	Sloops 1st class, 11	Schoon-ers, 5.	Total Number, 20.	Am
ains	4	-	-	4	$ 10
rs Commandant	-	11	-	11	12
sants Commandant	-	-	5	5	5
sants	24	44	15	83	80
	4	11	-	15	9
	4	11	5	20	13
rs of the fleet	4	-	-	4	8
	-	11	-	11	13
's Mates	8	11	5	24	19
	4	-	-	4	2
ners	96	132	20	248	56
ns	4	11	-	15	4
	4	11	5	20	6
rs	4	11	-	15	4
rs	4	11	-	15	4
es	4	-	-	4	4
sters	4	11	-	15	5
	4	11	5	20	6
's Mates	12	22	10	44	10
Mates	8	11	-	19	
's Mates	8	11	5	24	
's Mates	4	11	5	20	
sters	36	55	20	111	2
runners	48	66	15	129	2
	12	33	5	50	1
Stewards	4	11	5	20	
Cooks	4	11	-	15	
	4	11	-	15	
	4	11	-	15	
s Mates	4	-	5	9	1
t Arms	4	11	-	15	3
rporals	8	-	-	8	1
	4	11	5	20	
f the band	4	-	-	4	
, 1st class	16	-	-	16	
2d class	12	-	-	12	
	600	660	70	1,330	19
seamen	480	330	35	845	10
n	200	220	15	435	4
	108	132	25	265	19
	1,760	1,914	280	3,954	744

Midshipmen, in addition to allowance as midshipmen, 6 dollars per month and one ration per day each	$8,845 50	
ipmen who may become entitled to be arranged as d Midshipmen after their examination, 6 dollars per h and one ration per day each	8,325 75	17
Dollars		757

IMATE of pay for officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, d privates, and subsistence for the officers of the marine corps, for year 1831.

PAY.			
ieut. Col. Commmandant,	$75 per month	900	
ieut. Colonels by Brevet,	60	2,880	
aymaster,	60	720	
uartermaster,	60	720	
aptains	40	1,920	
irst Lieutenants,	30	8,280	
econd Lieutenants,	25	4,800	
rgeon,	60	720	
rgeant Major,	10	120	
artermaster's Sergeant,	10	120	
um Major,	9	108	
e Major,	9	108	
rgeants,	9	7,668	
rporals,	8	7,008	
ummers,	7	1,680	
ers,	7	1,680	
ivates,	6	54,000	
ay to the Adj. and Inspect.	30	360	
five clerks, viz. one for the Lieut. Col. mmandant, one for the Paymaster, one the Adjutant and Inspector, and two for e Quartermaster, at $20 per month for each		1,200	
			94,992
SUBSISTENCE.			
itenant Colonel Commandant, 12 rations day, is 4,380 rations, at 20 cts.		876	
Cols. by brev.	5 " " 7,300	1,460	
master,	4 " " 1,460	292	
rtermaster,	4 " " 1,460	292	
tains,	3 " " 4,380	876	
t Lieutenants,	4 " " 33,580	6,716	
nd do.	3 " " 17,520	3,504	
geon,	4 " " 1,460 at 25 cts	365	
			14,381
			$109,373

ASTER'S OFFICE, MARINE CORPS,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, 6*th October*, 1830,
JO. L. KUHN, *P. M. M. C.*

ESTIMATE for expenditures in the Quartermaster's Departm the United States' Marine Corps, for the year 1831.

SUBSISTENCE.

For 461 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen, serving on shore, at one ration per day each, is 168,265 rations: at 12 cents per ration, is - - -		$20,

CLOTHING.

For 938 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $30 each, - -	$28,140 00	28,
For one hundred watch coats at $6 25 each, - - - - - - - - -	625 00	

FUEL.

For the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen, and for the public offices, hospital, and armory, - - - - - - - - - -		9,

CONTINGENCIES.

For travelling expenses of officers and transportation of men, freight of stores from one station to another, toll, ferriage, wharfage and cartage, expenses of recruiting, per diem allowance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers on extra duty, compensation to Judge Advocates, house rent and chamber money where there are no public quarters assigned; incidental labor in the Quartermaster's Department, expense of burying deceased persons belonging to the marine corps, printing and stationary, postage on public letters, forage, expenses in pursuing deserters, keeping in repair the barracks at the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, spades, axes, shovels, picks and carpenter tools, - - - -		14

MILITARY STORES.

For the pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, armorer's tools, musical instruments for a band, drums, fifes, flags, and ordnance stores, - - - - - - - -		2

MEDICINES.

r medicines, hospital stores, and surgi-truments for the officers and marines ; on shore,	2,369 71
Amount,	$76,424 51

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. WEED, *Quartermaster.*

QUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, 5th October, 1830.

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te of the sums required for the support of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, for the year 1831.

y of the Navy,		$6,000
ks, per act of 20th April, 1818,	$6,200	
per act of 26th May, 1824,	1,000	
per act 2d March, 1827,	1,000	
		$10,200
ger and assistant messenger,		1,050
gent expenses,		3,000
		$20,250

0 would have been sufficient for the year 1831, as there will be a balance of the tion for 1830, on the 1st January 1831, of $1000 unexpended, had there not anding claims, contracted by the former administration, yet to be adjusted.

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tle of the sums necessary to meet the contingent expenses for the Navy Buildings, and grounds, &c. attached thereto.

Superintendent,	$250
wo watchmen,	600
a for watching on Sundays,	52
e of five lamps and posts complete, and oil,	114
laborers,	252
watchmen during the winter,	20
w lightning rods, and repairing old ones,	92
ing grounds, planting trees, &c.	250
	$1 630

ESTIMATE of the Pay and Subsistence of all persons in the N attached to vessels in commission for the year 1831, *conformably the provisions of the bill to reorganize the Navy of the United St which passed the Senate* 15*th May*, 1830.

	Four Frigates 1st class.	Eleven Sloops 1st class.	Five Schooners.	Total number.	AMOUNT
Captains - - -	4	-	-	4	$ 16,00
Masters Commandant - -	-	11	-	11	27,5(
Lieutenants - - - -	24	44	20	88	94,6
Sailing Masters - - -	4	11	-	15	10,4
Pursers - - - -	4	11	5	20	13,2
Surgeons of the fleet - -	4	-	-	4	8,0
Surgeons - - - - -	-	11	-	11	13,3
Surgeon's mates - - -	8	11	5	24	19,6
Chaplains - - - -	4	-	-	4	2,6
Boatswains - - - -	4	11	-	15	7,9
Gunners - - - -	4	11	5	20	9,5
Carpenters - - - -	4	11	-	15	7,9
Sailmakers - - - -	4	11	-	15	7,9
					238,8
Add for petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, as estimated in paper B. - - -					542,3
					$ 781,2

ESTIMATE for the Pay, Rations, and all other allowances of O and others, at the Navy Yards and Stations, for the year 1831 *formably with the provisions of the bill passed the Senate May* 15*th*,

PORTSMOUTH.

Naval establishment at yard - -	-	$12,821 50	
Ordinary - do - -	-	3,492 75	
Civil - - do - -	-	4,400 00	
			$20,7

BOSTON.

establishment at yard - - -	$15,585 75	
y - do - - -	19,178 75	
l - do - - -	3,902 50	
- - do - - -	8,250 00	
		$46,917 00

NEW YORK.

stablishment at yard - - -	17,920 00	
y - do - - -	49,178 75	
l - do - - -	3,902 50	
- do - - -	8,250 00	
		49,251 25

PHILADELPHIA.

tablishment at yard - - -	13,506 00	
r - do - - -	4,577 75	
- do - - -	4,029 75	
- - do - - -	6,150 00	
		28,263 50

WASHINGTON.

tablishment at yard - - -	12,777 50	
r - do - - -	5,686 75	
l - do - - -	3,600 00	
- - do - - -	12,650 00	
		34,714 25

NORFOLK.

stablishment at yard - - -	17,560 00	
y - do - - -	19,178 75	
l - do - - -	3,902 50	
- - do - - -	8,880 00	
		49,521 25

PENSACOLA.

stablishment at yard - - -	13,249 75	
y - do - - -	3,269 50	
l - do - - -	3,600 00	
- - do - - -	6,100 00	
		26,219 25
re station - - - -		5,739 75
ton station - - - -		5,739 75
's Harbor - - - -		1,141 75
		268,222 00
aval Constructor - - -		3,000 00
	Dollars,	271,222 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Naval.	Ordinary.	Hospital.	Civil.	Agg
Portsmouth -	12,821 50	3,492 75	-	4,400 00	20,
Boston - -	15,585 75	19,178 75	3,902 50	8,250 00	46,
New York -	17,920 00	19,178 75	3,902 50	8,250 00	49,
Philadelphia -	13,506 00	4,577 75	4,029 75	6,150 00	28,
Washington -	12,777 50	5,686 75	3,600 00	12,650 00	34,
Norfolk - -	17,560 00	19,178 75	3,902 50	8,880 00	49,
Pensacola - -	13,249 75	3,269 50	3,600 00	6,100 00	26,
Baltimore - -	5,739 75	-	-	-	5,
Charleston -	5,739 75	-	-	-	5,
Sackett's harbor -	1,141 75	-	-	-	1,
Naval Constructor	-	-	-	3,000 00	3,
Dollars -	116,041 75	74,563 00	22,937 25	67,680 00	271,

Estimate for officers, &c. required for five receiving vessels, under the bill passed the Senate 15th May, 1830, - - - - - $87,

Estimate for officers, &c. required for five recruiting stations, under the bill passed the Senate 15th May, 1830, - - - - - 26,

Estimate for ordnance service, under the bill passed the Senate 15th May, 1830, - - - - 3

Estimate for commission and warrant officers waiting orders, under the bill passed the Senate 15th May, 1830, - - - - - 174,

Estimate for provisions required for the Navy, under the bill passed the Senate 15th May, 1830 - 173,

Estimate—fifty-four passed Midshipmen, in addition to allowence as Midshipmen, viz: $6 per month and one ration per day, each, under the bill passed the Senate 15th May, 1830, - - - 8,

Estimate—repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for the wear and tear of vessels in commission, - - 615,

Estimate—medicines and surgical instruments, &c. - 25,

Estimate—rebuilding the frigate Macedonian, - - 121,

Estimate—improvements and repairs of Navy yards, - 244,

Estimate—contingent enumerated - - - - 250,

Estimate—contingent not enumerated, - - - 5,

Grand total - - - - - $2,737,

TIMATE of the Pay, Rations, and all other allowances of Officers and others at the Navy Yards and Stations, for the year 1831.

RTSMOUTH.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, and allowances, per annum.	AGGREGATE.
YARD.										
n, - -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	$3,466 75	
Commandant, -	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
nant, - -	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
- -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
r, - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
on, - -	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
r, - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
ipman, - -	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
wain, - -	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75	
er, - -	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75	
ard, - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										14,199 00
ORDINARY.										
tenant, -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
ester's Mate, -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
seamen, -	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941 00	
nary seamen, -	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,267 50	
										3,492 75
CIVIL.										
keeper, - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	
k to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
k to Commandant, do duty as Clerk Master Builder,	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	
k to Yard, -	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	600 00	
ter Builder, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	
er, - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										4,400 00
										$22,091 75

ote. House rent is estimated for officers only in cases where no house is furnished by Government.

ESTIMATE—Continued.

BOSTON.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	Aggregate.
YARD.										
Captain,	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	3,466 75	
Master Commandant,	1	60	5	-	40	20	2	-	1,710 75	
Lieutenant,	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Do	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master,	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Do	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Surgeon,	1	60	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,412 25	
Surgeon's Mate,	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Purser,	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain,	1	40	2	250	12	9	-	1	1,141 75	
Midshipmen,	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277 00	
Boatswain,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner,	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75	
Steward,	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										16,
ORDINARY.										
Captain,	1	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,930 00	
Lieutenants,	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895 00	
Master,	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Boatswain,	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Midshipmen,	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,915 50	
Carpenter,	1	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter's Mate,	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do Mates as caulkers,	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain's Mate,	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Able seamen,	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,293 50	
Ordinary seamen,	26	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	5,492 50	
										18,
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon,	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Surgeon's Mate,	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward,	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses,	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers,	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cooks,	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,
CIVIL.										
Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700 00	
Clerk to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	
Clerk to Commandant,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	
Clerk to do	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	
Clerk to Yard,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Master Builder,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300 00	
Clerk to do	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 00	
Inspector and Measurer of Timber,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Porter,	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										8,
										$47,

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Pay, rations, &c. per annum. NEW YORK.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	AGGREGATE
YARD.										
Captain, - -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	$3,466 75	
Master Commandant, -	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant, - -	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25	
Do - -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master, - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Do - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Surgeon, - -	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Surgeon's Mate, -	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Purser, - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain, - -	1	40	2	250	12	9	-	1	1,141 75	
Teacher of Mathematics,	1	40	2	90	12	9	-	1	981 75	
Teacher of Languages,	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen, - -	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277 00	
Boatswain, - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner, - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward, - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										19,297 50
ORDINARY.										
Captain, - -	1	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,930 00	
Lieutenants, - -	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895 00	
Master, - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Boatswain, - -	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Midshipmen, - -	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,915 50	
Carpenter, - -	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter's Mate, -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do Mates, as caulkers,	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain's Mate, -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Able seamen, -	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,293 50	
Ordinary seamen, -	26	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	5,492 50	
										18,630 25
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon, - -	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Surgeon's Mate, -	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward, - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses, - -	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers, - -	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook, - -	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,902 50
CIVIL.										
Storekeeper, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700 00	
Clerk to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	
Clerk to Yard, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Clerk to Commandant,	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	
Do do -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	
Master Builder, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300 00	
Clerk to do -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 00	
Inspector and Measurer of Timber,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Porter, - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										8,250 00
										$ .08 25

ESTIMATE—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	AGGREG.
YARD.										
Captain,	1	100	16	6	65	30	3	-	$4,066 75	
Master Commandant,	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant,	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25	
Do	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master,	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Surgeon,	1	70	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,732 25	
Purser,	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain,	1	40	2	250	12	9	-	1	1,141 75	
Boatswain,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward,	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										15,4
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenant,	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master,	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Carpenter,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Able seamen,	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941 00	
Ordinary seamen,	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,267 50	
										4,3
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon,	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Surgeon's Mate,	1	35	3	145	16	14	-	1	1,102 00	
Steward,	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses,	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers,	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cooks,	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	211 25	
										4,0
CIVIL.										
Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	
Clerk to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Clerk to Yard,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 00	
Clerk to Commandant,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	
Master Builder,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000 00	
Clerk to do	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Inspector and Measurer of Timber,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 00	
Porter,	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										6,1
										$30,2

ESTIMATE—Continued.

ASHINGTON.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	AGGREGATE.
YARD.										
in, - -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	$3,466 75	
Commandant, -	1	75	6	-	40	20	2	-	1,982 00	
sant, - -	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
- -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
- -	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 00	
in charge of nce,	1	40	2	-		-	-	-	662 50	
, - -	1	40	2	250	12	9	-	1	1,141 75	
- -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
in, - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
as Laboratory r,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Keeper of ine,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
, - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										14,126 25
RDINARY.										
ant, - -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
- -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
in's Mates, -	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	638 50	
er's Mate, -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
amen, -	6	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,411 50	
y seamen, -	8	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,690 00	
										5,686 75
OSPITAL.										
n, - -	1	70	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,732 25	
n's Mate, -	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
l, - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
- -	1	10	1	-		-	-	-	211 25	
, - -	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	187 25	
- -	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	211 25	
										3,600 00
CIVIL.										
eeper, - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700 00	
to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 00	
to Yard, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
to Commandant,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
do -	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	
Builder, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300 00	
to do - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 00	
or and Measu- f Timber,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Chain Cable & hor Maker,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
ist and Engineer,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
Master Builder, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
r Plumber and aboose Maker,	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	
, - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										12,650 00
										$36,063 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

NORFOLK.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	AGGRE
YARD.										
Captain,	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	$3,466 75	
Master Commandant,	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant,	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25	
Do	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master,	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Do	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Surgeon,	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Surgeon's Mate,	1	40	4	145	16	14	-	1	1,253 25	
Purser,	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain,	1	40	2	250	12	9	-	1	1,141 75	
Teacher of Mathematics,	1	40	2	90	12	9	-	1	981 75	
Midshipmen,	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277 00	
Boatswain,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner,	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward,	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										18,
ORDINARY.										
Captain,	1	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,930 00	
Lieutenants,	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895 00	
Master,	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen,	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,915 50	
Carpenter,	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter's Mate,	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do Mates, as caulkers,	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain's Mate,	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Boatswain,	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Able seamen,	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,293 50	
Ordinary seamen,	26	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	5,492 50	
										18,
CIVIL.										
Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700 00	
Clerk to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	
Clerk to Yard,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Clerk to Commandant,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	
Do do	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	
Master Builder,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300 00	
Clerk to do	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 00	
Inspector and Measurer of Timber,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050 00	
Keeper of Magazine,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	
Porter,	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										8,
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon,	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Surgeon's Mate,	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward,	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses,	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers,	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook,	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,9
										$50,3

ESTIMATE—Continued.

SACOLA.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	AGGREGATE.
ARD.										
- -	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	$3,466 75	
ommandant, -	1	60	5	-	40	20	2	-	1,710 75	
r, - -	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
- -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
- -	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
- -	1	50	2	-	20	20	1	-	1,109 75	
Mate, -	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
- -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
n, - -	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
- -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
- -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
- -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										14,327 25
INARY.										
, - -	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
's Mate, -	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
men, -	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941 00	
semen, -	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,267 50	
										3,269 50
SPITAL.										
n, - -	1	50	2	200	20	20	1	-	1,309 75	
n's Mate, -	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
, - -	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
- -	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
s, - -	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
- -	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,600 00
CIVIL.										
eeper, - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700 00	
to Storekeeper,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
o Yard, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
o Commandant,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 00	
Builder, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	
o do - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
- -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										6,100 00
										$27,296 75

ESTIMATE—Continued.

BALTIMORE.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per ann.	Cords of wood per annum.	Servants, at $8.	Servants, at $6.	Pay, rations, &c. per annum.	AGGREGATE.
Captain, - -	1	100	8	300	65	30	3	-	$3,036 75	
Lieutenant, - -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Surgeon, - -	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Purser, - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
										$6,276
CHARLESTON, S. C.										
Captain, - -	1	100	8	300	65	30	3	-	3,036 75	
Lieutenant, - -	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Surgeon, - -	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Purser, - -	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
										6,276
SACKETT'S HARBOR										
Master, - -	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	-	1,141

RECAPITULATION.

	1st Item, Naval.	1st Item, Ordinary.	1st Item, Hospital.	2d Item, Civil.	AGGREGATE.
Portsmouth, -	$14,199 00	3,492 75	-	4,400 00	22,091 75
Boston, - -	16,663 25	18,630 25	3,902 50	8,250 00	47,446 00
New York, -	19,297 50	18,630 25	3,902 50	8,250 00	50,080 25
Philadelphia, -	15,483 50	4,577 75	4,029 75	6,150 00	30,241 00
Washington, -	14,126 25	5,686 75	3,600 00	12,650 00	36,063 00
Norfolk, - -	18,937 50	18,630 25	3,902 50	8,880 00	50,350 25
Pensacola, - -	14,327 25	3,269 50	3,600 00	6,100 00	27,296 75
Baltimore, - -	6,276 50	-	-	-	6,276 50
Charleston, - -	6,276 50	-	-	-	6,276 50
Sackett's Harbor, -	1,141 75	-	-	-	1,141 75
Naval Constructor, -	-	-	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
	$126,729 00	72,917 50	22,937 25	57,630 00	280,263 75

IMATE of the number, pay, &c. of officers required for five re-ing vessels, for the year 1831, *as part of the first item of the eral Estimate.*

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Norfolk.	Baltimore.	Total.	Amount.
rs Commandant -	1	1	1	1	–	4	$4,705 00
nants - -	3	3	2	3	2	13	12,675 00
s - - -	1	1	1	1	1	3	1,987 50
- - -	1	1	1	1	1	3	1,987 50
ns' mates - -	1	1	1	1	1	3	2,081 25
pmen - -	3	3	2	3	2	13	2,964 00
ains' mates -	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,140 00
ters' do. - -	1	1	1	1	–	4	912 00
ds - - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,080 00
- - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,080 00
amen - -	2	2	2	2	2	10	1,440 00
y do. - -	6	6	4	6	2	24	2,880 00
- - -	4	4	2	4	2	16	1,152 00
							$36,084 25

MATE of the pay, &c. of the officers attached to recruiting sta-and ordnance service, for the year 1831, *as part of the first item e General Estimate.*

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Norfolk.	Baltimore.	Total.	Amount.
s Commandant -	1	1	1	1	1	5	$10,053 75
nants - -	2	2	2	2	2	10	9,650 00
ipmen - -	2	2	2	2	2	10	3,192 50
ons - - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	5,425 00
							$28,321 25

ORDNANCE SERVICE.

1 captain - - - -	1,930	$2,895
1 lieutenant - - - -	965	

EXHIBIT of the commission and warrant officers awaiting and on furlough, being part of the first item of General Est for the year 1831.

	Captains.	Masters Commandant.	Lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Pursers.	Masters.	Midshipmen.	Passed Midshipmen.	Boatswains.	Carpenters.	Sailmakers.	Total.	Amo
Waiting orders -	17	7	112	6	13	11	–	135	–	–	5	10	316	$223,7
On furlough -	–	–	8	–	–	–	4	8	4	1	–	–	25	7,6
														$231,3

ESTIMATE for provisions required for the Navy, for the year

For vessels in commission - - - - -	3,773
For marines on board - - - - -	576
For receiving vessels - - - - -	82
	4,431
at one ration per day, equal to 1,617,315 rations, which, estimated at the probable cost thereof, including an amount necessary for the supply of fresh provisions, and to cover contingencies, at 20 cents each, will make - -	$323,4
From the above may be deducted this sum, as a balance will probably remain on hand on the 1st January, sufficient, with the sum now asked for, to meet the demands under this head during the year 1831 - - - -	150,0
Required - - - -	$ 173,4

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the support of the Office o Navy Commissioners, for the year 1831.

Commissioners of the Navy - - -	$ 10,5
Secretary - - - - - - -	2,0
Clerks and draughtsman, per acts of 20th April, 1818, 26th May, 1824, and 2d March, 1827 - - - -	7,7
Messenger - - - - - - -	7
Contingent expenses - - - - - -	1,8
	$ 22,7

a on which the fourth item for repairs of Vessels, &c. in the General Estimate for the year 1831, *is founded, viz.*

For Repairs.

titution, - - - - -	$139,353 52	
mac, - - - - -	92,823 08	
d States, - - - -	82,785 46	
Adams, - - - -	33,057 44	
		348,019 50

For the Preservation, if not repaired, of the

pendence, - - - - -	$ 1,500	
mbus, - - - - -	1,500	
, - - - - - -	1,500	
klin, - - - - -	1,500	
hington, - - - -	1,500	
vare, - - - - -	1,500	
ress, - - - - -	1,000	
, - - - - - -	500	
Carolina, - - - -	1,500	
		12,000

the wear and tear of the following vessels during the year 1831.

iere, - - - - - -	$ 17,000	
ywine, - - - - -	15,000	
llation, - - - - -	13,000	
tution, - - - - -	15,000	
ac, - - - - - -	15,000	
d States, - - - -	15,000	
on, - - - - - -	15,000	
- - - - - -	10,000	
Adams, - - - - -	10,000	
ouis, - - - - - -	10,000	
o, - - - - - -	10,000	
gton, - - - - -	10,000	
ld, - - - - - -	10,000	
n, - - - - - -	10,000	
- - - - - -	10,000	
ck, - - - - - -	10,000	
ez, - - - - - -	10,000	
lia, - - - - - -	10,000	
uth, - - - - - -	10,000	
n, - - - - - -	10,000	
nnes, - - - - -	10,000	
		245,000 00
ia, - - - - - -	2,500	
ise, - - - - - -	2,500	
pus, - - - - - -	2,500	
, - - - - - - -	2,500	
ull, - - - - - -	400	
		10,400
	Dollars,	615,419 50

ESTIMATE for improvements and repairs of Navy Yards, explanatory of the sixth item of the General Estimate.

1831.

	Improvement of Navy Yards.	Repairs
At Portsmouth, N. H.		
Timber-shed and sail-loft on site 6 or 12 -	$ 12,000 00	
Repairing timber and spar docks and east wharf	- -	$ 3,16
Repairing south wharf, and strengthening bridge - - - - -	- -	65
Repairing old ship-house - - -	- -	12
Do. officers' quarters and stable for oxen	- -	50
	$ 12,000 00	$ 4,43
At Boston.		
New wharf - - - - -	$ 5,000 00	
Timber-shed - - - -	28,150 00	
Repairing three ship-houses - - -	- -	$ 1,20
Painting two do. &c. - -	- -	2,35
Repairing all other buildings in the yard -	- -	1,00
Repairing all the wharves and docks -	- -	1,25
	$ 33,150 00	$ 5,80
At New York.		
Timber-shed - - - -	$ 19,000 00	
Bridge wharf - - - -	5,798 00	
Barracks of brick - - - -	1,400 00	
Brick store-house - - - -	5,500 00	
Two mooring blocks - - -	5,250 00	
A furnace - - - - -	250 00	
Cooper's shop - - - -	6,700 00	
Dam round mill-pond - - -	13,860 00	
Flag-staff - - - - -	100 00	
Repair of wharf - - - -	- -	$ 5,50
Painting ship-house - - - -	- -	90
Do. doors and windows of brick store-houses	- -	7
Repair of sky-lights, &c. - - -	- -	35
Do. gutters and piazza of Commandant's house - - - -	- -	7
Do. fences - - - -	- -	30
Painting brick stores - - -	- -	17
	$ 57,858 00	$ 7,37

ESTIMATE—Continued.

	Improvements.	Repairs.
At Philadelphia.		
ıd boat house - - - -	$ 19.000 00	
box house - - - -	1,200 00	
pinning 44s ship-house - -	300 00	
ıng Schuylkill water into the yard -	2,680 00	
rs, blacksmith shop, - - -	- -	$ 50 00
ship-houses - - - -	- -	150 00
timber-sheds - - -	- -	100 00
store-houses and offices - -	- -	200 00
	$ 23,180 00	$ 500 00
At Washington.		
-shed - - - -	$ 14,066 00	
g for making cambooses - -	6,000 00	
and paved walks - - -	2,172 00	
nal story on saw mill - -	2,123 00	
to Commandant's house and all other lings in the yard during the year -	- -	2,000 00
	$ 24,361 00	$ 2,000 00
At Norfolk.		
nachine - - - -	$ 500 00	
ngine - - - - -	1,000 00	
ound the yard - - -	14,905 00	
wharves - - - -	14,355 00	
-shed - - - -	13,500 00	
ent bridge for creek - - -	9,000 00	
gutters - - - -	1,568 00	
s' houses - - - -	15,000 00	
r boy, lighters and buoys, &c. -	- -	$ 2,500 00
ouses - - - - -	- -	1,000 00
in the yard - - - -	- -	150 00
	$ 69,828 00	$ 3,650 00
Recapitulation.		
outh - - - - -	$ 12,000 00	$ 4,439 76
- - - - -	33,150 00	5,800 00
ork - - - - -	57,858 00	7,374 00
elphia - - - -	23,180 00	500 00
ngton - - - -	24,361 00	2,000 00
k - - - - -	69,828 00	3,650 00
nprovement - - - -	220,377 00	$ 23,763 76
epairs - - - -	23,763 76	
otal - - - - -	$ 244,140 76	

21st Congress,
2d Session.

[Doc. No. 3.]

Ho. of Re
Executive.

TREATY WITH DENMARK.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of a Convention between the United States and Denmark, concluded the 28th of March, 1830.

DECEMBER 13, 1830.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives printed copies of the convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of Denmark concluded at Copenhagen on the 28th March, 1830, and ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 10*th December,* 1830.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and Majesty the King of Denmark was concluded and signed at Copenhagen the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand hundred and thirty, which convention, being in the English and F languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Convention entre les Etats Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, signée à Copenhague, le 28 Mars, 1830.

Les Etats Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, désirant également mettre fin aux discussions, qui se sont élevées, de part et d'autre, à l'égard des reclamations et prétentions formées par les citoyens des Etats Unis et les sujets du Dannemarc, ayant pour motif, la saisie, détention, condamnation, ou confiscation, de leurs navires, cargaisons, ou propriétés, quelconques, dans les territoires ou sous l'autorité des Gouvernements respectifs, ont nommé à cet effet, et munis de leurs pleins pouvoirs; à savoir, le Président des Etats Unis d'Amérique par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat, le Sieur HENRY WHEATON, Chargé d'Affaires des dits Etats Unis, près la cour de Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, &c. et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, le Sieur ERNEST HENRI, Comte de Schimmelmann, Chevalier de l'ordre de l'Eléphant, Grand Croix de celui du Dannebrog, décoré de la croix d'argent du même ordre, son Ministre (intime) d'Etat Chef de son Département des affaires étrangères, etc. et le Sieur PAUL CHRETIEN DE STEMANN, Chevalier de l'ordre de l'Eléphant, Grand Croix de celui du Dannebrog, décoré de la croix d'argent du même ordre, son Ministre (intime) d'Etat et de Justice, Président de sa Chancellerie Danoise, etc.; lesquels Plénipoten-

Convention between the U States of America and Hi jesty the King of Denmark, ed at Copenhagen, the 2 March, 1830.

The United States of Ameri His Majesty the King of De being equally desirous of termi the discussions which have place between them, in respect claims and pretensions formed citizens of the United States a subjects of Denmark, having fo object the seizure, condemnati confiscation, of their vessels, c or property whatsoever, with territory, or under the autho the respective Governments, named for this purpose, and fu ed with their full powers, tha say: the President of the U States of America, by and wi advice and consent of the S HENRY WHEATON, Chargé d'A of the said United States Court of His Majesty the K Denmark, &c., and His Majes King of Denmark, the Sieur E HENRY, Count de Schimmel Knight of the order of the Ele Grand Cross of the order of D brog, decorated with the silve of the same order, His Minist time) of State, Chief of His D ment of Foreign Affairs, &c., a Sieur PAUL CHRISTIAN DE STE of the order of the Elephant, Cross of the order of Dann decorated with the silver cross same order, His Minister (inti State and of Justice, President

s après avoir échangé leurs pleins oirs qui furent trouvés en bonne e forme, ont arrêté et conclu les s suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, e aux indemnités qui pourroi- e reclamées du Gouvernement ats Unis d'Amérique, pour des anois, à cause des saisies, dé- , condamnations, ou confisca- leurs navires, cargaisons, ou ès quelconques, sous l'autori- Gouvernement; et Sa Ma- ngage en outre à payer au dit ement, la somme de six cent e mille piastres, en faveur des des Etats Unis, qui ont élevé mations au sujet de la saisie, n, condamnation, ou confisca- leurs navires, cargaisons, ou ès quelconques, par les vais- guerre et armateurs, ou par naux du Dannemarc ou dans s soumis au sceptre Danois.

ARTICLE II.

quittement de la somme de six quante mille piastres se fera nière et aux termes suivans:
Mars, 1831, deux cent seize x cent soixante-six et deux- piastres.
Septembre, 1831, deux cent ille six cent soixante-six et rs de piastres.
Septembre, 1832, deux cent ille six cent soixante-six et rs de piastres.
econd terme de payement, se- outés les interèts pour cette et pour celle à payer au der- ne, de quatre pour cent par nptre depuis le terme du pre- yement du 31 Mars, 1831.

Danish Chancery, &c.; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Denmark renounces the indemnities which might be claimed from the Government of the United States of America, for the subjects of Denmark, on account of the seizure, detention, and condemnation, or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, under the authority of the said Government; and His Majesty engages, moreover, to pay to the said Government the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, on account of the citizens of the United States, who have preferred claims relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation, of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, by the public and private armed ships, or by the tribunals of Denmark, or in the States subject to the Danish sceptre.

ARTICLE II.

The payment of the above sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars shall be made in the times and manner following:

On the 31st of March, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1832, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

To the second payment shall be added the interest for that, and for the

Au troisième terme seront également ajoutés les interêts pour cette derniere somme de quatre pour cent par an, à compter du second terme du 30 Septembre, 1831.

Les sommes ci-dessus spécifiées en piastres seront acquittées par des lettres de change, à quince jours de vûe, payables à Hambourg, pour le payement des quelles, le Gouvernement Danois restera responsable.

En même tems que le payement du premier terme du 31 Mars, 1831, aura lieu, deux obligations, qui corresponderont aux deux derniers terms ci-dessus indiqués pour le capital et les intérêts seront émises par la Direction de la dette d'Etat et du fond d'amortissement du Dannemarc, à l'ordre du Département des affaires étrangères du Dannemarc, et transportées au Gouvernement des Etats Unis. En vertu de ces obligations, Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, se reconnoitra, comme débiteur des sommes point encore payées au Gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amérique, et elles seront délivrées à celui ou à ceux qui seront dûment autorisés à cet effet, par le dit Gouvernement. Quand l'acquittement de ces obligations s'effectuera dans les terms qu'elles sont remboursables de la part du Gouvernement Danois, la personne ou les personnes dûment autorisées par le Gouvernement des Etats Unis, pour recevoir le payement stipulé, remettront en même temps, ces obligations munies des quittances du dit Gouvernement.

last payment, at four per centum annum, to be computed from the payment, on the 31st March,

To the third payment shall a added the interest for that pay at four per centum per annum, computed from the second pay on the 30th September, 1831.

The above sums, thus specif Spanish milled dollars, shall b in bills of exchange, at fifteen sight, at Hamburg; for the pay of which, the Danish Gover shall be responsible.

At the time when the first pay shall be made, on the 31st M 1831, two obligations, correspo to the two last payments to be ed, for the capital and interest of, shall be issued by the D for the Public Debt and the Si Fund of Denmark, to the order Department of Foreign Affa Denmark, and assigned to th vernment of the United States. the said obligations, His Majes King of Denmark shall acknow himself debtor for the sums n paid to the Government of the U States of America, and the sam be delivered to such person or p as may be authorized to receiv same by the said Governmen when the said obligations are discharged, according to the thereof, by the Danish Govern the person or persons authoriz the Government of the United to receive the stipulated pay shall deliver up the said oblig with receipts for the amount t from the said Government.

ARTICLE III.

Pour déterminer le montant précis et la validité des reclamations des citoyens des Etats Unis, mentionnées dans l'article I, une Commission composée de trois citoyens des Etats Unis, sera nommée par le Président, par et

ARTICLE III.

To ascertain the full amou validity of the claims mentio article I, a Board of Commissi consisting of three citizens United States, shall be appoin the President, by and with t

is et le consentement du
s Commissaires s'assemble-
shington, et avant que deux
ter du jour de leur première
seront ecoulés ils doivent
toutes ces reclamations, et
iné et décidé leur montant
idité, d'après les circon-
ciales de chaque cas, la
uité, et le droit des gens.
missaires prêteront ser-
lonneront des affirmations
ns le journal de leurs pro-
ls rempliront fidèlement
at leurs devoirs.

: décès de malidie ou d'ab-
ensable d'un des Com-
a place sera remplie par
n d'un autre Commissaire
e sus-mentionnée, ou du-
ances du Sénat, par le
s Etats Unis.

missaires seront autorisés
dre compte, et à examiner
tion relative à ces recla-
à se faire donner sous ser-
rmation, tous les témoig-
nables et authentiques qui
ent.

iciliter les travaux de cette
, Sa Majesté le Roi de
, s'engage, lorsque la ré-
sera faite, outre les docu-
remis à faire délivrer à
ceux, qui seront dûment
et effet, par le Gouverne-
tats Unis, tous les actes,
papiers de bord, et pieces
qui pourroient encore se
ns les archives de la Haute
irauté ou des tribuneaux
Dannemarc, relativement
détention, condamnation,
tion, des navires, cargai-
opriétés quelconques, des
s Etats Unis d'Amérique,
ces tribunaux.

Commission adjugera et
buer entre les différentes
it elle admettra les recla-
es sommes mentionnées

vice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, and, within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon, the amount and validity of all such claims, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations.

The Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered in the journal of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties.

In case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence, of any Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment of another Commissioner, in the manner before mentioned, or, during the recess of the Senate, by the President of the United States. The Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, every question relating to such claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same.

In order to facilitate the proceedings of this Board, His Majesty the King of Denmark engages, when thereunto required, to cause to be delivered to any person or persons who shall be duly authorized for that purpose by the Government of the United States, in addition to the papers already delivered, all the acts, documents, ship's papers, and prize proceedings, which may still remain in the archives of the High Court of Admiralty, or the Prize Tribunals of Denmark, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation of the vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, before the said tribunals.

The Commissioners shall award, and cause to be distributed among the several parties whose claims shall be allowed by the Board, the sum mentioned in articles I and II, in

dans l'article I et II, dans la proportion et pro rata à leurs reclamations respectives, qui auront été ainsi admises.

ARTICLE IV.

Moyennant les renonciations et payemens, mentionées dans l'article I et II, de la part de Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, le Gouvernement des Etats Unis déclare, qu'il se regarde comme entièrement satisfait, non seulement pour ce qui le concerne, mais aussi pour ce qui concerne les citoyens des dits Etats, à raison des reclamations mises en avant jusqu' ici ou qui pourroient être élevées à l'avenir, ayant pour objet la saisie, détention, condamnation, ou confiscation, de leurs navires, cargaisons, ou propriétés quelconques, qui dans la derniere guerre maritime du Dannemarc, ont eu lieu sous le pavillion de Dannemarc, ou dans les Etats soumis au sceptre Danois, et les dites reclamations seront par conséquent régardées comme définitivement et irrévocablement terminées.

ARTICLE V.

L'intention des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes étant, uniquement, de terminer définitivement et irrévocablement, toutes les reclamations qui jusqu'ici, ont eu lieu, elles déclarent expressément, que la présente Convention n'est applicable qu'aux cas désignés et que n'ayant d'autre but elle ne saura jamais de part ou d'autre dans l'avenir, être invoquée comme un précédent, ou comme règle pour le futur.

ARTICLE VI.

La présente Convention sera dûment ratifiée par les Hautes Parites Contractantes, et les ratifications seront échangées à Washington, dans l'espace de dix mois, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

a ratable proportion to the a
the respective claims thus

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the r
tion and payments mentione
ticles I and II, on the part of
jesty the King of Denmark,
vernment of the United St
clares itself entirely satisfied,
in what concerns the said
ment, but also in what conce
citizens of the said United St
account of the claims hitherto
red, or which may hereafter
ferred, relating to the seizure,
tion, condemnation, or confi
of their vessels, cargoes, or
ty whatsoever, which, in
maritime war of Denmark,
ken place under the flag of D
or in the States subject to the
sceptre; and the said claim
consequently, be regarded a
tively and irrevocably termi

ARTICLE V.

The intention of the two h
tracting parties being solely t
nate, definitively and irrevoc
the claims which have hithe
preferred, they expressly
that the present convention
applicable to the cases there
tioned, and, having no othe
can never, hereafter, be inv
one or the other as a prece
rule for the future.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention
duly ratified by the high co
parties, and the ratifications
exchanged at Washington,
space of ten months, orsooner
ble.

ın foi de quoi, et en vertu de nos ins pouvoirs respectifs, nous avons né la présente Convention et y fait oser les sceaux de nos armes.
Fait à Copenhague, ce 12me jour Mars, 1830.
HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]

In faith thereof, and in virtue of of our respective full powers, we have signed the present convention, and have thereunto set the seals of our arms.
Done at Copenhagen, this 28th day of March, 1830.
E. H. SCHIMMELMANN, [L. S.]
STEMANN, [L. S.]

ınd whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and respective ratifications of the same were, this day, exchanged at Washton, by MARTIN VAN BUREN, Secretary of State of the United States, on part of said States, and the Chevalier PETER PEDERSEN, Knight Comıder of the Royal Order of Dannebrog, His Danish Majesty's Counsel- ıf Conference, and his Minister Resident and Consul General in the ed States, on the part of his said Majesty:
ow, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of Jnited States of America, have caused the said convention to be made ie, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may ıbserved and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citi- thereof.
witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty,
[L. S.] and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
M. VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

1st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 4.] Ho. of Reps. Treas. Dept.

BALANCES ON THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURY.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

t of Balances on the Books of the Register and of the Second and d Auditors; a List of Officers who have not rendered their ac- ts within the year; and an Abstract of Money advanced prior to larch, 1809, unaccounted for.

DECEMBER 13, 1830.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, Dec. 10, 1830.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress passed the rch, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the ishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Depart- ," and of the act passed the 3d March, 1817, entitled "An act to de for the prompt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to mit, herewith, the following documents:

List of balances on the books of receipts and expenditures in the office of the Register of the Treasury, which have remained unsettled, or appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September last

2. Similar lists from the books of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury.

3. Statement of the names of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for one year prior to the 30th September, 1830, as appears from the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

4. An abstract of money advanced prior to the 3d March, 1809, on the books of the late Accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, on the 30th September last.

I also transmit, herewith, copies of the letters of the Second and Auditors of the Treasury which accompanied their respective lists.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON,
Comptroll

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, 8th Dec. 18

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a statement o accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appe have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September, furnished in pursuance of the 2d section of the act of Congress passe March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts f establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy D ments."

It being also required by an act of Congress of the 3d March, 181 titled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accou that a list of officers be exhibited who have failed to settle their accour advances made within the year terminating on the 30th September, 1 have to state that, in this office, no officer has failed to make the settl required by law.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. B. LEW

Jos. ANDERSON, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Third Auditor, Dec. 9, 1

SIR: In transmitting to you the statement of accounts unsettled, which balances appear to be due more than three years on the 30th S ber, 1830, arising from moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1 have the honor to remark, that it amounts to less than the similar sta furnished for the year 1829, by $325,365 45; and of this sum, the a refunded, and which is to be carried to the surplus fund, amou $21,762 13.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Aud*

Jos. ANDERSON, Esq.
First Comptroller of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Third Auditor, Dec. 9, 1830.

I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, pursuant to your in-
s, statements, as follows, viz:
tatement of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within
or have balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the
tember, 1830, as appears by the books of the Third Auditor, fur-
pursuance of the directions of the First Comptroller of the Treasu-
ably to the 13th section of the act passed 3d March, 1817, entitled
to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."
atement of accounts in the office of the Third Auditor of the Trea-
h have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have
ore than three years prior to the 30th September, 1830, furnished
e of the directions contained in the second section of the act of
ch, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for
hment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Depart-

ostract of moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on
f the late Accountant of the War Department, and which remain-
counted for on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury
of September, 1830.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

ERSON, Esq.
First Comptroller of the Treasury.

LIST OF BALANCES on the Books of Receipts and Expenditures in the Office of the Register of the Treasury, which remained unsettled, or appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th September, 1830.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
Alger, James, late agent for paying interest, Georgia,	286 37	- - - - - - -	The sum of $500 deposited by District Attorney, July 14th, 1830, having been covered by warrant, the balance since the last annual report to Congress has been reduced from $786 37 to $286 37, exclusive of interest.
Alexander, Isaac, late agent	10,878 15	From the remarks on former reports, it would seem that	

		the charges, with the request that he should furnish the necessary vouchers.	
Adams, John, former President of the United States,	12,898 00	Advanced on account of the President's household. A certificate was forwarded to the Treasury that the whole of the money had been expended, which, however, was not deemed a sufficient voucher by my predecessors. It is respectfully submitted to Congress, whether, under the circumstances of the case, it may not be proper to remove the difficulty in the settlement by a special act.	
Auldjo, Thomas, late consul of the U. States at Cowes,	53 27	Balance on settlement in 1821. It is understood that he has been out of office many years.	
Blake, Edward, late superintendent of light houses, South Carolina,	175 55	- - - - - - -	Suit ordered 1st Aug. 1812. Judgment obtained against his representatives, but never enforced.
Butler, Thomas, late commissioner for aiding persons injured by the insurgents of Pennsylvania,	1,030 55	In former reports it was stated that informal accounts had been rendered; if so, they were destroyed in the conflagration of the Treasury buildings. The propriety of the interposition of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.	
Blakely, Josiah, late consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba,	5,074 59	Dead. Accounts rendered for the whole amount, but no vouchers. The propriety of the interposition of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.	
Bayard, Stephen N., late agent for the board of commissioners, New York,	15,000 00	Accounts partly consumed by fire in 1801; but, having been previously examined by the chief clerk in the Auditor's office, from his remarks thereon, (which are	

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
		in such a state of preservation as to be legible,) there is every reason to believe the money has been expended for the public service. The propriety of legislative interposition in this case is respectfully submitted.	
Bulkly, John, & Son, in relation to Mediterranean powers	$3,200 00	Paid to them by N. Cutting. It is presumed they have disbursed the money, and rendered accounts to Col. Humphreys, but these have not reached the Treasury.	
Brent, Daniel C., late marshal for the District of Columbia	167 19	Dead. Legal representatives have been written to upon the subject of this balance, but no answer has been received.	
Brooks, John, late bearer of despatches from the State Department	495 00	No account rendered. The amount to which he is entitled to credit, for his compensation and expenses, cannot, therefore, be known. *He was killed in the action on lake Erie*; and whether he left any estate or representatives, is not known. The propriety of the interposition of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.	

shal for the District of Columbia			Dead. Suit against his sureties pending.
Bradley, William C., late agent under 5th article of treaty of Ghent	319 91	Balance on last settlement.	
Brice, James E., agent of the United States at Cape Haytien	61 45	Arises from suspensions in the last settlement of his accounts.	
Bickham, Martin, late consul general of the United States, Isle of France	8 48	Balance on last settlement.	
Cooper, Richard T., agent for exploring copper mines on lake Superior	1,500 00	- - - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.
Crockett, Joseph, late marshal for Kentucky	614 26	- - - - - - -	Principal utterly insolvent. Suit against his sureties pending.
Claiborne, Wm. C. C., late governor of the territory of New Orleans—contingent account	116 53	Dead. He alleged that the whole of the money was expended for the public service, but regular vouchers were not exhibited. The interposition of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.	
Crockett, Robert, marshal for Kentucky, relative to third census	4,200 00	- - - - - - -	Principal insolvent. Suit against his sureties pending.
Catlett, Charles J., in relation to protested bills of exchange, purchased of him.	7,848 65	- - - - - - -	Satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of this debt

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
			have been made with the Treasury Department, and the suit dismissed.
Donaldson, Joseph, jun., late agent of the United States with the Barbary powers	$4,083 33	- - - - - - - - -	Judgment against administrator. Subject to questions of assets and distribution.
Dumas, C. W. F., late agent of the United States at the Hague	9,868 15	Dead. No accounts rendered. He acted as agent of the United States at the Hague from the commencement of the year 1777. The money for which he stands charged is for drafts drawn by him from the year 1790 to 1796, on the agents of the United States at Amsterdam. These drafts, it is presumed, were for his salary, and contingent expenses. The propriety of the interposition of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.	

Edwards, Ninian, late minister of the United States to Mexico	924 78	He claimed ... quested to make a final settlement.	
English, Isaac, acting consul of the U. States at Dublin	18 99	Balance on last settlement.	
Felucky, Philip, consul of the U. States at Leghorn	80 00	His place of residence unknown.	
Fulsom, Charles, late chargé d'affaires of the U. States at Tunis	1,320 20	The balance on last settlement.	
Freeman, Thomas, late surveyor of lands south of Tennessee	26,320 78	- - - - - - - -	Judgment against executors at April term 1824, for $34,727 09, the amount for which suit was ordered. Balance since reduced to $26,330 78; considered desperate.
Gregory, Roger, late agent of the board of commissioners, Virginia	18,961 25	- - - - - - - -	Dead. No suit. Representatives unknown.
Giraud, Daniel, agent of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba	21 12	Balance on last settlement.	
Hopkins, Gerrard W.—contingent expenses, Department of State	100 00	- - - - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.
Hill, Henry, consul of the	1,427 35	Debit raised against him on settlement of Richard Smith's	

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
United States at St. Salvador—relative to prisoners of war		accounts, (Cashier of the Branch Bank at Washington,) as agent for commissary of prisoners. No account has been rendered by Mr. Hill of his disbursements in relation to prisoners of war.	
Do consul of the United States at St. Salvador	1,820 55	Informal accounts rendered. It is understood that the amount of compensation to which he will be entitled will probably be equal to the amount for which he stands charged.	
Hovel, Matthew A., consul of the United States at St. Jago, Chile	700 00	No information respecting this person.	
Hynes, Andrew, factor at Nashville, his account of salt, 5,621 bushels		- - - - - - - - - -	Suit ordered July 27, 1830; pending.
Hill, Henry, vice consul of the United States at Valparaiso	146 64	Amount brought to his debit on settlement of W. Shaler's accounts.	
Hill, William, acting ditto at ditto	22 66	No information respecting this case.	

Hall, Joseph, acting consul of the U. States at Gottenburg	4,122	53	sury, but no vouchers. Balance on last settlement.
Jay, William, contractor for erecting custom-house and warehouse, Savannah	19,100	00	Amount advanced to him by the collector, for the purposes stated. The custom-house, when nearly finished, and ready to be transferred, it is understood, was consumed by fire.
Ingraham, Nathaniel G., late consul of the United States at Plymouth	30	52	Balance on last settlement.
Jough, de John, late consul of the U. States at Smyrna	330	34	Balance on last settlement.
Lewis, William—relative to foreign intercourse	2,136	89	He was bearer of despatches to France and England, but rendered no accounts of his disbursements, &c. In consequence of this omission, the amount to which he may be entitled to credit, as an offset to this balance, cannot be ascertained. He was lost in the Epervier. The propriety of the intermission of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.
Lane, Samuel, late commissioner of the public buildings in Washington	12,886	71	Judgment, May term, 1829, against Alexander Kilgour, administrator d. b. n., for $15,590 85. Mr. Kilgour advises, by letter, dated June 28, 1830, that he expects soon to obtain a decree for the sale of Col. Lane's lands, &c.
Idem, relative to city lots	1,704	14	
Idem, as agent for purchasing furniture for the President's house	169	72	

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
Lewis, Jacob, commodore, relative to the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	4,750 00	Dead. Vouchers rendered to Fifth Auditor, but account not settled. He is entitled to credit for his salary and disbursements, as an offset, *pro tanto*, against the sum advanced to him. The balance due from him, if any, it is believed, will be but small.	
Luke, Samuel, consul of the U. States at Belfast	381 81	Brought to his debit on settlement of the accounts of Messrs Baring, Brothers, & Co.	
Lowry, Robert K., consul of the United States at Laguayra	173 94	J. G. A. Williamson, Esq., Mr. Lowry's successor in the consulate, was written to by the Fifth Auditor, to endeavor to collect this balance, and he replied that there were no means of obtaining it but by suing his securities.	
Lord, Judah, agent of the U. States at Puerto Rico, (seamen)	109 65	No information respecting him.	
Marean, Silas, late consul U. States at Martinique	2 10	No accounts from him. No longer consul.	

		not been acted upon. In these accounts, which have
Mathieu, John, consul of the U. States at Naples	293 59	No information respecting him.
Mackenzie, James, and A. Glennie, of London	3,645 83	They have been written to, and requested to make a settlement.
Meigs, Josiah, late surveyor general	360 98	He claimed, in the account last rendered, a balance of $189 02. The difference, being 550 dollars, arises from payments alleged to have been made to two deputy surveyors. Suspended for want of their accounts and receipts.
Mason, John, late superintendent of Indian trade	13,458 09	This sum appears to have been paid, from 1st January, 1803, to the 31st March, 1811, to the several factors, their assistants and clerks, by the superintendent, out of the *trade fund*, on account of their salaries, which, the superintendent states, he was instructed to do by the then Secretary of War, under the direction of the then President; but as the amount thus paid was taken from a fund which had not been appropriated for the payment of salaries, but for another object, the accounting officers have not considered themselves authorized to allow the superintendent credit therefor in the settlement of his accounts at the Treasury. It is submitted whether, according to the foregoing statement, the case is of such a character as to require the interposition of Congress.

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
Moore, Andrew, late marshal for the eastern district of Virginia	118 93	- - - - - - - -	Judgment against administrator, October term, 1826. Suit against sureties dismissed. Forthcoming bond taken.
Idem, in relation to the third census	674 43		
Mason, John T., late marshal for district of Kentucky	728 34	- - - - - - - -	Suit ordered Nov. 23, 1829. No return yet rec'd from dis. atty.
Maury, Fontain, in relation to publishing the laws of the U. States	463 25	Dead. Insolvent.	
Morillo, John N. agent of the U. S. at Tripoli	200 00	No information respecting him.	
Miller, William, late chargé d'affaires U. States at Guatemala	5,867 20	Died before he reached his post. No accounts rendered.	
Nones, Aaron B., agent of the U. States at Aux Cayes	41 43	Accounts and vouchers in Fifth Auditor's office, in which Mr. N. claims a balance of 80 dollars.	

Idem, interest, do	1,236 69		
Pinckney, Charles, late minister of U. States to Spain	2,496 23	- - - - - - - - - -	Dead. Suit pending against his representatives.
Philips, Benja. H., late consul of U. States at Curracoa	4,630 00	Dead. It is not known whether he left any estate or representatives.	
Pintard, Lewis, sec'y of legation at Brazil	1,350 00	As an offset to this balance, he is entitled to a credit for his salary and contingent expenses, but what amount is not known, he not having rendered any accounts.	
Pease, Seth, late surveyor of lands south of Tennessee	533 40	- - - - - - - - - -	Dead. No administration.
Prevost, John B. late agent of U. States in South America	42,250 00	Dead. No accounts rendered. His son was written to by the Fifth Auditor upon the subject of this balance, but no answer has been received.	
Prevost, Stanhope, act'g consul of U. States at Lima	584 25	Written to by the Fifth Auditor upon the subject of this balance, but no answer has been received.	
Parker, Courtland L., consul of the U. S. at Curracoa	340 87	Balance on last settlement, arising principally from suspensions.	
Pinckney, Charles, late sec'y of legation at St. Petersburg	10,319 16	It is understood from information received from the Fifth Auditor's office, that Mr. Pinckney will be entitled to a credit for salary to nearly the amount for which he stands charged; but having rendered no accounts to that office, no settlement has been made.	
Radcliffe, Jacob, late agent of the board of commissioners, New York	20,871 00	Accounts and vouchers rendered, but partly consumed by fire in 1801, in consequence of which they could not be settled. The propriety of the interposition of Congress in this case is respectfully submitted.	

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
Ridgway, Jacob, late consul of the U. S. at Antwerp	275 08	- - - - - - - - -	Suit ordered Aug. 26, 1828. Pending.
Robinson, John H. in relation to foreign intercourse	728 58	This balance arises from disallowances on a late settlement of his accounts. It is understood that he is dead; and it is not known whether he left any estate or representatives.	
Randolph, Edmund, formerly Sec'y of State	2,880 01	- - - - - - - - -	The lands of Ludwell Lee, assigned to the U. States in this case, were purchased on the 11th Oct. 1830, by the U S. agent, for the benefit of the U. S., for $3,950. The quantity is stated to be 4,140 acres, situated in the county of Spotsylvania, Virginia.
Robinson, Jeremya, relative to contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	1,000	No information respecting him.	

Robertson, Geo. R., consul of the U. States at Tampico	121 10	No accounts rendered by him.	
Sumter, Thomas, jun., late sec'y of legation French republic	319 72	- - - - - - - -	Suit ordered July 29, 1830, and pending.
Spencer, Jesse, for opening roads in the western territory	26	- - - - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.
Stickney, Benjamin F., relative to foreign intercourse	350	- - - - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.
Swift, Thomas W., lieutenant of marines	300	- - - - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.
Simmons, William, late acc't War Dep't, contingent acct.	179 22	- - - - - - - -	Judgment. Execution issued.
Spiller, Wm. principal assessor 4th district Louisiana	850	- - - - - - - -	Died insolvent.
Storer, Clement, principal assessor first district New Hampshire	188 59	Balance on settlement, arising from disallowances made at the Treasury. It appears that he actually paid the money to his assistants; but it was considered, at the time of settlement, that he had paid more than the law allowed. He requested a revision of his accounts for further allowances.	
Shee, John, late superintendent of Indian trade	4,232 73	- - - - - - - -	Suit ordered Dec. 5, 1828. Still pending.
Sumter, Thomas, jun., late minister of the U. States at Rio de Janeiro	11,893 19	- - - - - - - -	Suit ordered Dec. 27, 1829. Still pending.
Stith, Townshend, late consul of the U. States at Tunis	221 41	Balance last settlement.	
Simpson, James, late consul of the U. States at Tangiers	23,752 47	Balance reduced to this sum from $120,530 10, on a late settlement	

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
Soesman, Abraham E., commercial agent of the U. S. at Batavia	192 26	Balance on last settlement.	
Sartoris, P., vice consul of U. S. at Rio de Janeiro	536 65	Balance on last settlement.	
Sasserno, Victor A., consul of U. S. at Nice	5 31	Balance on last settlement.	
Strong, Harvey, consul of the U. S. at Glasgow	201 45	Written to by the Fifth Auditor, in reply to whom Mr. Strong observed that he had been authorized by the late minister of the U. States at London to make the disbursements. Since when, Daniel Walker, his successor, was written to by the same, requesting to demand this balance from Mr. Strong, who replied to Mr. W. that he did not owe it.	
Smith, Gerard D., consul of the U. S. at La Rochelle	94 72	No account received by Fifth Auditor.	
Stroble, Daniel, consul of the U. S. at Bordeaux	149 28	Balance on last settlement.	

rolina Taylor, Dugamore, late commander revenue cutter Alabama	969 05	- - - - - - - - -	Died utterly insolvent.
Tompkins, Daniel D., in relation to furniture for the Senate chamber	20,000 00	Advanced for furnishing the Senate chamber, which, it is understood, has been done, but no account of the expenditures has been rendered. He was apprised, by letter, of the necessity of rendering accounts and vouchers for his disbursements in relation to this object. No accounts or vouchers have been received.	
Tate, Alexander, acting agent of the U. S. at Aux Cayes	314 45	Accounts and vouchers received, but the charges considered so extravagant by the Fifth Auditor, that he directed the account to be suspended until it could be ascertained from the present consul, Mr. Holden, whether the charges were reasonable.	
Vanderhorst, E. late consul of the U. S. at Bristol	309 07	Dead. No accounts rendered.	
Vail, Aaron, commerc'l agent of the U. S. at L'Orient	9,388 73	Dead. According to an account current stated by him, and filed in the Fifth Auditor's office, he claimed a balance; but some of the items are not supported by regular vouchers, and for others the vouchers are alleged to have been lost or mislaid in Europe. One of the representatives of the deceased has informed this Department that efforts will be made to supply the deficiencies, to which end measures had already been taken.	
Van Swearingen, Henry, ag't for prisoners of war at Bermuda	88 89	No information respecting this case.	

LIST OF BALANCES—Continued.

DEBTORS AND CAPACITY.	BALANCES.	REMARKS MADE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.	Remarks made in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, predicated on returns made to him by District Attorneys and others.
Visger, Herman, consul of the U. S. at Bristol	268 67	Brought to his debit on the settlement of the accounts of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co.	
Wall, Job, consul of the U.S. at St. Bartholomew's	1,800	Informal accounts and vouchers in the Fifth Auditor's office.	
Wilkinson, Rob't, late acting consul of U. S. at Smyrna	84 44	Balance on last settlement. Further accounts in Fifth Auditor's office, but no vouchers.	
Warden, Daniel B., agent for prize causes	811 16	Balance on last settlement, of which he was advised by the Fifth Auditor.	
White, Leonard, late agent at the Wabash salt springs	17,909 94	- - - - - - - - -	Judgment, Nov. term, 1828, for $21,386 54. Dft. utterly insolvent.
Idem, relative to roads in the Illinois Territory	2,320 75	- - - - - - - - -	Judgment, June term, 1829, for $3,849 54. Dft. utterly insolvent.
Wilkins, J. T., consul of the U. S. at Rotterdam	57 64	No information respecting this case.	
Woodbridge, Wm., superintendent of the light-house at East Cantin	344 18	Balance on last settlement.	

Havana ... the U. S. at	248 18	Dead. His legal representatives have been requested to settle this balance.	
Zantzinger, Paul, late agent for the board of commissioners, Pennsylvania	45,010 58	Accounts partly consumed by fire in 1801, in consequence of which a settlement has not been effected. This is a case in which the propriety of the interposition of Congress is respectfully submitted.	

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been, due more three years prior to the 30th September, 1830, as appears from the books of the Second Auditor of the Treasury; furnished in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, passed the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

NAMES AND RANK.	DELINQUENCIES, WHEN INCURRED.		REMARKS BY THE SECOND AUDITOR.	REMARKS BY THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
	Between the 4th March 1809, and 3d March 1817.	Between the 4th March 1817, and 30th Sept. 1827.		
Lloyd Beall, late paymaster Harper's Ferry	3,030 36	-	Dead. Reported for suit 29th June, 1820.	Judgment against sureties October term, 1822. Ca. sa. returned by Marshal "Non sunt."
J. H. Ballard, late capt. 4th inf.	-	400 59	Reported for suit Jan. 12. 1822. Died Jan. 15, 1823.	Suit ordered March 28, 1827. No return.
Samuel Brown, late deputy quartermaster general	25,456 87	-	Reported for suit May 24, 1821.	Judgment May term, 1827. "Nulla bona."
W. Blount, late governor of Tennessee	1,000 00	-	Transfer from books of register of the treasury.	
Robert Brent, late paymaster general	79,317 66	-	Do. 4th May, 1820.	Principal dead. Estate insolvent. Suit pending against his sureties for the penalty of their bond, $25,000.
Oliver Bidwell, late contractor for arms	7,869 00	-	Do. November 8, 1820.	$677 50 recovered of Elisha Coe, administrator of Bidwell, at Au-

				... February term, 1830; judgment was obtained against Mr. Huntington for this debt. He is now insolvent, and in the jail limits.
John Bowyer, late Indian agent	-	2,729 37	Do. February 27, 1823.	Dead. Suit ordered against administrator. No return yet received. Wrote to District Attorney, November 12, 1830, for information in this case.
Adam Carrouth, late contractor for arms	-	12,028 45	Do. March 16, 1822.	Judgment against sureties December term, 1825. Execution, stayed July, 1830, until the close of the next session of Congress.
Tench Coxe, late purveyor public supplies	2,406 25	-	Dead. Balance not acknowledged by him.	
William Christy, late paymaster 1st infantry	9,000 00	-	Reported for suit September 1, 1819.	Verdict for sureties, and suit dismissed. Judgment against principal at December term, 1827. Insolvent.
William Cornell, of New York	392 05	-	He has claims against the government.	
John Gates, jr., late paymaster lt. artillery	-	25,431 64	Reported for suit February 1, 1818.	Principal insolvent. Verdict against sureties, May term, 1828, for penalty, $17,000. Nulla bona, as to sureties—Marshal's return, December, 1829.

STATEMENT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	DELINQUENCIES, WHEN INCURRED.		REMARKS OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
	Between the 4th March 1809, and 3d March 1817.	Between the 4th March 1817, and 30th Sept. 1827.		
William Gibbs, late paymaster 1st infantry	5,523 55	-	Reported for suit Feb. 17, 1821.	Principal died insolvent. Judgment obtained against sureties. Debt considered safe.
John Hall, late paymaster rifle regiment	-	28,219 88	Do. August 9, 1820.	Principal insolvent. Released by the President. Judgment in favor of sureties reversed in supreme court. This case is again for trial in the circuit court for the District of Columbia.
John B. Hogan, late paymaster	11,882 79	-	Do. May 14, 1821.	Property conveyed to secure the debt.
John W. Holding, late capt. 5th infantry	68 57	-	He claims a balance.	
Joseph Hutchinson, late contractor	416 11	-	Reported for suit, May 20, 1817.	Transcript of last settlement transmitted to District Attorney, June 26, 1826. Insolvent, general return, 1830.
John Jamieson, late Indian agent	-	1,538 89	Do. June 28, 1823.	Suit ordered, July 10, 1823. Parties all insolvent, general return, 1830.
Francis Le Barron, late apothecary general	-	13,803 92	Do. March 9, 1821.	Released by the President of the United States.
Alfred Mitchell, late lieut. 6th			Do. April 2, 1827.	

				the court. Wrote to District Attorney, February 20, 1830, to dismiss the suit upon payment of costs. Mr. Murray has entered into an arrangement with the Ordnance Department for a return of the lead by instalments, which was some years ago loaned to him.
James R. Mullany, late colonel and quartermaster	-	3,709 98	Reported for suit June 16, 1827.	Suit ordered June 30, 1827. Continued, October term, 1829. Reported by District Attorney to be insolvent.
John H. Mallory, late paymaster 7 infantry	-	2,755 24	Do. February 4, 1829.	Judgment. Real property in the city of Mobile transferred to the United States. Attorney instructed, May 27, 1825, to sell upon a credit of one, two, and three years. Insolvent. Suit pending against his sureties in the State of Georgia. Believed to be good.
Carey Nicholas, late battalion paymaster	-	45,125 27	Do. May 18, 1821.	Judgment against principal. No property found. Suit progressing against sureties for penalty, $20,000.
R. C. Nicholas, late Indian agent	-	38,995 80	Do. July 14, 1823.	Distress warrant issued in this case, under which $1,835 14 has been recovered by Marshal. Balance doubtful.

STATEMENT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	DELINQUENCIES, WHEN INCURRED.		REMARKS BY THE SECOND AUDITOR.	REMARKS BY THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
	Between the 4th March 1809, and 3d March 1817.	Between the 4th March 1817, and 30th Sept. 1827.		
Daniel Parker, late paymaster general	-	$2,337 60	Reported for suit 19th December, 1822	Judgment against defendant, who has appealed to the Supreme Court. Execution awarded on a mandate from the Supreme Court. Ca. sa. issued to December term, 1829.
Thomas Posey, late governor	52 06	-	Dead. His son has promised to pay the am't.	
Thomas S. Rogers, late acting deputy quartermaster gen.	-	1,921 89	Do. Reported for suit, April 28, 1821	Judgment against representatives, May term, 1826, for $ 1,731 37, and costs. Suit continued, May term, 1830, as to sureties.
E. W. Ripley, late major gen.	-	9,449 70	Do. April 10, 1821	Verdict for defendant, May term, 1830. Bill of exceptions taken. Wrote to District Attorney, October 15, 1830, to take out a writ of error, that the principle involved in this case may be settled in

Thomas Tupper, late acting deputy quartermaster gen.	-	143 40	He has claims for interest paid the Utica insurance company.	[illegible]
John Tarrant, late lieutenant 1 infantry	4 00	-	Reported for suit, March 19, 1822	Suit pending.
J. W. Thompson, late lieutenant 3 artillery	-	239 07	Do. February 19, 1827.	
Peter Townsend, late contractor for cannon	-	47,114 54	Do. July 15, 1820	Judgment, September term, 1821, for $54,601 92. Fi. fa. issued. Insolvent.
W. Whatley, late capt. 8 inf.	-	104 09	Do. January 12, 1822	Judgment, December term, 1824. Insolvent.
Wheeler and Morrison, late contractors	2,570 75	-	Do. November 13, 1820	Principal insolvent. Suit against sureties progressing.
D. T. Welch, late captain artillery	-	331 74	Do. September 11, 1826.	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *December* 8, 1830.

W. B. LEWIS.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS in the Office of the Third Aud
appear to have been due, more than three years prior to the 30t
the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1809, entitled "An
of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.	Amount of a which have c within the p sions of the above menti arising from m advanced sin March, 1817.
Adams, Joseph C., captain, - -	$183 98	-
Armistead, George, colonel, - -	1,000 00	-
Do. do. do. - -	-	374
Alexander, William, lieutenant 10th, -	845 72	-
Armstrong, John, lieutenant rifle regiment, -	1 84	-
Arrison, John, captain 22d, - - -	571 75	-
Amelung, Frederick L., captain 1st inf'y, -	337 31	192
Armistead, Lewis G. A., captain rifle, -	19 63	-
Armstrong, John, lieutenant 22d, - -	20 00	-
Ayer, Lewis, M., do 24th, - -	58 19	-
Adams, Littleton, paymaster Ohio militia,	164 04	-
Allen, George C., do. 7th, - -	186 95	-
Alexander, Marshal T., lieutenant, -	34 82	-
Atwood, John, do. 31st -	157 85	-
Anderson, Robert, do. 26th -	94 80	-
Allen, Ethan A., dep. quartermaster general,	425 19	-

of the Treasury which have remained unsettled, or on which balanc
September, 1830, furnished in pursuance of the directions contained i
further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulatio

REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITO OF THE TREASURY.
Balance on settlement 11th August, 1823. Reported for suit 28th September, 1821.	Commit'd to jail. Desperat
Advanced on account of recruiting. Reported for suit 15th April, 1821. Balance on settlem't 17th July, 1830. Fortifications. Rep. for suit 15th April, 1821.	Judgm't against administ'r Execution issued. Indu gence given.
Balance on settlement 4th June, 1819. Suspensions, $395 92, the vouchers being defective. Rep. for suit 28th Sept. 1821.	Suit ordered 12th Oct. 1821 Not found.
Do. 16th May, 1817.	
Do. 1st June, 1818, $371 75, and $200 since charged. Reported for suit 16th May, 1822.	Nil habet, Aug. 1812. Ne ver since heard of.
Do. 17th June, 1826. He states he accounted to his commanding officer for the balance of his recruiting account, and forwarded evidence to that effect, which cannot be found. Reported for suit 13th November, 1821.	Judgment, Dec. term, 1825 Died insolvent.
Balance on settlement, 2d January, 1819, $4 63, and $15 for contingencies.	
Advanced for bounties, &c.	
Balance on settlement, 28th May, 1818. He claims credit for payments made; the vouchers are defective.	
Do. 10th July, 1823. Reported for suit 15th June, 1818.	Judg't June term '24 for $164 Ex. issued June term '30
Do. 29th May, 1818, $86 95; $100 since charged. Suspensions to the amount of the balance for want of proper vouchers.	
Do. 15th Aug. 1818. He claims a balance, which cannot be allowed for want of vouchers.	
Do. 22d August, 1818. He claims to this amount, which cannot be allowed for want of vouchers. Rep. for suit 16th May, 1822.	Non est inventus.
Do. 25th August, 1818.	
Do. 19th June, 1826. He has rendered vouchers for $68, and claims credit for others lost in the Ohio river, amounting to $140. Legislative interference *necessary.*	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys adv'd prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which hav within the sions of t above me arising from advanced si March, 1817
Awl, James, ensign 16th, - - -	$263 20	-
Arrell, Richard, lieutenant 41st, - -	210 00	-
Amberson, Silas, captain 22d, - -	100 00	-
Andrews, Robert, as't dep. quartermaster, -	425 32	-
Armistead, A. B., captain, - -	1,333 06	-
Anderson, James M., captain, - -	310 00	-
Adams, Nathaniel F., paymaster, - -	9,709 73	-
Allen, Hanibal M., captain, -	619 21	-
Ayers, Marshal, lieutenant 43d, - -	570 00	-
Allen, William S., - - - -	48	-
Aiken, James G., ensign, - - -	425 56	-
Albright, Peter, ensign 1st rifle, - -	12 07	-
Anspack, Philip, cornet dragoons, - -	166 00	-
Andrews, Philo, as't dep. quartermas. gen.,	603 16	-
Aull, William, lieutenant 4th rifle, - -	231 26	-
Abbot, David, lieutenant Tennessee militia,	50 00	-
Bruce, Bailey, lieutenant 12th, - -	917 25	-

)UNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ce on settlement 23d July, 1819. It robable the money has been expended, aving paid over the balance acknowed to be in his hands to his commandfficer. The vouchers for the expene, however, have not been received. orted for suit 16th May, 1822.	Nulla bona, marshal's return, November term, 1822.
ced for pay and bounties. Reported uit 29th May, 1822.	Judgment, Dec. term, 1824.
ced for contingencies. Reported for 19th July, 1822.	No property. Not found.
e on settlement 21st November, 1815, 7 32; $158 since charged. Dead.	
ced for bounties and contingencies. doubtless made expenditures, but havbeen killed in battle, no vouchers have forwarded. Reported for suit 28th e, 1822.	Suit discontin'd, spring term 1824. Died utterly insolvent.
ce on settlement 7th October, 1820. ported for suit 19th November, 1820.	Dead. Insolvent.
ce on settlement 15th December, 1820. ported for suit 20th December, 1819. stated to be dead. Reported for suit h October, 1821.	No goods, no lands, as to principal. Sureties N. E. I. Non est inventus.
nced for bounties, &c. Reported for t 29th September, 1821.	Not found.
ce on settlement 13th September, 1814.	
ce on settlement 28th January, 1820. makes charges amounting to nearly the ance, for bounties paid (no vouchers) for money stolen. Reported for suit h September, 1821.	Not found.
ce on settlement 3d June, 1814.	
nced for bounties, &c. Reported for t 28th June, 1822.	Not found.
ce on settlement 9th April, 1816. Reted for suit 21st Nov. 1825.	Non est inventus.
ce on settlement 14th September, 1815. orted for suit 29th October, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ced in March, 1815.	
ce on settlement 6th Sept. 1816. Reted for suit 12th October, 1821.	Suit abated; party not found.

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the ac'cts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the sions of t above-mentio rising from advanced si March, 1817
Butler, William O., captain 44th, - -	$20 00	-
Bruton, George, lieutenant 18th, - -	46 13	-
Berry, Peter, lieutenant colonel, - -	54 08	-
Baskerville, E. B., ensign, - - -	421 00	-
Brady, Samuel, - - - -	12 00	-
Beall, Elias, captain 43d, - - -	66 35	-
Benton, Thomas H., lieutenant colonel 39th,	227 58	-
Brown, Amasa J., captain 30th, - -	82 74	-
Bliss, John, act. dep. quartermaster gen., -	0 00	-
Butler, Thomas L. captain 28th, - -	58 16	-
	17	
Berry, Thomas, lieutenant 2d reg't rifle,	362 94	-
Breckenridge, Robert, captain 2d do. -	1,700 00	-
Bayley, John, lieutenant colonel, - -	42 00	-
Billings, E. B., lieutenant 44th, - -	575 77	-
Bamford, Thomas, lieutenant 7th, - -	33 31	-
Bryan, Willis N., ensign 28th, - -	41 77	-
Brown, Samuel, major, - - -	9,889 76	-
Beasley, Reuben G., agent for prisoners, -	3,428 86	-

UNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ed to purchase forage for public hor- No vouchers for the application of the y rendered, though doubtless ex- d in part, if not the whole. on settlement 3d Oct. 1817. Sus- ons $12 for further vouchers.	
February, 1828. Reported for suit lov. 1826.	Pending.
d for bounties, pay, and contingen- Reported for suit 13th Dec. 1821. ed on account of bounties. on settlement 28th March, 1817. nsions to nearly the amount.	Not found.
h April, 1830, arising from inte- n the debt, the principal of which has paid. Reported for suit 20th Octo- 819.	To be settled by him at Washington. Proceedings stayed.
th February, 1828. Reported for 22d November, 1826. r contingencies.	Committed under ca. sa. and discharged by President.
e on settlement, May 10, 1817, 56; $9 60 since charged. Suspen- $152 for want of proper vouchers.	
st July, 1818. Suspensions $360. properly vouched. Reported for 19th May, 1822.	Non est inventus.
ed on account of bounties, &c. Re- d for suit 13th July, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ed for expenses marching his troops; ouchers rendered. It is presumed he expenditures.	
on settlement, 28th May, 1817. nsions $116 for further vouchers. rted for suit 20th April, 1822.	Non est inventus.
th May, 1817. Suspensions $25 75 rther vouchers. th May, 1820.	
August, 1820, $2,789 76. $7,100 charged. Reported for suit 19th 1821.	Verdict for U. S. May term 1827. Nulla bona.
August 1817. Reported for suit une, 1819.	No suit. Consul at Havre.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March 1817.	Am't of acc which have within the p sions of the abovementione rising from mo advanced sinc March, 187.
Burns, Hector, ensign 16th, - -	$163 65	-
Branch, Benjamin, captain artillery, -	100 00	-
Bird, William C., lieutenant 5th, - -	349 83	-
Boyle, James H., captain artillery, - -	100 00	-
Blake, Henry G., lieutenant 11th, - -	1,140 00	-
Bucklin, Joseph, captain 9th, - -	1,167 00	-
Barbour, Isaac B., captain 9th, - -	213 98	-
Belmear, Francis, acting paym'r Md. militia,	11 48	-
Bryant, Daniel C., captain 31st, - -	334 26	-
Baker, Marshall, lieutenant 45th, - -	4 00	-
Bannister, Seth, captain 9th, - -	471 87	-
Bean, Stephen, captain 33d, - -	297 16	-
Barlow, Jesse, - - - -	200 00	-
Boerstler, Charles G., lieutenant colonel, -	98 18	-
Buckner, Bailey, ensign, - - -	87 57	-
Bryan, George, lieutenant 16th, - -	2,500 00	-
Burnside, J. M., lieutenant 16th, - -	1,400 00	-

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
lement 8th September, 1818. to a greater amount, for er vouchers.	
ounties. Reported for suit 822.	Dead. Reps. unknown.
lement, 31st August, 1814, Suspensions exceeding the l since charged.	
bounties. Reported for suit 822.	No property, August, 1822; never since heard of.
es, pay, and contingencies. suit 15ih June, 1820.	Suit dismissed. Costs paid by the representatives.
tlement, 8th Sept'r, 1817, nce credited, $50. Reported November, 1819.	Non est inventus.
ember, 1817. Suspensions want of proper vouchers. suit 29th May, 1822.	Non est inventus.
r, 1817.	
ember, 1817. Suspensions want of proper vouchers. suit 11th November, 1824.	Non est inventus.
mber, 1817.	
, 1823. Reported for suit ber, 1820.	Judgment Sept. term, 1823, for $483 67; discharged from custody of the marshal by Sec. of Treasury.
ember, 1817. Suspensions want of proper vouchers. r suit 22d November, 1826.	Non est inventus.
ccount of contingencies. Re- it 21st November, 1825.	Suit ordered 23d Nov. 1825, Non est inventus.
r contingencies. Dead; has accounts.	
ttlement, 12th April, 1824; at next session of Congress.	
lered, without vouchers, for Reported for suit 12th Oct.	No property.
bounties and contingencies. lered, without vouchers, for p. for suit 12th Oct. 1821.	Dead. Representatives unknown. No suit.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of ac which have within the pro of the act abov tioned, arising moneys adv since this, M 1817.
Baldwin, Larkin L., ensign 43d, - -	$23 05	-
Bull, John G, p. m. Pennsylvania militia, -	21 94	-
Blount, Willie J., late governor, - -	2,675 78	-
Bill, Alexander T. F., lieutenant 25th, -	3,328 24	-
Burrill, William, lieutenant 13th, - -	814 59	-
Brearley, Benjamin, lieutenant, - -	1,872 00	-
Bartlett, John P., lieutenant 3d artillery, -	1,121 92	-
Bostwick, John G., lieutenant 8th, -	362 21	-
Belknap, Augustus, p. m. N. York militia, -	425 27	-
Brown, Simon, lieutenant 31st, - -	169 93	-
Brown, A. W., lieutenant 31st, - -	84 65	-
Briggs, Isaac, ensign 31st, - - -	54 39	-
Bohonon, Ebenezer, ensign 31st, - -	400 00	-
Baird, William, captain 19th, - -	13 00	-
Bowne, Gabriel H., wagon master, -	420 00	-
Brown, William, - - - -		
Boyden, Alvan, lieutenant 45th, - -	4 00	-
Bruce, Amasa J., lieutenant 12th, - -	1,787 56	-

TS—Continued.

ıks of the third auditor.	remarks of the solicitor of the treasury.
settlement 9th March, 1818. Sus- more than the balance, for want ers. ebruary, 1822. He claims com- equal to this amount, which is ible. ugust, 1822. Suspensions $225. ıs a balance arising from charges ıission for receiving and paying asury notes, and for drawing bills 'ar Department, to raise funds du- war, which could not be allowed. etitioned Congress.	
lay, 1820, $2,828 24; $500 since Reported for suit 28th Septem-).	Judgment. Insolvent.
ıugust, 1824. Reported for suit e, 1821.	Judgment, Jan. term, 1824, for $876 29. Nulla bona.
ıly, 1824. Reported for suit 12th 1821.	Not found.
ctober, 1818. Suspensions $740 want of proper vouchers. Re- r suit 29th May, 1822.	Dead. No property.
bruary, 1823. Reported for suit y, 1822.	Judgment, November term, 1822, for $374 94. Nul- la bona.
or pay and subsistence. Report- it 5th June, 1818.	Non est inventus.
settlement 29th August, 1818. ons $57, requiring additional vou- Reported for suit 22d Nov. 1826. larch, 1821. y, 1819.	Non est inventus.
ın account of bounties. Report- t 29th May, 1822.	Dead. No property.
settlement 17th May, 1820. for quartermaster's department. for suit 3d May, 1821. do. 3d June, 1822.	Non est inventus.
settlement 20th March, 1830. ıly, 1818. Reported for suit 24th :r, 1819.	Non est inventus.

STATEMI

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount which within th of the mention from ma ed since 1817.
Bayley, Richard M., lieutenant, -	$7 50	
Brimhall, Elisha, lieutenant 9th, - -	92 00	
Do do do - -	-	2
Blackley, Moses, captain 13th, - -	244 00	
Butler, Thomas, b. q. m. Virginia militia, -	550 00	
Benjamin, Caleb, a. d. q. m. g., - -	2,148 54	
Bacon, Josiah, lieutenant 4th, - -	1,397 44	
Bryson, James W., a. d. q. m. g. -	2,949 21	
Bedel, Moody, lieutenant colonel 11th -	12,230 21	
Bugbee, Luther, lieutenant 31st - -	11 40	
Bartlett, John C., field com'y - -	32,754 82	
Brett, Robert, lieutenant dragoons - -	250 00	
Bryant, Samuel H., lieutenant - -	190 00	
Bryant, Joseph, captain 10th - -	519 61	
Blair, James, lieutenant 19th - -	71 20	
Brown, James, jun., lieutenant 7th -	96 00	
Billings, William, captain - -	101 80	
Bingham, William, lieutenant 31st -	52 25	
Bangs, Thomas, ensign 9th - -	424 00	
Bayley, John, p. m. 57th Va. militia -	17 71	
Bennett, Richard, lieutenant - -	57	

)UNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
nced on account of quartermaster's de-tment.	
ce on settlement 11th September, 1818, ported for suit 22d November, 1826. th June 1821, quartermaster's dep.	Non est inventus.
7th September, 1818. Reported for 14th December, 1819.	Non est inventus.
ıced for marching expenses of Virginia tia. Reported for suit 3d June, 1825.	Suit ordered 7th June, 1825. Non est inventus.
e on settlement 1st October, 1818, 998 54; $150 since charged. Report-or suit 28th September, 1819.	Fi. fa. returned nulla bona.
h December, 1825. Reported for suit 1 November, 1821.	Non est inventus.
0th April, 1821, $2,849 21; 100 dol-since charged. Reported for suit 27th t. 1819.	Died insolvent.
6th May, 1821. Reported for suit 22d y, 1821.	Removed into Canada, and is very poor.
9th Dec. 1818. Suspensions 10 dolls. want of proper vouchers.	
ted for suit 5th Oct. 1819, for $22,754 $10,000 since charged; and again re-ted for suit 15th March, 1821.	Judgment. Parties all in-solvent.
ıced on account of bounties. Reported suit 13th Dec. 1821.	Non est inventus.
nced for contingencies. Reported for t 13th Dec. 1821.	Dead. Suit dismissed.
ce on settlement 5th May, 1819. Re-ted for suit 29th May, 1822.	Dead. No representatives. Suit dismissed.
th January, 1822.	
d June, 1819. Suspensions equal there-for want of vouchers.	
st June, 1820. Reported for suit 29th ober, 1819.	Capias. Non est inventus.
2th September, 1829.	
th November, 1816, 124 dollars, and 0 dollars since charged. Reported for t 22d November, 1826.	Non est inventus.
5th September, 1820.	
of a balance on settlement 24 May, 1815.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the sions of t above men arising from neys advanc 3d March, 18
Brent, Robert, paymaster general - -	$31,928 84	-
Do. do. - -	-	13,93
Blackledge, Thomas W., lieutenant 3d rifle -	320 40	-
Bean, N. G., lieutenant 21st - -	12 79	-
Brooks, Frederick, captain sea fencibles -	63 07	-
Bacon, Timothy, lieutenant 34th - -	191 24	-
Brush, John S., lieutenant artillery -	800 44	-
Bigelow, Aaron, ensign 21st - -	675 24	-
Barbour, Gabriel - - - -	1,770 00	-
Bostwick, Benja. R., barrack master -	5,649 60	-
Beall, Robert, lieutenant 14th - -	2,706 62	-
Do. a. a. q. m. g. - -	-	2,237
Barker, Geo. W., captain 42d - -	200 00	-
Barker, Peleg, captain sea fencibles -	130 40	-
Blanvelt, Daniel A., paymaster - -	25 49	-
Buck, Londus L., lieutenant 6th - -	1,122 00	-
Badger, Edmund, lieutenant 9th - -	283 67	-

)UNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ce on settlement 28th Dec. 1829. th Jan. 1824. Arrearages prior to the July, 1815. Reported for suit 16th e, 1820.	A decree in chancery obtained in favor of U. S. The property of defendant has been sold on a credit of one year Suit has been instituted against securities on penalty of bond, 25,000 dollars, which is now pending.
d October, 1823. Reported for suit May, 1821.	Insolvent.
th September, 1821.	
th September, 1819.	
f a balance on settlement 4th Jan. 1817.	
e on settlement 26th Jan. 1816, $701 99 dollars since charged. Reported suit 5th Nov. 1819.	Can learn nothing of this debtor—Attorney's return for Nov. 1822.
ted for suit 10th Nov. 1819.	Killed in battle of Bridgewater, leaving no property.
need for recruiting service. Reported suit 5th Nov. 1819.	Alias execution returned by deputy marshal K'y, Nov. 25, 1822, not being able to make any part of the debt.
n account of q. m. dept. Reported for 5th June, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ce on settlement 13th Septem. 1820, 553; 153 02 since charged. Reported suit 28th Sept. 1820. th May, 1819, $237 98; 2000 since rged: q. m. dept. Reported as above.	Nulla bona.—Marshal's return for Jan. 1822.
ced on account of bounties, &c. Reted for suit 11th Nov. 1824.	Nil habet.—Attorney's return for Feb. term, 1825.
ce on settlement 11th February, 1820. pensions for want of vouchers equal reto.	
1st January, 1824.	
th April, 1820. Suspensions $66. Reted for suit 5th September, 1823.	Non est inventus.
1st August, 1821. Suspensions $144 50. ported for suit 11th November, 1824.	Do. do.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accs which have c within the provi of the act above tioned, arising moneys adva since 3d March,
Bradley, Carter H., ensign 20th	501 00	-
Binns, John A., lieutenant dragoons	523 19	-
Booth, Sylvester, lieutenant 4th infantry	4,053 00	-
Butler, John, captain dragoons	4,700 00	-
Bacon, Benedict, q. m. Kentucky militia	75 00	-
Burbeck, Henry, colonel	60 96	-
Beeman, Joseph, jr., captain	95 34	-
Bean, Richard, lieutenant	44 70	-
Blanchard, William, lieutenant 19th	600 00	-
Brady, Josiah, lieutenant 26th	545 00	-
Bailey, Benjamin, captain 24th	01	-
Butts, David C., captain 31st	34 00	-
Brooks, Henry, lieutenant	100 00	-
Branton, N., lieutenant 17th	50 00	-
Bixbee, Moses, jr.	100 00	-
Blaize, Francis, ensign	578 00	-
Boote, William R., captain 2d infantry	1 50	-
Borden, Samuel, lieutenant and q. master	975 50	
Brook, Jonathan, captain 6th	863 50	-
Ballinger, John, captain 24th	1,228 19	-
Branch, Henry, captain 12th	564 58	-
Britton, P., captain	40 01	-
Brown, Henry, lieutenant	30 00	-
Bucklin, Rufus, lieutenant 11th	1 81	-

)UNTS—Continued.

:MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ıced for bounties, &c. Reported for 13th December, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ɛ on settlement 2d Feb. 1815. Report- ɔr suit 28th May, 1822.	Judgment Oct. term, 1823. Execution stayed.
ı May, 1822. Reported for suit 9th ɛmber, 1820.	Nulla bona.
ɔed for recruiting and quartermaster's rtment. Rep. for suit 9th Nov. 1820.	Defendant died in West Indies some years ago, leaving no property.
account of militia.	
y the quartermaster for furniture for uarters.	
ɛ on settlement 9th April, 1815. Re- ɛd for suit 3d May, 1821.	Judgment Oct. term, 1824; execution issued. No further information.
: June, 1814.	
ɔed for recruiting. Reported for suit Aay, 1821.	Non est inventus.
do. do. do.	No goods, no lands—Marshal's return Jan. 1824.
ɛ on settlement 29th December, 1814.	
do. 12th December, 1821.	
ɔed for bounties, &c.	
do.	
volunteers.	
ɛ on settlement 8th November, 1824. ɔrted for suit 11th November, 1824.	Nil habet—Attorney's return for Feb. 1825.
th March, 1813. Dead.	
ɔed for camp equipage. Reported for 22d October, 1821.	Not found.
ɛ on settlement 26th September, 1816.	Do. do.
ended, for want of proper vouchers, . Reported for suit 12th Oct. 1821.	
:h December, 1824. Reported for suit October, 1821.	Non est inventus.
h June, 1813. Reported for suit 11th ɛmber, 1824.	Dead. Suit abated. Representatives not known.
th August, 1816.	
ɔed for contingencies.	
ɛ on settlement 28th June, 1819, $154 $158 32 since credited.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys adv'd prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have c within the pe sions of the above mentio arising from mo advanced since March, 1817.
Bailey, Thomas S., lieutenant 8th - -	283 38	-
Beebee, Ebenezer, captain - - -	1,891 04	-
Bender, Henry, lieutenant 21st - -	50 00	-
Barneville, Edward, lieutenant 34th -	261 52	-
Bernard, Julius, lieutenant dragoons -	300 00	-
Bryan, Peter, lieutenant 28th - -	668 85	-
Bughardt, Adolphus, ensign 9th - -	271 84	-
Brown, Jeremiah, ensign - - -	20 00	-
Bache, Richard, captain volunteer artillery	100 00	-
Barnet, Joseph, lieutenant 20th - -	434 00	-
Berryman, Walter, lieutenant 2d artillery -	64 05	-
Bayley, James, lieutenant 6th - -	533 90	-
Brooks, Jonas G., ensign - - -	28 00	-
Berry, Joseph, ensign - - -	120 00	-
Bell, Henry, lieutenant 28th - -	42 30	-
Booker, Daniel, lieutenant 20th - -	290 07	-
Bender, Joseph, lieutenant 31st -	133 33	-
Buck, Daniel A. A., captain - -	89 76	-

OUNTS—Continued.

REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
e on settlement 14th March, 1816, 3 38; $50 since charged. Reported uit 12th October, 1821.	Not found.
ed for bounties and clothing. Dead. ecount rendered. From reports re-l, it is believed the greater part of the r was applied.	
bounties.	
. 15th September, 1829. Reported t 15th October, 1829.	Judgment Feb. term, 1830.
d for bounties and contingencies. ted for suit 3d May, 1821.	Not found.
on settlement 9th November, 1816. suspended for additional vouchers. ted for suit 12th October, 1821.	Do. do.
Sept 1829. Has further claims. ted for suit 15th Oct. 1829.	Died insolvent.
d for contingencies. Quartermaster's Department. It is that he made expenditures exceeding nount.	
ities and contingencies. Reported t 11th November, 1824.	Non est inventus. Suit discontinued May term, 1827. Process served on a wrong person of same name.
on settlement 26th June, 1816. Sus-ns equal to the balance.	
August, 1828. Reported for suit eptember, 1825.	Judgment Jan. 1828, against administrator for $792 36, to be paid from assets.
October, 1816. Suspensions equal	
December, 1816. Reported for th October, 1829.	No return by attorney.
September, 1829.	
June, 1828. Reported for suit 8th ber, 1821.	Judgment against administrator Nov. 1827. Considered desperate.
d for bounties and contingencies. ted for suit 15th October, 1829.	Non est inventus.
on settlement 1st December, 1816. sions $47 32, for want of proper rs.	

STATEMI

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.	Amoun which within sions above arising advan March,
Baker, Asa, lieutenant 31st - -	158 71	
Baylor, Cyrus A., lieutenant 17th - -	1,250 00	
Berry, Samuel S., lieutenant 17th - -	178 13	
Berringer, Philip, lieutenant - -	40 00	
Baynton, Edward, lieutenant 3d artillery -	500 00	
Balch, Samuel G., lieutenant 24th - -	300 00	
Brontin, Narcissus, lieutenant 7th - -	1,100 00	
Burnett, M. D., captain 46th - -	100 00	
Beckett. John, lieutenant - - -	25 00	
Benedict, Ebenezer, lieutenant 27th -	594 00	
Brownson, Gideon, lieutenant 30th -	8 00	
Beall, William D., colonel 36th - -	547 83	
Burr, Samuel, ensign 29th - - -	500 00	
Bennett, Abijah, lieutenant 23d, - -	249 25	
Buckley, Thomas M., lieutenant 11th -	82 34	
Brown, Walter B., ensign 11th - -	109 82	
Beaulard, John A., lieutenant 8th - -	50 00	
Backus, Andrew, forage-master N. Y. m.	100 00	
Barney, William, lieutenant 30th - -	50 00	
Butler, Paul D., major, commanding Sandusky - - - - - -	500 00	
Bull, Wadsworth - - - -	500 00	
Bowman, William, lieutenant 21st -	50 00	
Bradford, W., captain Tennessee militia -	5 00	
Barnes, James, lieutenant - - -	75 00	
Bennett, Thomas, lieutenant artillery -	-	

NTS—Continued.

ıRKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
August, 1816. $108 77 suspended ıt of proper vouchers.	
for recruiting. Account rendered vouchers for $538 75. Reported 11th November, 1824.	Suit ordered 18th November, 1824. Non est inventus.
n settlement 26th of September, Suspensions for further vouchers	
for militia.	
ınties and contingencies. Report- ıit 3d May, 1821.	Not found.
ınties and contingencies. Report- ıit 13th December, 1821.	Do. do.
Reported for suit 11th Nov. 1824.	Died insolvent.
ım on settlement 26th September, Reported for suit 15th Oct. 1829.	No return by attorney.
for Quartermaster's Department.	
unties and contingencies. Report- uit 13th December, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ounties.	
n settlement 1st December, 1821.	Died insolvent.
d for suit 11th Nov. 1824. Dead.	
for bounties and contingencies.	Not found.
d for suit 3d May, 1821.	
ı settlement 10th September, 1829.	Dead. No representative.
d for suit 15th October, 1829.	
ctober, 1829.	
June, 1816. More suspended for proper vouchers.	
for bounties, &c.	
for forage.	
for bounties.	
in June, 1812, by Gov. Meigs, on of expenses in erecting a fort at Sandusky.	
12 for the purchase of grain. Re- for suit 11th June, 1825.	Judgment August, 1826. Insolvent.
ecruiting service.	
en. Carroll, in March, 1815.	
do. do.	
aster's Department: payment by A. milton for 6 buckets.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the ac'cts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of ac which have within the stons of the above menti arising from neys advanced 3d March, 181
Backus, Christopher, doctor - -	-	37
Bradley, Benjamin, captain and a. c. s. -	-	40
Berry, Hubbard, ag't quartermaster's dep.	-	232
Beard, William C., captain 1st infantry -	-	57 7
Blaney, James R., lieutenant and a. c. -	-	264
Bruce, John, contractor for removing obstructions in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.	-	18,563
Brooks, David, lieutenant and a. q. m. -	-	338
Brodus, William, p. m. at Harper's Ferry -	-	155
Connor, Daniel, lieutenant 25th - -	40 41	-
Crawford, Obadiah, lieutenant - -	195 00	-
Cook, Philip, major 8th - - -	124 34	-
Craig, Robert H., lieutenant 2d dragoons -	2,386 29	-
Campbell, J. H., captain 24th - -	60 00	-
Cochran, John, lieutenant 17th - -	70 00	-
Coleman, Samuel, lieutenant 19th - -	304 30	-
Chilton, William, lieutenant 2d rifle -	126 00	-

JNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
master's department; amount paid by Hunt for wood for his office. nce; balance on settlement 29th July,	
naster's department; do. 19th March, Reported for suit 15th Oct. 1829. do. 25th July, 1822. Reported t 1st August, 1822.	No return. Suit pending Nov. 1824. No return since.
ce; do. on settlement 22d March, and being for subsistence stores re-g in his hands at the expiration of vices in Feb. 1824. Mississippi rivers; that amount was rom time to time, on the certificate superintendent, as the work had performed. No exhibit of any ac- having been made, the amount re- at his debit. nce; balance on settlement 1st Feb. balance of stores remaining in his of sales in April, and May, and 1826. naster's department; balance on set- it 9th Feb. 1828. on settlement 21st March, 1817. d for bounties and contingencies. ted 18th June, 1822. settlement 20th May, 1818, $96 74; 0 since charged. Nov. 1825. Reported for suit 24th nber, 1819. isly credited, and since debited. d for recruiting service. on settlement 5th October, 1824; isions exceeding it for want of pro- uchers. Reported for suit 30th No- r, 1824. 1 July, 1819, $382; $256 since cre- suspended for want of proper vouch-	Non est inventus. Non est inventus. Non est inventus.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of accounts which have within the p sions of the abovementione rising from mo advanced since March, 1817.
Chase, Moses J., lieutenant 3d - -	$359 46	-
Chapman, John, lieutenant 6th - -	144 00	-
Clark, Patterson B., ensign 2d rifle -	698 00	-
Chapman, Matthew, lieutenant 3d rifle -	218 80	-
Cushing, Daniel, captain 2d - -	2,947 39	-
Cornyn, Dominic, lieutenant 22d - -	2,730 00	-
Corcoran, Thomas, captain 36th - -	449 75	-
Charleton, James, captain 19th, - -	1,638 45	-
Craig, James, lieutenant 21st - -	209 66	-
Clough, Moses, lieutenant 34th, - -	978 24	-
Carter, Isaac, captain 34th - - -	1,193 24	-
Childs, Rodolphus R., lieutenant 30th -	41	-
Cooper, Enoch, lieutenant 11th - -	252 00	-
Carty, Josiah S., lieutenant 42d - -	300 00	-
Conant, Augustus, lieutenant - -	130 66	-
Cumings, Frederick D., captain 16th -	172 00	-

OUNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
nce on settlement 21st October, 1813. eported for suit 20th Oct. 1819.	The district attorney declined bringing suit in consequence of the poverty of the party.
3d May, 1817, $74; and $70 advanced contingencies.	
st October, 1818. Reported for suit h Oct. 1819.	Not found.
nced for bounties, &c. Reported for it 18th June, 1822.	Judgment. Defendant in prison; 1, 2 and 3 years indulgence to Chapman, from 18th Jan. 1828, upon his making the debt secure.
ce on settlement 18th October, 1824. orted for suit 21st September, 1820. nced for bounties and contingencies. states that he has lost his accounts and uchers.	Died insolvent.
nce on settlement 26th June, 1821. Reported for suit 28th May, 1822.	Report for suit not received.
9th March, 1822, $638 45; $1000 since rged. Reported for suit 13th Septem-, 1819.	Died insolvent.
6th August, 1817. Suspensions $136. eported for suit 30th November, 1824.	Non est inventus.
4th January, 1817, $1,333 34; $20 nce charged, and $375 credited; $405 spended for want of proper vouchers. eported for suit 26th September, 1827.	Non est inventus.
13th February, 1822, $ 888; $67 sus-nded. Reported for suit 28th Sep-nber, 1819.	No property.
9th January, 1818.	
19th February, 1818. Reported for suit th June, 1822.	Not found.
nced for bounties and contingencies. eported for suit 18th June, 1822.	No property.
nce on settlement 8th June, 1820; as ueh suspended for additional vouchers. 24th March, 1820.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accounts which have come within the provisions of the act above mentioned, arising from moneys advanced since 3d March 1817.
Clafflin, Elliott, ensign 9th -	$626 07	-
Colvin, Robert B., paymaster 12th -	12 00	-
Cantine, Moses C., lieutenant 13th -	1,846 00	-
Claiborne, W. C. C., late Gov. Louisiana -	5,000 00	-
Connelly, J. M., captain 3d artillery -	514 55	-
Carleton, Jonathan, paymaster Ohio militia	51,127 88	-
Crutcher, James, p. m. 3d Ken. militia -	5 00	-
Clark, Salmon, captain 30th - -	1,075 00	-
Church, Thomas M., lieutenant 16th -	139 41	-
Claiborne, M. M., ensign 12th - -	178 00	-
Conkey, Joshua, captain N. York volunteers	135 00	-
Campbell, John, captain 13th - -	198 71	-
Cochran, Andrew P., captain 45th -	16 00	-
Campbell, John, captain 26th - -	3,190 00	-
Cooper, John B., d. p. m. - - -	1,065 62	-
Crawford, William M., lieutenant 24th -	88 25	-
Coleman, Samuel, ensign - - -	200 00	-
Cox, Jonathan, ensign - - -	25 91	-
Covington, William A., lieutenant 39th -	496 00	-

)UNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 19th Sept. 1821. Re- d for suit 29th September, 1821. h July, 1818.	Insolvent.
ı March, 1820. Reported for suit eptember, 1820. d in 1814, for pay, &c. of militia. resumed the money was applied.	Not found.
on settlement 8th April, 1820; sus- ns $181 27. Reported for suit 30th ıber, 1821.	Nil habet.
ı September, 1827. He doubtless arge expenditures, but having ren- no vouchers, though repeatedly thereto, his account was reported t 5th June, 1818. d by Paymaster McClosky to John ı, and stopped from Clafflin's pay ıymaster Crutcher, as admitted by	Parties all dead, and estate insolvent.
ɔountries and contingencies. Account ed without vouchers for $230. Re- for suit 28th September, 1821. ɔn settlement 18th June, 1818; sus- ns equal thereto.	Not found.
d for bounties and contingencies. ted for suit 15th October, 1829.	No return by attorney.
ɔn settlement 10th July, 1818, $125; nce charged. Reported for suit 20th nber, 1824.	Not found.
ı July, 1818. Reported for suit 15th 1821. August, 1818.	Non est inventus.
ı October, 1821. Reported for suit)ctober, 1821. ı November, 1822. Has additional L October, 1819.	Not found.
:d for bounties, &c. Reported for suit June, 1829 on settlement 30th December, 1818.	Not found.
ı February, 1819. Reported for suit June, 1822.	Taken on ca. sa. and discharged by the President.

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the ac'cts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which has within the stions of above mo arising fro neys advanc 3d March,
Cowan, David G., lieutenant 28th - -	$105 24	- -
Call, Robert, ensign 12th - - -	40 46	-
Clark, Joseph, lieutenant 28th - -	500 00	-
Chilton, G. W., p. m. Kentucky militia -	55 63	-
Clay, Joseph, captain 10th - - -	873 28	-
Cread, Wilson, ensign 7th - - -	46 00	-
Clark, Abraham, lieutenant 14th - -	159 41	-
Curtis, W. H., lieutenant 12th - -	215 00	-
Campbell, William, captain artillery -	2,718 26	-
Cocks, William, captain artillery - -	78 00	-
Conkling, Frederick, lieutenant 4th -	1,369 75	-
Clark, John G., lieutenant 5th - -	76 00	-
Cone, Festus, captain - - -	122 00	-
Cuyler, Ralph B., lieutenant 6th - -	1,562 36	-
Cloud, George, captain 10th - -	883 47	-
Clinton, Owen, captain 19th - -	878 98	-
Champlain, Samuel, a. d. q. m. g. - -	52,986 97	-
Do. do. district paymaster -	56,127 20	-

)UNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ce on settlement 16th March, 1826. Re- ted for suit 5th June, 1821.	Judgment May term, 1825. Insolvent.
1th July, 1820.	
ieed for bounties, &c. Reported for 5th June, 1821.	Dead. Suit abated in 1822.
e on settlement 3d Feb. 1823. Re- ed for suit 27th Nov. 1821.	Judgment against sureties for $55 63, and interest till paid. Insolvent.
'th May, 1819; suspensions $22. Re- ed for suit 27th Sept. 1819.	Not found.
1th May, 1819, $22; and $24 since ged.	
d Sept. 1829. Reported for suit 15th)ber, 1829.	Judg. March term, 1830.
ced for bounties, &c. Reported for 15th October, 1829.	No return by attorney.
a settl'nt 15th July, 1816. $1,148 61)ended for want of proper vouchers.)orted for suit 3d June, 1825.	Non est inventus.
th Sept. 1819; he claims a balance not blished by proper vouchers.	
l May, 1814. Reported for suit 10th 'ember, 1819.	Judg. March term, 1824, for $1,732 86. Utterly in- solvent.
ıced for contingencies. Reported for 15th Oct. 1829.	No return.
or contingencies. Do. do. 15th Oct. 9.	Non est inventus.
r bounties and contingencies, and qr. ter's department. Reported for suit Nov. 1819.	Dead. Representatives un- known.
e on settlement 12th Feb. 1820; sus- sions $155 50. Reported for suit 5th v. 1819.	Suit discont'd. Not found.
2th Feb. 1820: suspensions $12. Re- ted for suit 28th Sept. 1821.	Suit ordered 12th Oct. 1821. Non est inventus.
3th July, 1826. Reported for suit 26th y, 1819.	Nulla bona as to principal. Judg. against executors of Roddy, one of the sureties, for penalty of bond. Suit pending against Gen. Ma- comb for penalty, $10,000.
o. $55,927 20; $200 since charged.)orted for suit 26th July, 1819.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which has within the p of the act ab tioned, aris moneys a since 3d Ma
Cole, Leonard, ensign	$ 66 80	-
Chapman, J., captain 21st	724 00	-
Camp, Thomas, a. d. q. m. g.	687 78	-
Clark, J., p. m. 4th Georgia militia	27 39	-
Cox, J. P., p. m. 2d N. York militia	822 55	-
Copeland, Jesse, captain	119 61	-
Collins, John, ensign 15th	182 00	-
Chrystie, John, lieutenant colonel	488 30	-
Cogswell, William, forage-master	3,812 04	-
Chalmers, J. G., paymaster Va. militia	17,127 25	-
Carberry, Henry, colonel 36th	3,107 53	-
Crawford, Reuben, lieutenant 20th	622 53	-
Calhoun, James, jr., Baltimore d. c.	20 00	-
Carr, William W., lieutenant 13th	739 11	-
Chase, Jonathan, quartermaster Va. militia	30 00	-
Childress, William, ensign 39th	200 00	-
Corning, Malachi, lieutenant 11th	805 87	-
Carney, D. L., lieutenant 19th	651 94	-
Craton, Isaac, lieutenant 10th	25 00	-
Canty, Samuel B., lieutenant 18th	2 00	-
Crossman, Daniel, captain 34th	233 08	-

JNTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 11th Feb. 1820; sus- is $9 80.	
January, 1822. Reported for suit . 1822.	Judgment June term, 1828, for $1,004 18. No property.
October, 1823 Dead. Feb. 1824.	
Jan. 1822. Reported for suit 2d 2.	Judgment August, 1829, against Jacob Shultz, surety. Considered good.
May, 1820. Reported for suit 15th 1829.	No return.
for bounties, &c. Reported for Oct. 1829.	No return.
n settlement 11th May, 1821, ; $100 since charged. Dead.	
or suit 27th July, 1821.	Not found.
settlement 1st October, 1820. Re- r suit 27th October, 1821.	Dead. Representatives unknown. Sureties insolvent.
pril, 1824. Reported for suit 30th er, 1820.	Dead. Judgment by confession, May term, 1825, ag't adm'r, to bind assets.
arch, 1817, $472 53; $100 since suspensions $84 21. Has pro- claim for pay, which requires his t.	
May, 1821. Dead.	
July, 1814, and 21st September, 704 11; further charge $35. Re- or suit 5th June, 1821.	Dead. Suit ordered against representatives, if any. No return by attorney.
for medical and hospital department.	
unties, &c. Reported for suit 3d 21.	Suit ordered 7th June, 1825. Non est inventus.
a settlement 25th February, 1822. d for suit 5th June, 1821.	Discharged from prison by the President of the U. S.
November, 1816. Suspensions ereto.	
for contingencies.	
settlement 23d September, 1818. for bounties and contingencies.	
s rendered, without vouchers, for 3.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys adv'd prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of acc which have co within the provi sions of the a above mentione arising from mone advanced since 3 March, 1817.
Clark, Thomas, lieutenant 34th	$585 00	-
Carney, John, ensign	24 00	-
Craig, Samuel H., ensign 17th	485 70	-
Campbell, John, ensign	142 29	-
Cooper, John, surgeon's mate	25 50	-
Cook, William, captain 6th	151 09	-
Cross, Joseph, captain artillery	310 24	-
Constant, Joseph, lieutenant colonel	275 90	-
Campbell, John, lieutenant 1st infantry	40 00	-
Chisholm, William, captain 8th	12 59	-
Clark, Robert, lieutenant 4th infantry	534 11	-
Chrystia, James, lieutenant 14th	747 53	-
Crawford, Charles, captain	178 48	-
Carson, Charles, captain 15th	50 00	-
Campbell, Robert, captain	150 00	-
Crooks, Robert B., lieutenant 28th	179 00	-
Chittenden, G. G., contractor	44 82	-
Cummings, James, ensign	50 00	-
Chase, Charles, captain volunteers	50 00	-
Cowan, Andrew, ensign	124 32	-
Connor, Samuel S., lieutenant colonel	7 51	-
Cole, John B., lieutenant 35th	54 50	-
Crowder, Robert A., lieutenant 37th	88 79	-
Carr, Robert W., ensign 35th	833 00	-
Charleton, Francis D., lieutenant 35th	70 55	-
Clinch, Joseph L., lieutenant	174 00	-
Caldwell, John, lieutenant	50 00	-

COUNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ceed for bounties and contingencies. Accounts rendered, without vouchers, for 63. Reported for suit 28th Sept. 1821. ed for contingencies.	Non est inventus.
on settlement 4th August, 1823. Refor suit 12th October, 1821.	Discontinued. Judgm't May term, 1822, for costs only.
August, 1811. d for contingencies.	
settlement 15th Aug. 1812, $51 09; 00 advanced for contingencies.	
l for bounties and camp equipage.	
him for pay, &c. Dead.	
l for contingencies.	
n settlement 6th November, 1824. uly, 1824. His vouchers, he says, st on board the Chippeway.	
Sept. 1816, $647 53; suspensions 5. $100 since charged.	
November, 1824. Reported for suit ovember, 1824.	Non est inventus.
l for bounties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit tober, 1829.	No return.
n settlement 6th April, 1825. Refor suit 15th October, 1829.	No return.
October, 1821.	
l for bounties, &c.	
uartermaster's department.	
on settlement 13th January, 1823. ed for suit 28th September, 1821.	Continued April term, 1828, for want of a court. No further information.
August, 1814.	
Sept. 1816. Suspensions $52.	
June, 1821.	
l for bounties, &c. Reported for suit e, 1821.	Process not executed, spring, 1824. Suit abated: no inhabitant.
n settlement 8th June, 1816.	
l for bounties and quartermaster's nent. Reported for suit 15th Octo- 29.	
uartermaster's department.	

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.	Amount which h within t sions of above m arising fro advanced March, 1
Clark, John, ensign 22d - - -	$982 00	
Clark, Charles, lieutenant 1st artillery -	114 63	
Crump, John G. - - - -	100 00	
Campbell, James, lieutenant 17th - -	487 44	
Cummings, Calvin, ensign 21st - -	50 00	
Carroll, John, lieutenant 27th - -	400 00	
Clary, A. E., lieutenant 40th - -	57 75	
Clarkson, Charles S., ass't dep. paymaster -	1,128 01	
Clarke, Avery, lieutenant 24th - -	154 00	
Campbell, John, colonel 28th - -	2,344 95	
Caldwell, Richard, captain 25th - -	178 77	
Cushman, Seth, ass't for Mas. Vt. militia -	120 00	
Campbell, Caleb B., ensign 19th - -	100 00	
Clark, James, captain 32d - - -	300 00	
Caldwell, Charles, paymaster N. Y. militia -	-	
Crabb, Henry, (executors of) U. S. attorney, West Tennessee - - -	1,000 00	
Camp, William G., lieutenant - -	-	2
Charleton, James, captain - - -	-	
Crockett, Robert, marshal Kentucky district	246 29	
Connor, Henry, late pension agent, Illinois	-	2

)UNTS—Continued.

:MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
nced for quartermaster's department contingencies. Account rendered with-vouchers, for $72. Reported for suit h Sept. 1821.	Proceedings stayed for the present, in consequence of the poverty of the party.
:e on settlement 27th September, 1815. orted for suit 15th October, 1829.	No return by atterney.
r bounties, &c. Reported for suit 15th)ber, 1829.	No return by attorney.
lth Nov. 1816. Suspensions $478 87. ıced for contingencies.	
ır bounties, &c. Reported for suit 7th ', 1823.	Suit ordered 10th July, 1823. Not found.
:e on settlement 13th July, 1816.	
5th January, 1822. Reported for suit November, 1821.	Suit pending January, 1830.
ıced for bounties, &c. Reported for 15th October, 1829.	Non est inventus.
ce on settlement 23d May, 1816. Re-ted for suit 28th September, 1820.	Judgment Oct. 1827. Nothing expected.
d February, 1822. Dead.	
nced to purchase forage for Vermont itia cavalry, for expenses as express to enbush. and for stationary, printing, Reported for suit 15th October, 1829.	No return.
nced for bounties, &c. do. Reported for suit h June, 1825.	Nil habet.
ırages. Balance on settlement 27th Sep-ber, 1819.	
amount received from major W. B. vis by said attorney, and not deposited he credit of the Treasurer of the United tes.	Judgment has been obtained against the executors for principal and interest.
termaster's department. Balance on set-ment 2d Sept. 1826. Reported for suit October, 1822.	Non est inventus.
ırages prior to 1st July, 1815.	
ived by him in 1815, on a judgment ob-ıed against Jonathan Taylor.	
id pensions. Balance on settlement 20th cember, 1827.	

STATEM

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which bal nces appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amou which with in t of the p closed. moneys since 1 1817.
Connor, Henry, late pension agent, Illinois -	-	$
Duncan, Benjamin, lieutenant 39th -	10 00	
Dunham, George, ensign 33d - -	151 65	
Durant, Charles, lieutenant 40th - -	143 68	
Dearing, James H., lieutenant artillery -	294 77	
Desha, Benjamin, captain 2d rifle - -	135 98	
Darrington, John, lieutenant colonel 4th -	132 82	
Dick, E. D., captain 18th - - -	1,830 58	
Dunn, Benjamin, captain - - -	266 73	
Dorman, James, major - - -	90 74	
Danvers, Matthew D., captain 29th -	5,437 03	
Darrow, Daniel M., lieutenant 27th -	142 00	
Dubois, J. L., ensign 6th - - -	4,940 00	
Denton, Thomas W., late 13th - -	100 00	
Davis, John, captain - - -	208 50	
Depeyster, William, lieutenant - -	535 00	
Duncan, Joseph, lieutenant 17th - -	239 09	
Doane, David, captain 45th - -	34 00	
Dickerson, Jacob, ensign 15th - -	578 05	

NTS—Continued.

[ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.'	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ionary pensions. Balance on settle- 20th December, 1827. He is subse- y charged with $3,791 19, for which ounts have not been received. He ubtless made payments, and has been ed that suit would be instituted if ounts are not forwarded.	
l for contingencies.	
n settlement 19th April, 1821. Re- for suit 19th July, 1822.	Non est inventus.
April, 1817. do. do.	Do. do.
July, 1819. Suspensions $60. Re- for suit 19th July, 1821.	Not found.
August, 1817. Suspensions $114.	
October, 1821, $3,280. $100 since d.	
January, 1819. Reported for suit uly, 1821.	Dead. Judgment against administrator. Execution stayed until Jan. 1829.
Feb. 1822. Reported for suit 19th 1822.	Proceedings stayed till the fate of his petition before Congress shall be ascertained.
Oct. 1828. Reported for suit 29th er, 1821.	Non est inventus.
Sept. 1817, $4,537 03; $900 since d. Rep. for suit 29th June, 1821.	Judgment Jan. term, 1822. Nulla bona.
September, 1817; suspensions equal o.	
d for recruiting; accounts rendered it vouchers for $240. Reported for th October, 1821.	Not found.
ounties, &c.	
ontingencies. Reported for suit 30th er, 1821.	Non est inventus.
on settlement 19th March, 1819, $435 since charged. Reported for lth June, 1829.	Judgment Nov. term, 1828, for $663 45. No further information from attorney.
March, 1825; he has further claims.	
June, 1818.	
Sept. 1818. Reported for suit 30th er, 1821.	No property.

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817	Amount which within sions of above arising moneys adv 3d March
Dunckell, George F. - - -	$32 26	
Davis, Benjamin, lieutenant 24th -	15 00	
Dearing, Anthony, ensign 39th - -	1,500 00	
Diffenbach, Lewis, ensign 16th - -	70 50	
Davis, Horatio H., captain 32d -	239 00	
Duncan, Thomas, p. m. Penn. militia -	80 27	
Dana, Daniel, colonel 31st - - -	2,972 75	
Drew, Ira, lieutenant - - -	493 71	
Denton, Joel, lieutenant 39th - -	128 47	
Davis, James, captain 39th - -	2,382 00	
Dunham, Lewis, surgeon - - -	4 92	
Dobbin, Archibald, district paymaster -	6,782 13	
Duncan, James, captain 17th - -	17 52	
Doherty, James, major 28th - -	121 24	
Durant, Jackson, lieutenant 4th - -	221 71	
Duncan, William R., captain artillery -	98 00	
Draper, Henry, ensign - - -	80 00	
Dumbleton, Gad, lieutenant 39th - -	1,588 52	
Douglass, Alfred H., captain - -	168 70	
Daggett, Thomas H., lieutenant 2d rifle -	600 00	
Dennis, Richard, colonel - - -	24,640 18	
Dyer, William M., lieutenant 9th - -	78 20	
Drew, Francis, captain 38d - -	6 00	

JNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 21st March, 1821.	
ed for contingencies.	
on settlement 29th Aug. 1818. Sus- ns $186. Reported for suit 26th nber, 1820.	Not found.
d for bounties, &c.	
ounties and contingencies. Report- t 30th Oct. 1822.	Do. do.
Feb. 1820.	
on settlement 24th June, 1823. Re- for suit 19th July, 1822.	Committed to prison—Mar- shal's return for Septem- ber, 1824.
. 2d, 1821. Reported for suit 19th 1822.	Non est inventus.
July, 1829. Do. do. do.	Residence unknown.
Dec. 1829, $2,322. Suspensions $60.— ted for suit 28th Sept. 1820. $60 charged.	Non est inventus.
October, 1819.	
July, 1821. Reported for suit 15th er, 1824. Dead.	Released from prison by the President of the U. States.
t Oct. 1821, which he has promised ind.	
May, 1819. Suspensions $109.	
May, 1819.	
June, 1819.	
d for bounties, &c. Accounts ren- without vouchers, admitting $10 to e from him.	
settlement 22d June, 1816, $588 52; 0 since charged. Reported for suit October, 1821.	Dead. No estate.
Nov. 1819. Suspensions $137.	
d for bounties, &c. Reported for 9th Oct. 1821.	Died totally insolvent.
settlement 1st June, 1820, $24,840 its; $200 since credited. Reported it July 22d, 1820.	Nulla bona. Attorney in- structed, Sept. 1824, not to issue ca. sa. till further advised. Desperate.
r. 2d, 1821.	
r. 24th, 1815, and Jan. 23d, 1816.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys adv'd prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have c within the pre sions of the above mentio arising from mo advanced since March, 1817.
Doyle, Richard, lieutenant 17th - -	128 13	-
Duncan, John, ensign 21st - - -	77 34	-
Delong, Samuel, ensign - - -	176 00	-
Deyo, Henry, ensign 13th - - -	73 58	-
Duffell, Henry L., lieutenant 12th - -	19 59	-
Dixon, Don C., lieutenant and p. m. 24th -	230 46	-
Dearborn, Simon, lieutenant 34th - -	505 15	-
Dubose, John, capt. sea fencibles - -	37 10	-
Dixon, A. M., ensign - - -	50 00	-
Dearborn, Thomas, lieutenant 33d -	81 60	-
Davis, Isaac, surgeon 6th infantry - -	375 60	-
Dwight, Joseph H., ensign 13th - -	233 09	-
Donnelly, Peter, lieutenant 13th - -	64 00	-
Dyer, Otis, lieutenant 8th - - -	364 79	-
Darnell, John, lieutenant 2d infantry -	64 80	-
Downs, Richard C., surgeon 14th - -	5 00	-
Davidge, Thomas, ensign 14th - -	150 00	-
Dickinson, Silas, captain 31st - -	748 36	-
Dodge, Richard, brigadier general militia -	231 20	-
Denny, Thomas, cadet - -	150 00	-
Darby, Benjamin, lieutenant 30th - -	109 22	-
Doherty, John, lieutenant militia cavalry -	470 00	-
Duncan, Samuel, act. quartermaster general	350 74	-
Downes, Jeremiah, captain rifle militia -	10 27	-
Dixey, John F., lieutenant 40th - -	20 00	-
Diman, Jeremiah, lieutenant - -	515 00	-
Dupuy, Gaspard, lieutenant 44th - -	372 00	-
Danielson, T. E., ensign 19th - -	89 00	-
Deflechier, E., quartermaster 44th - -	400 00	-
Dunlap, Alexander, captain volunteers -	100 00	-
Davis, Samuel P., lieutenant 32d - -	100 00	-
Dawson, Nicholas L., p. master Md. militia	727 36	-

NTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement May 19th, 1820. Sus- ns exceeding the balance. gust 20th, 1821.	
d for bounties, &c. Reported for th Sept. 1820.	Nil habet.
on settlement 25th Septem. 1820; pended.	
October, 1816.	
d for pay, &c.	
n settlement 14th Nov. 1816. Sus- ns $422 11.	
Feb. 1825. He claims a balance.	
d for bounties, &c.	
nties and contingencies. Accounts ed without vouchers for $80.	
ntingencies and hospital department.	
n settlement 17th Oct. 1829.	
d for bounties, &c.	
on settlement 2d May, 1816.	
d for transportation of baggage, to he was not entitled.	
d for contingencies.	
do.	
on settlement 7th Feb. 1817. Sus- ns $412 80.	
d for militia.	
ontingencies.	
on settlement 18th Sept. 1816.	
d for quartermaster's department.	Not found.
ed for suit 29th Oct. 1321.	
do. do. do.	Non est inventus.
n settlement 9th April, 1816.	
d for contingencies.	
ounties and contingencies.	
Reported for suit 28th May, 1822.	Judgment Oct. term, 1822, Insolvent.
ounties.	
contingencies. Reported for suit ovember, 1821.	Judgment Jan. term, 1823.
ontingencies.	Nulla bona.
13, for bounties, &c.	
n settlement 15th Nov. 1830. Re- for suit 11th June, 1818.	Judgment—debt considered safe. General return 1829.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of acc which have within the p sions of the above menti arising from moneys advanced 3d March, 181
Doyle, Thomas, lieutenant volunteers -	40 00	-
Detreville, Richard, lieutenant - -	-	10
Emmons, Elihu, lieutenant 31st - -	216 02	-
Eastman, Jonathan, jr., paymaster 21st -	135 01	-
Edmondson, William, lieutenant 43d -	51 50	-
Evans, Thomas, ensign 16th - -	64 05	-
Earle, William N., lieutenant 36th -	14 73	-
Edwards, Abraham, captain 19th - -	1,111 86	-
Egerton, L., captain 31st - - -	7 13	-
Edgecomb, Nicholas, lieutenant 33d -	42 00	-
Elliott, Wilson, captain 19th - -	976 00	-
Elmore, Benjamin T., captain - -	65 59	-
Edsall, Richard, lieutenant 15th - -	19 00	-
Eskridge, George, ensign 12th - -	100 02	-
Edwards, Robert, captain 17th - -	100 00	-
Estis, William, to pay Virginia militia -	5,030 71	-
Everett, John F., lieutenant 3d infantry -	1,591 68	-
Eubank, J. T., assist. deputy quartermaster	2,228 62	-
Ellis, Solomon, contractor - - -	11,485 11	-
Edwards, Joseph W., lieutenant 29th -	150 00	-
Emery, Jeremiah, captain 33d - -	199 65	-
Edmonson, Thomas, lieutenant 28th -	58 00	-

UNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ced in 1813 for contingent expenses.	
perly received for quarters in 1824, at uylkill arsenal.	
e on settlement 1st June, 1818.	
5th April, 1823. Reported for suit November, 1822.	Judg. Dec. term, 1824, for $156 97. Debt considered good, 1828.
ı June, 1818. Suspensions $8.	
August, 1820. Suspensions $55 62.	
Sept. 1825. Reported for suit 26th ember, 1820.	Judg. revived by sci. fa. to Dec. term, 1824. Died insolvent.
settlement Jan. 12, 1822; chiefly sus-ed.	
ıy 19, 1820.	
tober 6th, 1818.	
ed for the recruiting service. Report-r suit May 28, 1822.	Died insolvent
ı settlement 28th July, 1820, $45 59; e charged $20.	
7th Feb. 1819. Suspensions $12 00.	
4th August, 1819. Do. 4 83.	
ced for contingencies.	
e on settlement 25th July 1821. En-l to further credits on perfecting sus-led vouchers. Reported for suit 2d ember, 1822.	Judg. against sureties April term, 1824. Execution stayed. Suit against principal pending.
7th November, 1830. Reported for October 5, 1819.	Judg. April term, 1824; indulgence for one, two and three years, from 4th Jan. 1827, on securing the debt.
5th April, 1828. Reported for suit October, 1819.	Judgment. Indulgence till 1st July, 1830.
h March, 1819, $12,375 13, of an ac-t for supplying rations in Georgia; e credited with $890 02. Reported uit 5th October, 1819.	Non est inventus.
ced for bounties and contingencies.	
e on settlement 6th Jan. 1820. Sus-ions equal thereto.	
ced for bounties, &c.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of acc which have with in the provi of the act above tioned, arising moneys adva since third Ma 1817.
Eakin, Samuel H., deputy paymaster -	9,067 43	-
Edes, Jeremiah, lieutenant 34th - -	1,093 82	-
Eddy, Farley, lieutenant - - -	24	-
Emigh, Nicholas, captain militia - -	50 00	-
Eddy, Tisdale, major - - -	248 00	-
Everest, Calvin - - - -	150 00	-
Eddy, Jonathan, lieutenant 31st - -	274 31	-
Easton, Thomas, quartermaster militia -	36 20	-
Eubank, William, lieutenant 17th - -	390 00	-
Evans, A., ensign 17th - - -	190 00	-
Erwin, James, captain grenadiers - -	50 00	-
Egan, John, lieutenant 27th - -	116 10	-
Edmondson, John, ass. com. subsistence -	-	928 5
Ewing, Nathaniel, Pres. Bank Vincennes	-	10,682 5
Easter, Richard J., captain and a. d. q. m. g.	-	25,092 6
Ford, Patrick, lieutenant - - -	131 10	-
Fairchild, William H., lieutenant 48th -	320 83	-
Fontaine, John J., lieutenant 2d artillery -	55 00	-
Foster, William L., captain 9th - -	40 00	-
Fuller, Charles, captain 4th - -	8 00	-
Forsyth, Benjamin, captain rifle - -	301 62	-
Fleming, David, captain 3d artillery -	2,250 00	-
Forbes, Caleb G., lieutenant 24th - -	1,126 06	-
French, Cornelius R., doctor - -	65 00	-
Fetter, Jacob, lieutenant 22d - -	152 73	-
Field, Gabriel, lieutenant rifle - -	-	2,271 9

ITS—Continued.

RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ɔer report March 17, 1827. Re- for suit March 21, 1821.	Suit pending, 1830.
ɪ settlement 4th Jan. 1817. Re- or suit Feb. 6, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ited by him.	
for quartermaster's department.	
do. do.	
do. do.	
settlement June 18th, 1815.	
9th April, 1816.	
for *bounties*, &c. Reported for ɔber 2d, 1821.	Dead. Suit abated.
ɪnties, pay, &c.	
rtermaster's department.	
y received for pay, &c.	
e. Balance on settlement April 3d, Rep. for suit Dec. 3d, 1822.	Suit ordered 27th Dec. 1827. Not found.
Balance on settlement April 18th, Rep. for suit Nov. 14th, 1821.	Judg. for $11,318 18. No property found to levy upon.
ɪster's department. Balance on ɛnt 18th April, 1821. Reported 20th April, 1821.	Judgment Nov. term, 1821. Debt desperate.
ttlement 5th June, 1815, $108 14; since charged.	
eb. 1820. Reported for suit June 322.	Suit ordered July 3d, 1822. Not found.
for bounties, &c.	
do.	
ɪ settlement 10th November, 1817. nuary, 1821. Dead.	
for the recruiting service. Report- uit 12th October, 1821.	Not found.
ɪn settlement 28th January, 1818. d for suit November 1, 1821.	Not found.
for quartermaster's and hospital de- ɪts.	
ɪ settlement 9th December, 1824.	
ɪster's department. Part of advan- ames McGunnigle and Jacob Brown sportation. It is believed the prin- ɪrt has been disbursed. Dead.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.	Amount of which have within the sions of above arising from advanced March, 1817.
Fields, Elisha, captain 40th	539 85	-
Farwell, Abel, lieutenant 11th	255 91	-
Fendall, John, lieutenant 5th	218 24	-
Fenner, Robert, captain	482 57	-
Featherstone, William, ensign 17th	1,083 03	-
Fullerton, David, paymaster Pa. volunteers	194 91	-
Flanagan, John, paymaster Pa. volunteers	88 42	-
Farwell, John, lieutenant 31st	510 00	-
Farrar, Thomas W., captain 10th	140 71	-
Foster, Charles, ensign 9th	621 00	-
Ferris, William B., ensign 30th	661 00	-
Falconer, Jonathan H., lieutenant 14th	230 45	-
Fisher, Otis, ass't dep. quartermaster gen.	840 50	-
Do. do.	-	6,535
Ford, Stephen, lieutenant 8th	47 00	-
Foster, John, captain 22d	1,054 21	-
Forward, Daniel, lieutenant 25th	303 00	-
Freeman, Nehemiah, deputy paymaster	2,285 89	-
Fisher, Meredith W., lieutenant 17th	673 80	-
Felton, Skelton, lieutenant	71 95	-
Follet, Charles, captain 11th	3,248 00	-
French, Thomas, lieutenant 36th	846 00	-

UNTS –Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 22d April, 1818. Sus- ions $386 85. th March, 1821.	
h May, 1818. Suspensions $147 77. Sept. 1818. do. 151 62. June, 1818. do. 382 00.	Suit ordered November 18, 1823. Not found.
rted for suit 5th September, 1823 h August, 1818. Reported for suit mber 26, 1820. April, 1822.	Judgment. Execution stayed.
ed for bounties, &c. Reported for suit October, 1821.	Not found.
settlement 3d July, 1818, $165 71. credited $25.	
on settlement 8th July, 1818, $321. since debited	
ed for bounties, &c. Reported for October 12, 1821.	Not found.
e on settlement 17th October, 1818. ensions $26 50.	
ed for bounties, &c. Reported for 24th November, 1820. quartermaster's dep't. Balance on ment 18th July, 1822. Reported ove.	Judgment against administrators, Sept. term, 1823. Died insolvent. Nothing more expected.
e on settlement 11th December, 1819. eater amount suspended.	
th Feb. 1819. Suspensions $689 25. rted for suit 27th September, 1820.	Dead. Representatives unknown.
ed for recruiting. Reported for suit October, 1821.	Not found.
e on settlement 17th October, 1825. rted for suit 28th May, 1830.	No return by attorney.
th July, 1819. Suspensions $342. th May, 1824.	
ed for bounties, &c. Reported for November 24, 1819.	Died several years ago, very poor.
on settlement May 4, 1820. He s that he expended the money, and his accounts to his commanding offi- and will attend and settle them.	

NAMES AND RANK.	Present and [illegible] accounts rep[illegible] year as [illegible] on which balance appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from money advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.
Fairfax, Ferdinand, citizen - -	$70 00
Furman, John, lieutenant - - -	185 00
Foote, David, ensign 9th - - -	493 80
Fulton, Robert, contractor for steamboats -	40,000 00
Findley, John, lieutenant - - -	160 01
Frazer, John, lieutenant 29th - -	113 51
Farnsworth, Amos, surgeon's mate -	50 00
Faulkner, James, major artillery - -	70 00
Frederick, Henry, lieutenant 19th - -	140 66
Finley, Thomas P., paymaster - -	8,390 07
Fowler, William, quartermaster N. Y. militia	118 24
Fisher, Philip, ensign 36th - -	46 00
Farnum, Bradbury, lieutenant 21st - -	11 87
Frisbee, Gideon, captain N. Y. volunteers -	150 00
Farley, Henry F., ensign - - -	42 00
Farnham, Charles, lieutenant 4th - -	100 00
Fullington, James - - - -	25 00
Fowler, Jacob, assistant deputy q. m. g. -	176 04
Farrot, J. P., lieutenant 24th - -	976 00
Files, David, captain - - -	-
Fitch, Benjamin, lieutenant 6th - -	-
Fouke, Philip, pension agent - -	-
Do do - -	-

Continued.

...S OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
...eys advanced him to purchase ...d.	
...r pay and volunteers. Reported ...eptember 26, 1820.	No suit. Place of residence unknown.
...settlement 18th September, 1816, ...0, and $24 advanced for pay. Sus- ...s $188.	
...d in 1814, on account of freight, &c. ...arried in his steamboats on the Mis- ...i. No account rendered. Reported ...t October 10, 1820.	Died insolvent.
...n settlement January 12, 1814. Sus- ...s $40.	
...nuary, 1811, $103 51. $10 since	
...r contingencies. ...mance.	
...ement May 9, 1814, $8,890 07; ...e credited. Reported for suit ...1, 1821.	Non est inventus. Costs of suit $25 18, paid by the marshal.
...cember, 1814.	
...arch, 1815. He claims $32.	
...st, 1815.	
...or quartermaster's department. ...for suit November 12, 1821.	Not found.
...ettlement 2d November, 1821.	
...or bounties, &c.	
...master's department.	
...settlement, 15th July, 1816.	
...for bounties, &c. Reported for ...19, 1822.	Suit ordered March, 1830.
...ter's dept. Balance on settle- ...September 9, 1822. Reported for ...th November, 1825.	Suit ordered 21st November, 1825. Judgment against administrators May term, 1827.
...vanced by B. Watson.	
...ensions. Balance on settlement ...y, 1825.	Principal insolvent. Judgment obtained against surety for the penalty of his bond, $1000.
...ary pensions. He has a voucher ...48 dollars. Reported for suit ...gust, 1825.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amou... whic... with... of th... tion... from... sinc...
Geslain, Francis, hospital surgeon's mate -	$30 00	
Gill, William, captain 19th - -	19 93	
Griswold, Joseph, captain - - -	40 00	
Green, James, a. d. q. m. g. - -	168 50	
Gaines, Thompson, p. m. 7th K'y. militia	184 07	
Gates, Jonas, lieutenant 31st - -	120 22	
Gray, George, lieutenant rifle -	893 95	
Gibson, Robert, lieutenant 34th - -	90 59	
Goodwin, Burwell, lieutenant 10th -	192 63	
Gibbs, Abiel, lieutenant 30th - -	224 00	
Gates, A., ensign 5th - - -	1,000 00	
Greenwood, Miles, captain 16th - -	448 00	
Gutridge, W., ensign 26th - - -	112 00	
Goodwin, Kennel, lieutenant 14th - -	40 00	
Gordon, Willie J., lieutenant 10th - -	2,222 00	
Gano, John S., maj. gen. Ohio militia -	436 16	
Guin, Daniel, lieutenant 24th - -	20 00	
German, Walter, captain 4th - - -	31 40	
Green, George H., p. m. 108th N. Y. mil.	19 60	
Griswold, W., p. m. N. York militia -	99 11	
Green, James, lieutenant colonel militia -	1,250 00	
Gustine, Amos, lieutenant - - -	42 02	
Gookin, Nathaniel, lieutenant 34th -	45 38	
Green, James, lieutenant 11th - -	1,063 00	
Goodrich, Valentine R., lieutenant 11th -	55 00	
Gibson, John H., acting Governor Indiana	702 94	
Graham, Henry R., lieutenant rifle -	20 00	
Greenwell, Philip B., lieutenant 5th -	250 50	

—Continued.

...S OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
...d for hospital department.	
...on settlement 18th Oct. 1824. Re- ...for suit 17th October, 1820.	Insolvent.
...d for bounties, &c.	
...n settlement 6th September, 1819. ...November, 1820. Reported for suit ...ovember, 1821.	Judgment Dec. term, 1822. Amount of judgment paid to late district attorney.
July, 1819. ...ebruary, 1819. Suspensions $62. ...ed for suit 27th Sept 1821.	Papers transmitted to district attorney for Louisiana, April, 1830. No return.
June, 1819. Suspensions $29. May, 1819. Do. $31. Reported ...19th July, 1822.	Judgment. No effects.
...d for bounties, &c. Reported for suit 16th Nov. 1821.	Suit abated. Cannot be found.
...on settlement 17th July, 1822. Re- ...for suit 19th July, 1822.	Non est inventus.
...d for bounties, &c. ...quartermaster's department	
...on settlement 3d December, 1816. ...ted for suit 24th November, 1819. ...December, 1823. ...January, 1820. ...ay, 1820. ... Suspensions $8 39. ...tember, 1823.	Not found.
...d for quartermaster's department. ...ted for suit 28th September, 1821. ...on settlement 10th October, 1816. ...December, 1824.	Not found.
...d for bounties, &c. Reported for ...d September, 1824. ...ounties, &c.	Non est inventus.
...ettlement 4th March, 1823, $692 94; ...nce charged. ...d him on settlement 17th Aug. 1814.	
...on settlement 31st Dec. 1824. Re- ...d for suit 28th May, 1822.	Sci. fa. to revive judgment. Proceedings prog. 1829.

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount which within of th month from ed 1817.
Gobert, Charles, contractor - -	$1,791 03	
Glenn, Henry, a. d. q. m. g. - -	115 65	
Gilbreath, John, lieutenant 24th - -	507 68	
Gilbert, John, ensign 30th - - -	1,100 00	
Gridley, Giles, acting surgeon - -	5 46	
Goode, John, lieutenant 26th - -	821 37	
Gill, John, captain sea fencibles - -	19 81	
Gresham, Lemuel, lieutenant 24th - -	260 69	
Gibson, William, lieutenant 36th - -	64 94	
Gilmore, Robert, captain Ohio militia -	93 00	
Gantt, John S., lieutenant 11th - -	307 19	
Gilman, Harvey, ensign 31st - -	287 35	
Golson, James, p. m. 7th Kentucky militia	140 17	
Garrett, John, ensign 10th - - -	30 00	
Grymes, Philip, late district attorney -	7,333 00	
Grant, Jonathan, ensign - - - -	200 00	
Grayson, P., adjutant general - -	50 00	
Gray, James, captain Tennessee militia -	5 00	
Griffith, S., lieutenant - - -	-	49
Gray, French S., acting quartermaster -	-	49
Gerrard, A. B., quartermaster 1st infantry	-	227
Goff, William, private - - -	-	45
Gantt, Stoughton, captain rifle - -	-	373

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
lement 9th June, 1825. Re-uit 14th January, 1824.	Suit withdrawn; debt secured by bonds from G. W. Perpal. Indulgence till 1st January, 1830.
ugust, 1828. Dead. Reported 16th July, 1822.	Not found. Suit dismissed.
ept. 1816. Reported for suit 19th 822.	Residence unknown.
for bounties, &c. Do. do. 13th 821.	Non est inventus.
n settlement 22d March, 1814.	
for bounties, &c. Account ren-or $174. Reported for suit 29th 822.	Judgment, July, 1825. Not found.
settlement 21st May, 1821.	
ril, 1823. Reported for suit 19th 22.	Judgment, Nov. term, 1822. Nothing collected. Insolvent.
ember, 1828, for pay, &c., al-due him.	
rmaster's department.	
er, 1816, exceeded by suspen-d by defective vouchers, and f vouchers.	
, 1816. Suspensions $12.	
ober, 1822.	
r the recruiting service.	
n, 1819 of James Sterrett, late ymaster. Reported for suit 16th r, 1825.	Suit ordered 21st Nov. 1825. No suit instituted.
r bounties, &c. Reported for September, 1824.	Suit ordered 25th Sep. 1824. Non est inventus.
ch, 1825.	
do.	
tlement 20th May, 1817. Quarter-s department.	
18th May, 1821. Do.	
6th April, 1823. Do.	
s. Double payment in 1814 and r pay.	
settlement 4th December, 1819. rmaster's department.	

STATE

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.
Glascock, Thomas, brigadier general militia	$5,886 00
Green, Timothy, lieutenant - -	
Glenn, Hugh, contractor - - -	
Hyde, Thomas, captain 43d - -	248 95
Harbaugh & Potter, contractors - -	7 38
Hoyt, Paul G., ensign 11th - -	32 36
Hathaway, Simon, ensign 30th - -	395 52
Hampton, Wade, major general - -	719 79
Hopkins, Charles B., lieut. and q. m. 8th	1,086 19
Hulse, James P., ensign 2d rifle - -	156 80
Harrison, Charles L., do. - -	976 71
Hall, Edmund, ensign 28th - -	280 00
Hamilton, George, lieutenant 41st - -	36 00
Hight, George W., lieutenant artillery -	3,706 85
Harris, James, lieutenant 40th - -	10 60
Holden, Daniel, captain 45th - -	16 00
Hall, E. T., lieut. and paymaster - -	1,006 67
Hicks, Abner H., lieutenant 35th - -	220 06

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
tia, advanced in Dec. 1817. Has vouchers in part, and promised further evidence as early as the situation of the parties will admit. er's department, amount of a stove sold to lieut. Charles Dim- June, 1827, and charged to lieut. direction of the Second Comp-	
difference between the contract the cost of sundry provisions by lieut. Colquhoun, at Cincin- e 5th April, 1827, on failure of Rep. for suit 7th July, 1830. ettlement 29th December, 1818. ns $188 17. l, 1817. do. Suspensions of greater	
t. 1824. Reported for suit 23d	Judgment; ca. sa. issued; debtor committed.
y, 1821, $919 17; $200 since He made disbursements for se- ces, the vouchers for which re- rendered.	
ptember, 1818. Reported for October, 1819. ne, 1817.	Dead. Has left no property.
ov. 1819. Reported for suit 23d , 1824.	Judgment. No property.
r bounties, &c. Reported for suit uary, 1823.	Suit ordered 18th Novem. 1823. Non est inventus.
settlement 28th May, 1817. Sus- ns.	
ne, 1817. Suspensions $1,050 30. ed for suit 5th November, 1819.	Non est inventus.
June, 1817. Suspensions. August, 1818.	
Aug. 1821. Suspensions of greater	
July, 1817, $40; since charged with and credited with $20.	

STATE

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.	Am... which ... with... slow... abo... aris... adv... Mar...
Hoffman, Frederick W., lieutenant 28th -	$30 00	
Harges, Thomas F., lieutenant 32d -	751 15	
Henderson, Joseph, captain 22d - -	1,454 70	
Hall, Robert R., lieutenant 22d - -	246 71	
Hall, Elisha, captain 45th - - -	183 86	
Hawkins, Abraham, captain 4th - -	63 95	
Hatch, John, lieutenant 31st - -	290 47	
Hamilton, Alexander, ensign 24th - -	300 00	
Hayne, Elijah, lieutenant 24th - -	296 50	
Hickcox, Samuel B., lieutenant 29th -	448 00	
Henry, Spotswood, captain 2d artillery -	331 61	
Hill, Samuel R., ensign 23d - -	346 25	
Hollingshead, John, lieutenant dragoons -	241 35	
Hendrix, Henry, ensign 30th - -	426 94	
Hobart, William F., lieutenant artillery -	5,001 00	
Hickman, H. H., captain 17th - -	1,799 28	
Hayne, Arthur P., inspector general -	190 00	
Do. do. do. - - -	-	$3
Harrison, Batteal, captain 2d - -	23 91	
Hart, Richard G., paymaster Ky. militia -	4,190 88	
Hopkins, David T. - - -	300 00	

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
contingencies.	
ment 13th July, 1818, $651 15.	Non est inventus.
ns $69 40; additional charge	
eported for suit 30th October,	
ov. 1819. Suspensions $845 69.	Non est inventus.
for suit 29th June, 1821.	
May, 1819. Reported for suit	Non est inventus.
, 1822.	
gust, 1817. Suspensions $14.	
ember, 1817. Do. $49 36.	
, 1824. Reported for suit 26th	Judg. Oct. term, 1824, for $373 58; ca. sa. issued; debtor committed.
r bounties, &c. Do. 5th Sept.	Non est inventus.
ettlement 28th Aug. 1818. Sus-	Not found.
86. Reported for suit 26th	
mber, 1817. Do. do.	Non est inventus.
ch, 1830. Do. do. 30th	Judg. May term, 1828. Execution stayed for 1, 2, and 3 years, from Jan. 1829.
827.	
y, 1819. Suspensions $28 20.	Not found.
for suit 26th July, 1822.	
bruary, 1818. Dead.	
gust, 1818.	
v. 1826. Reported for suit 8th	Non est inventus.
1821.	
r bounties, &c. Reported for	Do. do.
November, 1821.	
settlement 2d Jan. 1822. Has	
greater amount, which have been	
to him to be stated and certified.	
ch, 1822, quartermaster's dept.	
ecember, 1823. Reported for	Judgment. Insolvent.
July, 1821	
ecember, 1823. Reported for	Suit progressing Apr. 1830.
June, 1819.	
r bounties, &c. Do. do. 7th	Dead. No estate.
822,	

NAMES AND RANK.	Present amt. of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, on which balance appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from advances prior to 3d March, 1817.
Hamilton, Alexander, captain 41st -	$44 00
Hoppock, John L., captain -	600 00
Harrison, George, paymaster Ky. militia -	524 92
Henry, William, lieutenant 3d artillery -	70 00
Hewson, Thomas, wagonmaster - -	300 00
Hedges, Frederick E., lieutenant 5th -	187 25
Herrin, David, lieutenant 26th - -	13 39
Hukil, Levi, lieutenant 1st dragoons -	294 87
Hall, Elijah, captain volunteers - -	55 93
Hartell, Christian, captain 27th - -	68 00
Hazleton, John, lieutenant 19th - -	239 49
Hays, Michael C., captain rifle - -	299 16
Hedges, James, captain 26th - -	1,366 32
Hutchins, Charles, lieutenant 35th - -	98 30
Hayden, William D., paymaster 38th -	24,972 82
Harrison, Russell, lieutenant 12th - -	760 72
Heaton, William S., lieutenant 11th -	18 24
Hanson, Tunis, lieutenant 29th - -	35 64
Hallum, George, captain 39th - -	112 50
Hodges, Benjamin, paymaster Md. militia -	46 35
Humphreys, Gad, captain 6th - -	150 00
Hart, Henry, ensign - - -	153 00
Huston, William, lieutenant 26th - -	238 00
Hobbs, William C., lieutenant - -	100 00

Continued.

	OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
	lement 8th September, 1823. a suspended charged, requir- vouchers.	
	bounties, &c. Reported for ust, 1822.	Killed at York, in Canada, leaving no estate.
	ttlement 23d March, 1830. suit 9th July, 1818.	Judgment, December, 1822, against sureties for penalty of bond, $7,000. Execution stayed till 27th January, 1831.
	uartermaster's department and	
	do. Reported for tober, 1821.	Non est inventus.
	lement 11th July, 1818. Sus-	
	th February, 1820.	
	th September, 1820.	
	uartermaster's department.	
	ement 17th December, 1818.	
	June, 1823.	
	November, 1818. Suspen-	
	th November, 1818. Re- 27th September, 1819.	Marshal states that he is dead; representatives unknown.
	th April, 1819. Suspensions	
	th December, 1818. Reported July, 1818.	Judgment. No property.
	5th April, 1829; has further Reported for suit 24th Novem-	Judgment. Execution stayed till Nov. 1830.
	12th March, 1819.	
	7th December, 1819.	
	24th March, 1819. Suspen-	
	10th December, 1824.	
	bounties, &c.	
	ttlement 24th August, 1820.	
	9th April, 1819.	
	bounties, &c.	

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.
Henderson, John, lieutenant	$50 00
Hawkins, M. L., lieutenant	75 00
Hinton, Spencer, lieutenant 10th	420 00
Homer, William S., hospital surg. mate	20 00
Hart, John D., lieutenant dragoons	675 57
Head, Benjamin P., lieutenant 38th	606 00
Hill, Josiah, lieutenant rifle	30 00
Hammons, Moses, ensign 33d	10 00
Henry, George, lieutenant 15th	50 00
Hairston, Samuel G., lieutenant 20th	76 21
Hobert, Henry A., lieutenant artillery	245 00
Hamilton, John, lieutenant 17th	102 66
Hoxey, Thomas, paymaster Georgia militia	1,303 60
Harman, Silas, paymaster New York militia	26 97
Hunter, David, lieutenant 12th	143 65
Henshaw, William S.	274 06
Hazard, W. W., hospital surg. mate	700 00
Hite, R. G., assistant adjutant general	270 00
Hazard, William, lieutenant 2d	11 06
Hanham, James R., captain artillery	2,310 38
Hill, Henry O., lieutenant 5th	301 40
Hawkins, Thomas, ensign 17th	100 00
Harris, Thomas, lieutenant 20th	440 32
Helm, H. P. lieutenant 17th	430 00
Huber, Henry, lieutenant 38th	20 00
Harrison, Richard M., lieutenant 23d	112 76
Hughes, Benjamin, a. d. q. m. g.	149 89
Hall, John, captain	1,616 00
Holmes, Bartlett, master mason	50 00

DITS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ced for bounties, &c.	
do. do.	
do. do. Reported for suit 7th ust, 1822.	Not found. Suit abated.
do. for contingencies.	
on settlement 15th May, 1820. Suspensions $642 23.	
do. 15th October, 1819. Reported for suit 28th May, 1822.	Not found.
do. 22d October, 1819.	
do. 26th January, 1820. Suspended for bounties, &c.	
on settlement 11th February, 1820.	
do. 23d March, 1820.	
do. 1st April, 1820.	
do. 1st May, 1824.	
do. 19th August, 1820. Suspensions ns.	
do. 15th March, 1814.	
do. 1st June, 1816.	
ced for medical and hospital departm'ts.	Not found.
orted for suit 11th November, 1821.	
on settlement 11th November, 1815, ; $150 since charged.	
do. 26th August, 1816. Suspensions	
ed for bounties, &c., camp equipage, quartermaster's department. Reported for suit 22d October, 1821.	Not found.
do. bounties and subsistence.	
do. contingencies.	
do. bounties, &c. Reported for suit eptember, 1823.	Returned non est inventus, Ap. 1824. Suit abated.
do. do. do.	Insolvent.
do. for contingencies.	
on settlement 7th February, 1814.	
do. 19th May, 1815.	
do. 12th October, 1827. He alleges e lost $1,670 by unavoidable accident. ed for quartermaster's department.	

STATEM

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amou which within of th mentio from as of this 1817.
Hinckley, Nathaniel, ensign 21st - -	$304 61	
Howard, Lewis, captain - - -	100 00	
Hill, George K., lieutenant 32d - -	133 33	
Hogan, John, captain 39th - -	70 00	
Hawkins, Perry, lieutenant - -	22 25	
Hamilton, Joshua, captain rifle - -	115 77	
Hays, H. A., lieutenant dragoons - -	1,281 92	
Hunter, George H., major - -	370 00	
Hood, John, lieutenant - - -	50 00	
Helms, F. T., lieutenant 10th - -	58 00	
Holmes, A. H., captain 8th - -	974 00	
Heath, Levi, lieutenant - - -	200 00	
Heet, Jacob, ensign - - -	60 00	
Hutchinson, Joseph, lieutenant 29th -	208 45	
Hardaway, Benjamin, ensign - -	700 23	
Hopewell, John, lieutenant 12th - -	685 00	
Halloway, Edward, lieutenant - -	98 63	
Huntington, H. W., lieutenant 37th -	4 00	
Hawley, Gideon, lieutenant 30th - -	40 01	
Hunn, P. F., paymaster New York militia	53 77	
Hopkins, T. S., brig. gen. militia - -	50 00	
Hull, William, captain volunteers - -	400 00	
Harper, Samuel - - - -	50 00	
Hahn, Michael, lieutenant 27th - -	200 00	
Hughes, William, lieutenant 17th - -	180 20	
Humphries, C., surgeon's mate - -	20 00	
Howerton, James, lieutenant 28th - -	100 00	
Hamlin, Nathaniel, quartermaster militia -	348 50	

OUNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
e on settlement 19th November, 1816, 4 61; $50 since charged. Suspensions 7 74.	
ed for bounties, &c.	
do.	
contingencies.	
do.	
on settlement 14th December, 1822.	
15th August, 1814, $341 92.	Non est inventus.
e since charged. Reported for suit eptember, 1827.	
d for bounties, &c.	
contingencies.	
quartermaster's department.	
for bounties, &c. Account ren-	Killed in battle during the
without vouchers for $189. Reported	late war. No estate left.
it 26th September, 1825.	
for quartermaster's department.	Not found.
rted for suit 1st November, 1821.	
for contingencies.	
on settlement 23d July, 1816. Sus-	
ons $75 25.	
12th July, 1816.	
9th March, 1816.	
14th October, 1816.	
27th June, 1816.	
30th April, 1816.	
19th January, 1822.	
d for quartermaster's department.	
contingencies. Reported for suit	Not found.
November, 1821.	
for bounties, &c.	
do.	
do. Account rendered	
2.	
contingencies.	
for recruiting service.	
for procuring quartermaster's sup-	Non est inventus.
r Vermont militia in 1812. Report-	
suit 1st August, 1827.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of acc which have within the provi of the act mentioned, si from moneys ad ed since 3d Ma 1817.
Hinckley, Nathaniel, ensign 21st	$304 61	-
Howard, Lewis, captain	100 00	-
Hill, George K., lieutenant 32d	133 33	-
Hogan, John, captain 39th	70 00	-
Hawkins, Perry, lieutenant	22 25	-
Hamilton, Joshua, captain rifle	115 77	-
Hays, H. A., lieutenant dragoons	1,281 92	-
Hunter, George H., major	370 00	-
Hood, John, lieutenant	50 00	-
Helms, F. T., lieutenant 10th	58 00	-
Holmes, A. H., captain 8th	974 00	-
Heath, Levi, lieutenant	200 00	-
Heet, Jacob, ensign	60 00	-
Hutchinson, Joseph, lieutenant 29th	208 45	-
Hardaway, Benjamin, ensign	700 23	-
Hopewell, John, lieutenant 12th	685 00	-
Halloway, Edward, lieutenant	98 63	-
Huntington, H. W., lieutenant 37th	4 00	-
Hawley, Gideon, lieutenant 30th	40 01	-
Hunn, P. F., paymaster New York militia	53 77	-
Hopkins, T. S., brig. gen. militia	50 00	-
Hull, William, captain volunteers	400 00	-
Harper, Samuel	50 00	-
Hahn, Michael, lieutenant 27th	200 00	-
Hughes, William, lieutenant 17th	180 20	-
Humphries, C., surgeon's mate	20 00	-
Howerton, James, lieutenant 28th	100 00	-
Hamlin, Nathaniel, quartermaster militia	348 50	-

S—Continued.

ks of the third auditor.	remarks of the solicitor of the treasury.
r purchasing forage for cavalry	
eived for pay, &c. in 1813, and h, as he did not accept the appoint- as been charged till he produces f service.	
r recruiting service.	
m for pay of the company be- mount stopped by the paymaster f the advance.	
on account of his pay and emo- is claim for which cannot be ad- want of evidence of service.	
on account of his pay, &c. in	
aton Rouge. Balance on settle- September, 1823. Reported for eptember, 1823.	Died insolvent.
ns. Balance on settlement 19th). Reported for suit 4th June,	Execution suspended. Died insolvent.
Balance on settlement 16th Oc- 3.	
ttlement 15th November, 1821. e. Reported for suit 19th De- 20.	Judgment, revived by sci. fa. Feb. term, 1824. Died insolvent.
26th June, 1822. Fortifications. or suit 27th June, 1822.	Suit progressing.
23d August, 1821, $3,134 40; nce charged. Reported for suit nber, 1821.	Judgment Jan. term, 1824. Died insolvent.
12th January, 1828. Subsistence. Advanced in 1813 for procuring forage for his company.	
r's department. Balance on 27th September, 1823, $52 83; efunded. Dismissed 22d Janu- Reported for suit 17th Au-	Judgment May, 1827. No property.
Provisions unaccounted for ration of his duties.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of ac which have within the sions of t above ment arising from advanced th March, 181
Harrison, Charles, lieut. and a. c. s. -	-	$1,17
Harrison, Robert M., captain - -	-	43
Hobart, C. C., lieutenant 5th infantry -	-	2,127
Jones, William, captain 8th - -	$475 32	-
Irby, Joseph, lieutenant 43d - -	79 40	-
Ingersoll, Jared, lieutenant 9th - -	475 00	-
Jones, Terah, lieutenant 16th - -	407 92	-
Johnston, Littleton, ensign 24th - -	1,440 56	-
Jones, Elisha, captain 9th - - -	626 37	-
Jackson, George W., capt. 17th and paym.	15,629 75	-
Jacquett, Isaac, lieutenant 4th rifle -	225 29	-
Johns, Abijah, ensign 19th - -	207 69	-
Johnson, William, lieutenant 24th - -	531 26	-
Jones, William B., captain artillery -	16 00	-
Jones, Edward, lieutenant 39th - -	133 62	-
J'On, Jacob B., captain artillery - -	18 82	-

NTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ıce. Balance on settlement 29th Sep- r, 1823. Dead; no vouchers on file. lered to be lost. ıaster's department. Balance on set- t 11th April, 1825. Dead. No fur- ıuchers to be rendered. Considered by ability of surety.	
ın settlement 26th May and 19th 1827. Reported for suit 4th De- , 1827.	Judgment, November, 1828. Circumstances doubtful.
ın settlement 24th June, 1817. Sus- ıs $375 16. 8th May, 1817, $63 40; $16 harged.	
4th August, 1823. Reported t 16th November, 1821.	Judgment, March term, 1823, for $961 67; balance re- duced in August, 1823. Insolvent.
26th April, 1821, $357 92. ince charged.	
10th July, 1818. Reported for 27th September, 1819.	Not found.
17th September, 1818. Sus- ons $338 30. Reported for suit 8th mber, 1821.	Not found.
14th August, 1818, $71 75; 58 since charged. He alleges that t his accounts and vouchers on board Chippewa, on lake Erie, during the	
19th September, 1818. Sus- ıns $79 80.	
1st October, 1818, $157 69. nsions $66; $50 since charged.	
9th July, 1812, and 11th Nov.	
7th July, 1819.	
16th January, 1819.	
22d February, 1819. Suspen- $36 82.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which hav within the p of the act ste tioned, and moneys s since 3d Ma
Johnson, John, major 21st	$208 88	
Johnson, Peter C., lieutenant 12th	927 33	
Johnson, Thomas S., lieutenant 2d rifle	220 00	
Jones, Henry B., lieutenant sea fencibles	113 00	
Jones, Benjamin B., captain	602 03	
Jones, John, ensign 23d	300 00	
Jamison, John, Indian agent	100 00	
Johnson, William, cornet	126 64	
Jenkins, W., brig. q. m. New York militia	59 72	
Irvine, William, lieutenant 7th	142 00	
Johnson, John, lieutenant 12th	1,600 00	
Johnson, David	1,000 00	
Jenkins, Matthew, lieutenant 3d artillery	1,080 00	
Jacobs, Joseph K., ensign 9th	50 00	
Johnston, L., quartermaster 26th vol. rifle	487 00	
Jordan, Jonas, lieutenant 26th	100 00	
Jones, Charles G., captain 29th	300 00	
Jackson, D. E., ensign	200 00	
Jetter, Robert, major Tenn. volunteers		
Jones, John, contractor for bricks		$940
Kenney, Joseph, captain 25th	389 34	
Keese, George, lieutenant 6th	565 07	

UNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
e on settlement 15th July, 1821. He id, and probably had additional claims.	
24th August, 1816. Suspen- $530 59. Reported for suit 13th nber, 1821.	Process not executed, spring session, 1824. Not found. Suit abated.
17th June, 1814.	
23d January, 1817. Account red without vouchers, wherein he s a greater amount.	
19th June, 1816, $642 03; $40 credited.	
d for bounties, &c. Reported for 1th September, 1823.	Suit ordered 18th Nov. 1823. Judgment, August term, 1824. Nulla bona.
for pay. Reported for suit 24th 1824.	Insolvent.
do. do.	
quartermaster's department.	
bounties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit 3d 1822.	Not found.
quartermaster's dept. Reported it 3d May, 1821.	Not found.
quartermaster's dept. Reported it 3d May, 1821.	Not found.
bounties, &c.	
quartermaster's dept. Reported it 1st August, 1827.	Non est inventus
for bounties, &c.	
quartermaster's dept. Reported it 18th October, 1821.	Not found.
for bounties, &c.	
militia. Balance on settlement 13th 1820.	
kson. Paid to him for making bricks rt at Plaquemine, for which no ac- has been rendered.	
on settlement 27th May, 1814, and April, 1817.	
12th August, 1826.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the pr of the act mentioned, from moneys ed since 3d 1817.
Keller, William, lieutenant 3d rifle	$30 00	-
Kinney, Nicholas C., lieut. and q. m. 12th	250 00	-
Kecnline, Charles, captain	250 00	-
King, John, captain 23d	34 25	-
Keenor, Melchor, lieutenant 36th	200 00	-
Kay, Aaron, wagonmaster	200 00	-
Kercheval, John, assistant quartermaster	12 00	-
Kelley, Thomas D.	130 00	-
Kerr, Archibald, lieutenant	220 00	-
Kingsbury, Lawson, lieutenant 9th	75 00	-
Kirby, Samuel, lieutenant 35th	800 00	-
Keys, Julius, brigade major	300 00	-
Keith, M. Irvine.	15 00	-
Kirby, John, lieut. and a. q. m. 13th	150 00	-
Keiser, Christopher, lieutenant ordnance	363 75	-
Do. do. a. d. q. m.	-	$10,9
Kingsbury, James W., lieutenant	-	-
Laval, Jacint, lieut. colonel dragoons	108 41	
Lane, Rufus K., lieutenant 33d	42 16	
Larned, Joseph D., captain 34th	782 10	
Laprade, William, lieutenant 8th	218 44	
Lewis, Cornelius N., lieutenant 2d rifle	1,427 25	
Ladd, Samuel, ensign 16th	610 58	

ITS—Continued.

RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
for contingencies.	
and vouchers rendered, for $72.	
for bounties, &c. Reported for July, 1820.	Not found.
unties, &c.	
do. Accounts for $20 35; no s.	
rmaster's department. Reported 7th July, 1820.	Not found.
returned to him by paymaster	
for pay.	
ounties, &c. Reported for suit tober, 1822.	Process not executed, spring term, 1824. Suit abated. Not found.
unties, &c. Reported for suit 7th July, 1823.	Process not executed, spring term, 1826. Non est inventus.
ntingencies. Reported for suit 1st 1827.	Judgment, May term, 1828. Nulla bona.
y expense for apprehending de-	
itingente xpenses of Capt. Sproull's y.	
dnance department.	No suit. Dead. Representatives unknown.
uartermaster's department. Balsettlement 7th Feb. 1820. Rep. 2d December, 1820.	
n settlement 21st February, 1827.	
master's department.	
February, 1823. Reported for December, 1821.	Not in suit. Never reported by the Comptroller.
June, 1824.	
lay, 1824. Reported for suit 2d 1820.	Judgment; execution stayed. Insolvent.
May, 1817.	
ine, 1819. Reported for suit 26th ber, 1820.	Non est inventus. Suit abated.
uly, 1819, $520 58; $90 since	

STATEMENT (

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accou which have co within the pr sions of the above mentio arising from m neys advanced th 3d March, 1817.
Larkin, John, lieutenant 22d - -	$1,994 68	-
Lent, James W., lieutenant artillery -	121 96	-
Legate, Samuel, lieutenant - - -	1,731 93	-
Lee, Washington, lieutenant - -	136 18	-
Lee, Richard H., lieutenant rifle - -	578 09	-
Lewis, Aaron, lieutenant 9th - -	251 02	-
Lamar, Robert, lieutenant 8th - -	421 44	-
Lovett, Thomas C., ensign 8th - -	162 56	-
Lee, Charles W., lieutenant 15th - -	243 33	-
Looker, Allison C., ensign rifle - -	449 43	-
Lytle, John, captain - - -	1,408 94	-
Lyman, Chester, major - - -	1,868 12	-
Levake, Augustus, lieutenant 26th - -	25 00	-
Langham, John S., p. m. Michigan militia	4,797 10	-
Littlejohn, Leonard M., p. m. Md. militia	224 38	-
Lyford, Fifield, lieutenant 31st - -	50 63	-
Livermore, Charles, lieutenant 13th -	106 30	-
Lane, Daniel C., q. m. Kentucky militia -	739 40	-
Lee, John, lieutenant 24th - - - -	319 37	-
Leonard, Frederick, to pay Delaware militia	342 92	-
Larned, Simon, colonel 9th - -	539 76	-
Lawrence, Thomas, lieutenant 22d -	362 05	-
Leith, James, lieutenant 29th - -	868 00	-
Lathrop, Charles, captain 33d - -	157 41	-
Lea, George, ensign 38th - - -	105 00	-

UNTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
set. 30th June, 1820, $1,694 68; $30 charged. Rep. for suit 7th July, 1820. March, 1827.	Not found.
h June, 1821. Reported for suit une, 1821. October, 1823.	Not found. Suit abated.
December, 1828. Reported for th May, 1820. July, 1818. Suspensions $244 45. May, 1818. April, 1819, $730 56; $10 since d, and $578 credited. September, 1818. April, 1819. Suspensions $32.	Judgment. Insolvent.
November, 1813. Reported for August, 1821.	Judgment. Nulla bona.
September, 1818, $1,668 12; $200 charged. Suspensions $1,424. Re- for suit 13th December, 1821. eptember, 1818.	Not found.
h November, 1819. Suspensions 41. Reported for suit 3d Septem- 323. January, 1825. March, 1819, $200 63; $150 since d. June, 1819.	Judg. September term, 1827, $7,338 58. Execution returned nulla bona.
August, 1830. Reported for suit gust, 1823.	Suit ordered 26th July, 1828. Judg. Nov. term, 1829. Ex. stayed till Apr. 1831.
July, 1819. November, 1820. Suspensions near- l. Oct. 1815, $1,298 88; $759 12 edited. January, 1820.	
January, 1820. Reported for suit ober, 1821. January, 1820. February, 1820.	Not found.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of accounts which have come within the provisions of the above mentioned, arising from moneys advanced since 3d March, 1817.
Luckett, Valentine P., lieutenant dragoons	$724 00	-
Lynds, Elam, captain 29th	61 33	-
Lybby, Daniel, captain 21st	242 79	-
Law, Prentis, captain 3d	346 00	-
Loring, Joseph, colonel 8th	28 00	-
Lewis, William, lieut. col. Kentucky mil.	521 60	-
Lucas, John, captain 26th	151 69	-
Ligon, William B., ensign 43d	55 51	-
Love, Granville N., ensign 17th	323 00	-
Loftin, William M., lieutenant 3d infantry	2,228 78	-
Lane, M. M., lieutenant 33d	78 75	-
Lawson, John M, ensign	44 00	-
Levake, John, captain 26th	832 35	-
Lawton, Charles, captain volunteers	60 00	-
Lane, James, lieutenant	150 00	-
Lentner, Jacob, lieutenant 32d	57 08	-
Leach, J., lieutenant 7th	200 00	-
Lomax, Edward L., ensign	300 00	-
Lyon, Thomas, captain 16th	228 00	-
Lyon, Thomas, lieutenant 16th	248 00	-
Lee, Isaac, cornet	40 00	-
Luckett, J. R. N., lieutenant 2d infantry	240 00	-
Leavitt, William, lieutenant 19th	1,260 00	-
Lane, Daniel, lieutenant	50 00	-
Lithgow, William, lieutenant	30 00	-
Lytle, Robert, lieutenant sea fencibles	100 00	-
Leakin, S. C., captain 38th	50 00	-
Learned, Charles, lieutenant 28th	100 00	-
Leslie, Jacob C., lieutenant 26th	505 00	-

NTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 16th February, 1820. ted for suit 1821 and 1822.	No suit. The attorney states, 29th Oct. 1824, that Luckett had been discharged from State prison N. Y.
April, 1821.	
November, 1820.	
1 May, 1811, $146; $200 since d.	
February, 1816.	
November, 1821, $20; $501 since d.	
November, 1822. Reported for th November, 1821.	Execution levied on real estate; sold for $10.
May, 1821	
April, 1830. Reported for suit uly, 1825.	Suit ordered 29th July, 1825. Utterly insolvent.
1 May, 1815. Reported for suit une, 1821.	Not found.
July, 1816; $76 suspended.	
1 January, 1821.	
1 December, 1821. Reported for)th November, 1821.	Non est inventus.
December, 1826.	
d for bounties, &c.	
do.	
do.	
do. Rep. for suit 7th July, 1820.	Non est inventus.
bounties, &c., in 1812. Killed at 27th April, 1813.	
bounties in 1814.	
nilitia.	
bounties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit 7th July,	Suit 10th July, 1823. Not found.
bounties, &c.	
amp equipage.	
contingencies.	
do.	
bounties, &c.	
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 7th 1823.	Suit ordered 10th July, 1823. Not found.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817	Amount of a which have within the sions of th above men arising fro neys advanc 3d March, 18
Lawson, John H., ensign 43d	$350 00	-
Lewis, James A., ensign 20th	348 00	-
Lacey, John T.	500 00	-
Lewis, R., forage master Georgia militia	100 00	-
Lawrence, James, ensign 43d	54 00	-
Lockerman, V. E., captain 32d	100 00	-
Liggett, James, ensign	25 50	-
Le Barron, Francis, late apothecary general	300 00	-
Lyman, Robert, lieutenant	-	$1,209
Lawshe, Lewis, lieut. and quartermaster 7th	-	14
Lea, Luke, pension agent	-	156
Long, Stephen H., maj. topographical eng.	-	87
Maxwell, Thompson, captain	62 00	-
McDonald, James, captain 14th	100 00	-
McMillan, David, lieutenant	900 00	-
McMahon, James	57 42	-
McGowan, Johnson, captain	3,074 00	-
Means, Robert, ensign 5th	1,700 00	-
Madison, Andrew L., captain 12th	624 00	-
Mather, John, lieutenant 2d infantry	2,275 00	-
Marshall, Josiah H., lieut. Penn. vol.	640 00	-
Moore, Nimrod H., p. m. 17th and capt. 28th	30,098 00	-

NTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ed for bounties, &c. Accounts ren-d without vouchers for $581. Report-r suit 12th October, 1821.	Nil habet.
contingencies	
quartermaster's department. Report-r suit 3d May, 1821.	Not found.
quartermaster's department. Re-d for suit 26th September, 1821.	No goods, no lands—mar-shal's return for January, 1824.
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 27th mber, 1821.	Dead. Judgment ag'st adm'rs for costs of suit only, de-fendants having no assets in their hands to be admin-istered. Costs paid by ad-ministrators.
contingencies.	
bounties, &c.	
pay.	
bounties, &c.	
do.	
do.	
contingencies.	
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 21st 1827.	Nil habet.
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 28th mber, 1820.	Dead. Process not served on administrator.
subsistence.	
contingencies. Reported for suit 21st 1827.	Nulla bona.
clothing.	
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 21st 1827.	Non est inventus.
pay, &c. Reported for suit 3d 1821.	Not found.
ounties, &c. Reported for suit 3d 1821.	Deserted from the army, not since heard of.
ounties, &c. Reported for suit 21st 1827.	Not found.
ontingencies. Reported for suit 1st 1822.	Not found.
ay.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accounts which have come within the provisions of the act above mentioned, arising from moneys advanced since third March 1817.
Morse, Samuel A., quartermaster	$71 14	-
Mitchell, Charles, lieutenant 13th	90 00	-
Morrell, Stephen jr., ensign	171 51	-
Murray, George, lieutenant 5th	50 00	-
Marquand, Joseph, agent	500 00	-
McKelvey, James S., captain	200 00	-
Morgan, John E.	150 00	-
McColl, John, surgeon's mate	55 00	-
McGee, James, lieutenant 22d	8 00	-
McClary, Andrew, captain 11th	339 15	-
McCrimmin, D., adjutant 4th	250 00	-
McNair, John, ensign 28th	100 00	-
Monroe, Jonas, lieutenant	20 00	-
Morris, David, lieutenant 19th	50 00	-
Machin, Thomas, captain 29th	60 00	-
Martindale, S., lieut. colonel militia	200 00	-
Martin, William, ensign N. Y. militia	60 00	-
Matson, Aaron jr., ensign 31st	360 00	-
Minor, James, lieutenant 35th	200 00	-
McComb, William, brig. q. m. N. Y. mil.	250 00	-
Magruder, James A., q. m. Col. militia	700 00	-
Moses, Philip, ensign	450 00	-
McClelland, D., a. d. q. m. g.	1 05	-
McCormick, Samuel, captain	15 00	-
McClure, George, brigadier general militia	502 14	-
McDowell, James G., lieutenant	100 00	-
Matthews, Timothy, ensign 30th	130 00	-
Mott, Sylvanus, lieutenant 29th	100 00	-
Maddox, De Town, lieutenant 24th	100 00	-
Mershon, John, ensign 17th	148 70	-
McKenzie, Keneth, captain 14th	100 00	-

UNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ed for contingencies.	
quartermaster's department.	
pay, &c. Account rendered without ers, wherein he claims a balance.	
contingencies.	
completing fortifications, &c., at ury port, Mass. Reported for suit November, 1821.	Judgment for $703 67. Insolvent.
bounties, &c.	
contingencies.	
do.	
quartermaster's department.	
bounties, &c.	
do.	
do.	
do.	
do.	
quartermaster's department.	
contingencies.	
pay.	
bounties, &c.	
do. Accounts rendered without ers for $56.	
quartermaster's department. Reported for suit 8th October, 1821.	Not found.
do. Do. do. 28th June, 1822.	Judgment, December, 1826. Insolvent.
bounties, &c.	
quartermaster's department.	
d for old wagon wheels sold at fort ngs.	
ed for contingencies.	
bounties, &c.	
do.	
do. Account rendered without ers, wherein he claims a balance.	
bounties, &c.	
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 1st 1822.	Died insolvent.
bounties, &c. Dead.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present amt of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of ac which have co within the pro sions of the above mention arising from mone advanced since, March, 1817.
McClelland, William, captain 7th	$600 00	-
Miller, John, colonel 19th	375 00	-
McQueen, John, lieutenant 10th	120 00	-
McCaw, William, hospital surgeon	200 00	-
Moore, Hugh, captain	5 40	-
McCloskey, James, a. d. q. m. g.	5,054 55	-
Miles, Joseph J., captain 44th	98 00	-
Malcom, R. M., major 13th	2,714 32	-
Morse, E. B., captain	3,537 26	-
Morgan, Asa, captain dragoons	234 65	-
Munday, James, lieutenant 2d	279 75	-
McRea, D. F., ensign 3d infantry	888 00	-
Miller, Abraham, lieutenant artillery	95 00	-
Mayre, Robert V., lieutenant 8th	231 96	-
Manning, Enoch, lieutenant 4th	432 71	-
McComb, Joseph, lieutenant	52 50	-
Maxwell, George, ensign 41st	175 00	-
Mitchell, John, lieutenant corps artillery	93 50	-
McArthur, Duncan, brigadier general	738 00	-
McKenney, James, lieutenant 22d	57 50	-
McIlvaine, D., lieutenant 39th	69 80	-
Murdock, Francis B., lieutenant artillery	1,235 07	-
McLaughlin, Nathaniel, lieutenant	266 32	-
Myers, Jacob, lieutenant 13th	1,002 00	-

JNTS—Continued.

[ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ed for bounties, &c. Reported for th July, 1825.	Judg't for defendant, April term, 1827; wrote to district attorney 5th June, 1827, to move a new trial; continued Ap. term, 1829. Died insolvent.
bounties, &c.	
do.	
hospital department.	
on settlement 25th August, 1818.	
1 August, 1822 Reported for suit ovember, 1819.	Judgment, Sept. term, 1822, for $3,398 69. Died insolvent.
August, 1817; caused by suspensions.	
d April, 1824. Reported for suit September, 1823.	Died insolvent.
November, 1821, $2,921 26; $616 charged. Suspensions $1,830 17. rted for suit 6th February, 1821.	Not found.
1 Nov. 1813. Suspensions $98 40.	
ith August, 1817. Suspensions of ter amount.	
st May, 1818. Do. $58. Reported uit 27th November, 1821.	Not found.
th December, 1818. Suspensions $8.	
th July, 1818. Do. $121 91.	
July, 1817. Do. $12 45. Report- r suit 12th October, 1826.	Non est inventus.
1 July, 1817. Suspensions $2 50.	
th July, 1817. Suspensions $48.	
th August, 1822. Do. $139.	
h August, 1821, $778 40; $40 since ted. He claims credit for $775 ad- d by him to major Puthuff, the re- for which has to be forwarded.	
September, 1818.	
April, 1821.	
April, 1820. Reported for suit 20th st, 1821.	Not found.
h April, 1824.	
h do. do. Reported for suit 29th 1821.	Non est inventus.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of accts which have co within the pro sions of the above mention arising from mon advanced since March, 187.
McIntyre, Aaron, ensign 23d	$653 33	-
McDonald, Angus, lieutenant 12th	1,933 38	-
McLaughlin, George, lieutenant 20th	83 30	-
Mahon, Thomas, ensign 16th	950 16	-
McCarty, John, lieutenant 23d	343 89	-
Mooers, Benjamin H., lieutenant 23d	26 06	-
Montgomery, Elijah, captain 7th	37 88	-
McChesney, John, captain 15th	688 74	-
Mills, William G., lieutenant 14th	298 33	-
Meline, Florant, lieutenant 15th	1,939 88	-
McDonough, P., lieutenant artillery	504 00	-
McQueen, William, captain 8th	239 88	-
Murphy, John, ensign 13th	821 00	-
Martin, Hugh R., captain	196 00	-
McIntosh, John N., captain	265 10	-
Milliken, Joel, captain	273 03	-
McNeal, A. F., lieutenant 2d dragoons	295 00	-
Money, William, captain 22d	340 25	-
Mason, John, captain 28th	1,500 39	-
Mead, Hodijah, captain 20th	213 12	-
Morgan, Thomas J., ensign 17th	390 55	-
Miller, Edward W., lieutenant rifle	16 98	-
Mytinger, George, ensign 22d	272 85	-
McClelland, Matthew W., lieutenant	491 00	-

OUNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
nce on settlement 14th December, 1821.	
2d July, 1819, $1,883 38; $50 since arged. Reported for suit 13th July, 21.	Process not executed, spring term, 1824. Suit abated. Not found.
d November, 1822. Suspensions $13. ported for suit 13th July, 1821.	Judgment, Oct. term, 1823, for $83 30. No effects, Marshal's return, May, 1824.
st October, 1818. Suspensions $391 62.	
th October, 1817. Do. $73 80.	
d March, 1817. Reported for suit 12th ober, 1826.	Judgment, Aug. term, 1828, for $37. Insolvent.
d August, 1829. Do. do. do.	Judgment, Dec. term, 1827.
7th May, 1820. Suspensions $40 21.	
6th November, 1817.	
0th December, 1817, $139 88; $1,800 e charged. Reported for suit 27th Nonber, 1821.	No property.
5th September, 1819.	
17th November, 1821.	
3d May, 1818; caused by suspensions. ported for suit 26th September, 1820.	Non est inventus.
th August, 1830. Reported for suit h September, 1822.	Suit ordered April 17, 1830. Pending.
2d March, 1819.	
0th October, 1821. Reported for suit th October, 1820.	Judgment; execution issued, and defendant committed to prison.
9th October, 1823. Do. 8th October, 1.	Judgment. Execution issued. Debt stated to be good.
th August, 1818. Suspensions $112.	
3d March, 1824. Reported for suit h September, 1824.	Judgment. Execution issued. No estate found.
11th April, 1828. Reported for suit h October, 1826.	Continued spring term, 1830
8th Aug. 1818. Suspensions $278 50.	
7th do. Do. 12.	
th September, 1818. Reported for suit May, 1821.	Not found.
1st May, 1820. Suspensions $42. He s $448 was stolen from him.	

STATEMENT OF

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accounts which have come within the provisions of the act above mentioned, arising from moneys advanced since 3d March, 1817.
Miller, John, capt. and deputy paymaster -	$19,359 09	-
Morris, Lemuel, captain sea fencibles -	2,282 79	-
Milton, Homer V., colonel 3d infantry -	1,997 62	-
Morris, Robert H., captain 13th - -	585 70	-
Miles, William H., lieutenant 43d - -	6 67	-
Morris, Dabney, ensign - - -	262 89	-
Moore, Robert B. - - - -	447 33	-
Markle, Joseph, captain volunteers -	20 00	-
Moss, Benjamin W., p. m. Virginia militia	161 68	-
Miller, George, p. m. 13th Kentucky militia	1,312 18	-
Morgan, Lewis, lieutenant 2d artillery -	327 24	-
Morse, Elias, ensign 34th - - -	272 65	-
McIntyre, John, lieutenant 3d rifle -	8 29	-
Means, Thomas, captain 33d - -	23 60	-
McMillan, William, lieutenant colonel 17th	637 37	-
McKenzie, Charles C., lieutenant 3d rifle -	78 79	-
Murray, Thomas G., lieutenant artillery -	1,244 00	-
Mason, John T., lieutenant 36th - -	103 81	-
McDonald, James, lieutenant 39th - -	154 01	-
Myrick, William, lieutenant - -	115 51	-
Magruder, Samuel W., surgeon's mate -	28 74	-
Morris, John . - - - - -	107 78	-
Mills, John, ensign 37th - - -	389 86	-
McComas, J. H., q. m. militia - -	97	-
Merrill, John, paymaster 34th - -	519 71	-
Martin, John, lieutenant 44th - -	343 00	-

-Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
lement 10th December, 1822. suit 16th November, 1821. ras robbed of his money, and l Congress for relief.	Judgment by confession. Insolvent.
, 1820. Reported for suit 11th	Not found.
1820. Reported for suit 28th 820.	Non est inventus.
1813, and 20th August, 1816. suit 7th July, 1820.	Not found.
1822. Reported for suit 3d	Judgment. Insolvent.
1815, $186 10; $76 79 since ported for suit 3d May, 1821.	Process not executed, spring term, 1824. Suit abated. No inhabitant.
817. Suspensions $61 50. mber, 1821. h, 1824. y, 1824. , 1823. 1822. r, 1818. Suspensions $8. 1814. 1816. Suspensions $68 19. 1822.	
, 1812, $44; $1,200 since orted for suit 21st July, 1817. 1815.	Non est inventus.
ry, 1817. Suspensions $140. , 1816. 1814.	
1816. Suspensions $104 66. er, 1816.	
ber, 1830. Reported for suit er, 1821.	Verdict for plaintiff, June, 1830, for 97 cents and costs.
ry, 1824. Reported for suit 1820. 1822.	Parties all insolvent.

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which ha within the of the mentioned, from money ed since 3d 1817.
McKenney, John, dep. com. Newport, Ky.	-	$1,7
McLean, James, lieutenant 7th - -	-	5
Morrison, A. H., surgeon's mate - -	-	6
Mitchell, George E., colonel - -	-	
Mooklar, William T., act. ass. com. sub. -	-	
Maurice, James, agent - - -	-	8,5
Do do do - - -	-	12,12
McKenney, William, contractor - -	-	
McRay, William D., lieutenant 6th -	-	
Mutheny, John B., corporal captain Wood's company - - - -	-	

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
s department. Balance on set- February, 1821. Reported March, 1822.	Judgment, Dec. term, 1822; proceedings stayed for one and two years, from 10th February, 1823; no return since. Wrote to district attorney 2d April, 1830, to render judgment.
service. Advanced for the purchase of , and charged to him by direc- Second Comptroller. paid for his quarters; remaining ed by transfer from Second Au- ce.	
Balance on settlement 8th May, of service.	
Balance on settlement 26th 1823. Do. 17th December, 1824. suit 29th May, 1822.	In this case two bonds were taken, viz: one dated 18th August, 1818, penalty $25,000; the other dated 26th Sept. 1820, penalty $20,000. The sureties to the first were exonerated at the trial from payment of the penalty by decision of the chief justice. The penalty of the second has been paid; for the balance now due, suit is pending against principal. Desperate.
Balance on settlement 13th . Reported for suit 5th June,	Judgment against principal Oct. term, 1822. Pending as to sureties. Principal non est inventus.
ce on settlement 3d June, 1823. nds of the Missouri Bank in his hich would not be received for would cover this sum. Same remark as in the case of Goff.	

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.
McGunnigle, James, capt. and a. d. q. m. g.	-
McCloskey, James, and others, comm'rs -	-
McKenzie, John, lieutenant and com. -	-
McIntire, Andrew, lieut. and a. c. - -	-
Mahan, Dennis H., lieutenant engineers -	-
Norman, William H., lieutenant 43d -	$687 24
Northup, Henry, captain - - -	647 61
Newcomb, Smith, ensign 29th - -	769 93
Neilson, Archibald, ensign 9th - -	865 50
Norris, Lewis, ensign 9th - - -	189 14
Neil, Adrian, lieutenant 2d infantry -	76 98
Neilson, Oliver H., lieutenant 38th -	27 25
Nelson, Alton, lieutenant 29th - -	119 22
Neale, Henry C., captain 36th - -	328 67
Noble, Andrew, p. m. Penn. militia -	9 74
Nye, John, captain 9th - - -	142 39
Nelson, William lieutenant 24th - -	1,104 00
Nye, Samuel, major artillery - -	435 17
Nearing, Asahel, captain 19th - -	1,234 58
Nash, William A., lieutenant 34th - -	68 00
Nevers, William, lieutenant 34th - -	32 31

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
's department. Improperly settlement in respect of ad- apt. J. R. Stubbs. Dead. Detroit to Chicago. Balance on t 13th July, 1826. Balance on settlement 30th er, 1827. Reported for stoppage. nce on settlement 29th March, subsistence stores remaining un- d for at the expiration of his fort Monroe. Reported for suit rch, 1826. canals. To cover expenses on a Europe, in connexion with official	
settlement 2d May, 1817. Sus- $279 98.	
ctober, 1824. Reported for suit ust, 1822.	"No goods, no lands"—mar- shal's return for January, 1825.
ptember, 1824. Do. do. 1821.	Non est inventus.
y, 1818. Susp. exceeding it. ber, 1816, $89 14. Suspensions since charged. t. 1818. Susp. exceeding it. 1818. Caused by suspensions. vember, 1818.	
tember, 1822. Reported for suit , 1822.	Judgment, Dec. term, 1825. Execution issued. Debt considered good.
une, 1824.	
ecember, 1819.	
May, 1820. Reported for suit 8th ber, 1821.	Not found.
December, 1823. Do. do. 3d 1821.	Judgment, Sept. 1824. Died insolvent.
June, 1814, $1,104 58; $130 since d. Reported for suit 3d May, 1821. Dec. 1814, $48; $20 since charged. ecember, 1820.	Killed in battle at fort Meigs. No estate nor admr.

STATE

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	A[illegible]
Newbegin, George, lieutenant 33d - -	$12 80	[illegible]
Neale, Robert, lieutenant 40th - -	250 60	[illegible]
Nash, James, p. m. New York militia -	938 98	[illegible]
Norton, Elihu, lieutenant - - -	40 00	[illegible]
Neilson, D., apothecary general - -	560 00	[illegible]
Neale, James, lieutenant - - -	600 00	[illegible]
Noble, John, lieutenant 7th - -	250 00	[illegible]
Nickerson, Freeman, lieutenant 31st -	320 00	[illegible]
Nelson, George, captain - - -	850 00	[illegible]
Nowell, Joshua, lieutenant - - -	60 00	[illegible]
Newman, Montgomery, lieut. 2d artillery -	100 00	[illegible]
Nicholas, George, surgeon's mate - -	20 00	[illegible]
Nash, Martin, major militia - -	20 00	[illegible]
Norton, C. A., lieutenant 26th - -	200 00	[illegible]
Neville, Robert, lieutenant 26th - -	560 00	[illegible]
Nicholson, John, captain sea fencibles -	240 00	[illegible]
Noyes, Christian, lieutenant 18th - -	25 00	[illegible]
Newman, Francis, captain artillery -	212 00	[illegible]
Nicholas, Carey, captain 7th - -	817 92	[illegible]
Do. do. to pay Tennessee militia -	-	$7,[illegible]
Neale, Francis, citizen - - -	-	[illegible]
Neely, Thomas, cornet Maine militia -	-	[illegible]
Newkirk, Charles, lieutenant artillery -	50 00	[illegible]
Olmstead, Edward, lieutenant 6th - -	471 65	[illegible]
Opie, Le Roy, lieutenant 5th - -	205 62	[illegible]
Owens, Joseph, paymaster 5th - -	9,362 48	[illegible]
Oliver, Joseph, lieutenant 43d - -	392 91	[illegible]

—Continued.

...RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
...settlement 27th July, 1824.	
...ptember, 1816.	
...nuary, 1821. Reported for suit ..., 1824.	Suit ordered 15th June, 1824. Principal dead. Suit pending ag'st Thorpe, surety.
for bounties, &c.	
...pital department. Reported for November, 1821.	No property.
...nties, &c. Do. 8th Dec. 1821.	Released from prison by President United States.
...ead. Do. 29th May, 1822.	Non est inventus. Suit discontinued.
Do. 26th Sept. 1820.	Non est inventus.
Do. 3d May, 1821.	Suit abated. Not an inhabitant.
...ingencies.	
...itia.	
...nties, &c. Reported for suit 28th ...	Not found.
...ingencies.	
... do.	
...rtermaster's department.	
...unties, &c.	
... do.	
... Balance on settlement 15th ...821. Reported for suit 17th ...821.	Judgment. No property.
... on settlement 10th Dec. 1822.	
...rk as in the case of Wm. Goff.	
for quartermaster's department.	
...n settlement 14th April, 1817.	
...ions $242. Killed in Upper Ca...	
...th November, 1813.	
...pril, 1822.	
August, 1827. Reported for suit ...ber, 1820.	Execution levied on lands: proceedings stayed till May, 1830.
December, 1819. Caused by sus-	

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.
Pendleton, William F., ensign 20th -	$470 19
Porter, James M., a. d. q. m. g. Ga. mil.	64 91
Proctor, S. R., captain - - -	812 19
Pettibone, John R., ensign 30th - -	49 40
Peckham, Lewis, lieutenant 4th - -	103 82
Powers, Levi, captain 31st - -	176 17
Powell, James, lieutenant 33d - -	144 98
Prior, Nathaniel, captain 44th - -	398 00
Pagan, Alexander - - - -	283 50
Perry, James, captain 40th - -	721 56
Paine, Brackett, lieutenant 12th - -	87 56
Pegram, Edward L., lieutenant 35th -	763 00
Peck, Adam, ensign 24th - - -	229 82
Palmer, James, lieutenant 28th - -	17 75
Price, Clarkson, lieutenant 26th - -	296 00
Peyton, Robert, captain 2d infantry -	159 96
Perkins, Richard, p. m. Virginia militia -	421 00
Perley, John, lieutenant 9th - -	451 69
Patterson, Reuben B., p. m. Va. militia -	388 58
Pugh, Jonathan, do. do. -	46 89
Prevost, Lewis M., p. m. Penn. militia -	1,608 32
Price, William, p. m. 4th Ky. militia -	12,813 59
Packard, N. R., brigade quartermaster -	391 82
Phelps, Epaphras L., a. d. q. m. g. -	1,605 09
Phagan, John, captain 39th - -	132 04
Payne, James, to pay Virginia militia -	14 93
Petrie, Jacob D., p. m. New York militia -	370 71
Pemberton, John T., district paymaster -	11,568 23
Pifer, Peter - - - -	110 84
Pendergrast, George E., hospital surgeon -	20
Pasteur, Edward, colonel - - -	50 50
Peyton, James R. - - - -	202 00

TS—Continued.

ıks of the third auditor.	remarks of the solicitor of the treasury.
settlement 29th June, 1818. Sus- $98 95.	
ıpril, 1818.	
uary, 1822.	
ıly, 1818.	
ıly, 1818. Suspensions $41.	
do. Do. 160.	
do. Do. 86 54.	
ıug. 1818. Caused by suspensions.	
do. Suspensions $238 50.	
Iov. 1818. Do. 717 56.	
ept. 1818. Do. 28 82.	
ıuary, 1819. Do. 448.	
bruary, 1828. Reported for suit	Suit continued October term, 1829.
ober, 1821.	
ecember, 1818.	
ec. $126; $170 since charged.	
ıne, 1819.	
do.	
Iune, 1824, $281 69; $170 since	
une, 1820.	
tober, 1821.	
October, 1820.	
ıuary, 1824. Reported for suit	Principal not found; sureties insolvent.
ember, 1820.	
ıy, 1821. Do. 5th Oct. 1819.	No property.
lay, 1828. Do. 12th Oct. 1821.	Dead. Judgment, May term, 1827, against administrator. $205 07 recovered—no more expected.
Iarch, 1821.	
ugust, 1820.	
Iovember, 1820.	
ıne, 1823. He claims additional ınd has been requested to sustain vouchers.	
e and 6th August, 1814, $20 84; ; charged.	
ıly, 1814.	
lay, 1811.	
y, 1812, $2; $200 since charged.	

STATEMENT O

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of accou which have co within the pro sions of the above mentione arising from mone advanced since March, 1817.
Parker, William, lieutenant 3d rifle -	$318 02	-
Paulding, William K., ensign 34th -	524 96	-
Putnam, John, lieutenant 31st - -	77 82	-
Prichard, William, captain 2d rifle - -	869 31	-
Pendleton, James T., paymaster - -	563 37	-
Paige, John K., captain 13th - -	554 16	-
Peters, Thomas R., p. m. Penn. volunteers	1,764 91	-
Phinney, George G., lieutenant - -	174 00	-
Porter, Thomas R., lieutenant - -	115 00	-
Poland, Benjamin, captain 34th - -	120 00	-
Post, Thomas, captain 12th - -	1,870 00	-
Philips, Richard, ensign 23d - -	160 00	-
Purdy, Robert, colonel 4th - -	210 00	-
Perkins, S. M., ensign 31st - -	580 00	-
Peabody, Asa - - - -	130 00	-
Price, Benjamin, ensign - - -	50 00	-
Pease, George - - - -	533 75	-
Proctor, George V., doctor - -	3,591 50	-
Palmer, Loring, lieutenant - -	150 00	-
Do. do. lieut. and a. c.s. - -	-	$2,833
Prevost, Frederick J., lieutenant 6th -	240 00	-
Pickins, Andrew, lieutenant colonel 10th -	84 11	-
Perry, David, captain 5th - - -	2,100 00	-
Do. do. late 9th - - -	-	1,912
Peebles, Joel, lieutenant 29th - -	1,000 00	-
Parris, Alexander, captain artificers -	1,050 00	-
Patterson, Thomas A., captain rifle -	162 40	-
Plummer, Richard, lieutenant 10th -	610 00	-

UNTS—Continued.

EMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
e on settlement 24th July, 1815.	
th March, 1816, $388; $136 96 since ged.	
h October, 1822. Reported for suit October, 1821.	Discharged from prison by President U. States.
eptember, 1816, $569 31. Suspen- 568 04; $300 since charged.	
uly, 1821. Suspensions $324 12.	
May, 1821.	
June, 1821. Claims additional com- on.	
l for bounties, &c.	
do.	
ay.	
o.	
ties, &c.	
o.	
lo. Reported for suit 8th Decem- 21.	Dead. No property. No administrator.
do.	
termaster's department.	
sold in 1814. Reported for suit ctober, 1821.	No suit ordered. Place of residence unknown.
l for hospital department. Report- uit 13th July, 1821.	Died insolvent.
ounties, &c. Reported for suit ctober, 1822.	Proceed. suspended, Palmer having made an assignment of his pension for the liquidation of the debt.
ce. Balance on settlement 27th 824.	
l for bounties, &c.	
do.	
do. Reported for suit ovember, 1821.	Not found.
uartermaster's depart. Do. do.	
ounties, &c. Do. do. ctober, 1821.	Not found.
ontingencies. Do. do. ctober, 1819.	Non est inventus.
ounties, &c.	
do. Accounts rendered for No vouchers.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of accounts which have come within the provisions of the act above mentioned, arising from moneys advanced since 3d March, 1
Peckham, Paul, ensign 4th - -	$1,128 00	-
Peyton, Bernard, captain 20th - -	54 17	-
Pennel, William, captain 6th - -	10 00	-
Plume, John J., lieut. and q. m. 6th -	280 00	-
Parker, Thomas, captain - - -	184 00	-
Patch, Daniel, lieutenant - - -	500 00	-
Pitts, Thomas - - - -	32 00	-
Palmer, Aaron, captain - - -	100 00	-
Paige, Daniel, lieutenant - - -	508 00	-
Prossor, William, lieutenant 7th - -	1,516 00	-
Price, Samuel, captain artillery - -	787 83	-
Pike, James, lieutenant 4th - -	200 00	-
Pettibone, Chauncy, lieutenant 6th - -	70 00	-
Pinney, Abner P., captain 27th - -	500 00	-
Peyton, John S., captain artillery - -	96 00	-
Phelps, Seth, captain 11th - - -	97 48	-
Proveaux, Joseph, lieutenant 1st artillery -	250 00	-
Parsons, Luke, captain militia - -	45 00	-
Parmell, Giles H., lieutenant 27th - -	80 00	-
Pratt, James, lieutenant 5th - -	-	$333
Polk, Edward, lieutenant artillery - -	-	48
Paugle, Isaac, lieutenant 39th - -	177 00	-
Passons, Thomas, lieut. Ten. volunteers -	-	40
Pope, Nathaniel, to pay gen. E. Rector -	-	167
Parker, Thomas, contractor for clothing -	-	2,181
Pearson, John, private capt. Wells' com. -	-	53

TS—Continued.

RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
for contingencies. Accounts ren- r $1,021 60. No vouchers. Re- or suit 13th December, 1821.	Not found.
nties, &c.	
ap equipage.	
itingencies.	
nties, &c.	
rtermaster's department. Report- it 12th November, 1821.	Not found.
rtermaster's department.	
itia.	
nties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit 7th 23.	Suit ordered 10th July, 1823. Not found.
unties, &c. Accounts rendered 50. No vouchers.	
nties, &c.	
itingencies.	
nties, &c. Reported for suit 27th 25.	Judgment, July term, 1827. Insolvent.
nties, &c.	
y of his company.	
nties, &c.	
rchase of forage in 1812.	
nties, &c.	
ster's department. Balance on nt 2d April, 1821. Reported for November, 1821.	Not found.
nce on settlement 24th March, 47 47 since charged.	
for bounties, &c.	
ring expenses of his detachment.	
. Advanced for pay and emolu- the general and staff of certain nilitia.	
nt of his order on Calender Irvine, in favor of Thorpe, Siddal, & Co., y for the army. The commissary has been directed to have suit for the recovery of the money.	
remark as in the case of William	

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount o which h within t sions of above m arising f ners advar 3d March.
Pope, Le Roy, agent for pensions - -	-	$3
Powell, Thomas, invalid pensioner -	-	3
Philbrick, John, lieutenant, &c. - -	-	
Do. do. do. - -	-	
Perkins, Peter, lieut. col. Miss. militia -	-	
Pentland, Joseph, captain - - -	-	
Quarles, Randolph, lieutenant 39th -	$4 00	
Quiray, Charles, captain 17th - -	3,050 00	
Ross, Leonard, captain 40th - -	49 82	
Reynolds, John G., lieutenant 28th -	162 50	
Rich, Peter, lieutenant 14th - -	635 50	
Reab, John, lieutenant 13th - -	2 25	
Read, George, lieutenant 16th - -	243 16	
Reynolds, T., lieutenant 18th - -	404 50	
Rahn, John, lieutenant 16th - -	89 59	
Robinson, Nicholas, lieutenant 14th -	193 75	
Romayn, Samuel B., captain 41st - -	32 00	
Rivery, Peter - - -	172 90	
Ropes, Benjamin, captain 21st - -	1,191 96	
Rue, Benjamin S., ensign 19th - -	58 92	
Roberts, M. A., lieutenant 8th - -	8 00	
Ross, Charles R., lieutenant 35th - -	25 75	

NTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ionary pensions. Balance on settle- 30th December, 1824, $440 64; ince credited. Voucher equal to nce. Suspended for want of phy- s certificate.	
pensions. Overpaid him in 1820, harged to his personal account, per n of the Secretary of War.	
aster's department. Paid him for ortation of his baggage.	
ice. Balance the 22d Jan. 1828, visions remaining in his hands, re- in 1826, and May, 1827.	
ges. Advanced for defraying march- penses in October, 1814.	
ice. Balance on settlement 19th ber, 1829.	
on settlement 26th March, 1817.	
ed for bounties, &c. Reported for 8th February, 1820.	Suit ordered, but abated by death of defendant at May term, 1822. No further information.
on settlement 24th July, 1819.	
January, 1826.	
April, 1819. Suspensions $35 75. uly, 1817.	
June, 1817.	
do., $354 50. Suspensions 75; $50 since charged.	
h May, 1814, $14 59; $75 since d.	
Nov. 1819. Suspensions $95 50. Dec. 1817. Do. 32.	
February, 1818.	
h February, 1826. Reported for 0th April, 1821.	Execution stayed 3d April, 1829, till otherwise instructed. Insolvent.
May, 1818, $172 09; $114 since d.	
August, 1818, $278; $270 since ed.	
May, 1818. Suspensions $12.	

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amou which within of th month from t ed the 1817.
Rice, Theodoric B., lieutenant 7th -	$90 75	
Respass, Robert C., p. m. Kentucky militia	13,969 19	
Russell, Moses M., lieutenant artillery -	814 00	
Rockwell, Samuel, do. - -	216 77	
Rogers, William, captain 15th - -	309 23	
Ruffin, Robert R., lieut. and p. m. artillery	1,511 11	
Riffin, John, lieutenant artillery - -	632 00	
Rippey, Samuel A., lieutenant 22d -	60 00	
Rogers, John A., a. d. q. m. - -	18,245 69	
Ramsay, Thomas, captain rifle - -	334 60	
Ritchie, John, captain artillery - -	1,453 40	
Roane, Fayette, lieutenant dragoons -	426 30	
Robinson, Jesse, captain 2d artillery -	119 14	
Read, Thomas M. - - - -	743 86	
Rodes, William M., p. m. Kentucky militia	156 80	
Robinson, Hugh, lieutenant 15th - -	78 26	
Roberts, John, 3d, wagonmaster - -	760 20	
Ross, William, ensign 21st - -	241 32	
Radcliffe, John C., p. m. New York militia	67 44	
Roof, Adam J., do. do. -	15 71	
Ragland, J., p. m. 6th Virginia militia -	48 20	
Robertson, Alexander, lieutenant 17th -	11 15	
Read, James, captain artillery - -	656 24	
Root, Richard H., lieutenant 13th - -	143 70	

-Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ttlement 17th May, 1818. spensions.	
, 1820. Reported for suit 18.	Principal insolvent. Lands of W. E. Boswell, one of the sureties, levied on, and sold for $47 50. Balance desperate.
st, 1818. Reported for suit 18.	Not found.
er, 1820.	
ıary, 1824.	
ıber, 1826.	
d 8th December, 1819, $592; e charged.	
1819.	
er, 1822. Reported for suit 319.	Continued, October term, 1829.
, 1815, $580 23; $245 63 l.	
ber, 1819. Reported for suit 22.	Killed in battle. No representative.
ıary, 1825. Do. do.	Judgment, November term,
er, 1819.	1828. Execution when assets.
r, 1819.	
ry, 1821.	
1821.	
1820. Suspensions $52 84.	
mber, 1822. Reported for	Non est inventus.
y, 1821.	
820.	
ıer, 1820.	
. 1820, $309 05; $293 34 l.	
1822.	
l, 1826. Reported for suit	Dead. Representatives un-
, 1821.	known.
mber, 1811, $248; $408 24 l. Reported for suit 23d Oc-	Non est inventus.
mber, 1820.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which ha[s] within th[e] ... arising fr[om] ... advanc[ed] 3d March,
Read, William B., lieutenant 3d artillery -	$86 50	
Ripetto, Thomas, lieutenant 20th - -	2,557 36	
Ricaud, John, paymaster - - -	1,729 78	
Rose, Neil B., brigade quartermaster -	192 11	
Rose, Alexander F., captain 6th - -	225 60	
Riddle, James W., ensign 14th - -	203 59	
Rudd, Richard, p. m. Kentucky militia -	575 34	
Reynolds, Abraham, captain 15th - -	49 00	
Ripley, Eleazer W., lieutenant colonel -	322 60	
Do. do. do. - - -	-	$2,[illegible]
Do. do. do. - -	-	
Rathbone, William P., contractor - -	-	42,[illegible]
Reynolds, T., to pay Virginia militia -	-	1[illegible]
Riddick, T. F., pension agent - -	-	2,[illegible]
Robeson, William L., lieut. 3d and q. m. -	-	2,[illegible]
Russell, Gilbert C., late colonel - -	-	[illegible]
Riddle, David, major - - -	1,096 00	3,[illegible]
Rea, George, lieutenant 5th - -	500 00	

—Continued.

ES OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ettlement 15th April and 22d i.	
y, 1815. Reported for suit 24th	Non est inventus.
l, 1823. Do. do. 5th 825.	Indulgence granted to H. Lee, surety, till 4th March, 1829.
ebruary, 1818. Reported for uly, 1820.	Utterly insolvent.
ıy, 1821, $105 60; $120 since	
eptember, 1815. Suspensions	
ember, 1826.	
gust, 1821.	
ober, 1816, and 12th March, 9; $114 60 since charged. Re- suit 6th November, 1820.	Verdict for defendant at May term, 1830. Bill of exceptions taken; carried by writ of error to Supreme Court.
ember, 1829. Quartermaster's t. Do. do. Subsistence. Do. do.	
y, 1822. Subsistence. Report- 9th March, 1821.	Verdict in favor of defendant; carried to Circuit Court by writ of error. Dismissed April, 1830.
y, 1822. Arrearages.	
gust, 1824. Invalid and revo- pensioners. Reported for suit st, 1824.	Suit ordered 13th August, 1824. Dead.
tober, 1828. Quartermaster's t. Reported for suit 12th Oc- 1.	Judgment for $1,05$. Writ of error sued out to Supreme Court of N. C.
r's department. Paid by him- loaned to an express, and which quently returned. Reported for November, 1822.	Judgment, May term, 1827, for $278. Execution issued. No property found.
r contingencies and quartermas- rtment. Dead. Reported for October, 1821.	Non est inventus.
ties, &c. Reported for suit 27th i.	Non est inventus.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of ac which have within the pro of the act abov tioned, arising moneys adv since 3d March
Ross, Edward, captain dragoons - -	$1,100 00	-
Randolph, Thomas B., lieutenant artillery -	150 00	-
Reese, Jonathan, lieutenant 17th - -	1,880 00	-
Robinson, Simeon, lieutenant 30th - -	245 00	-
Robb, Benjamin T., lieutenant artillery -	2,310 00	-
Reed, John, jr., lieutenant 9th - -	50 00	-
Ryan, John H., lieutenant - - -	200 00	-
Remington, Silas, surgeon - - -	250 00	-
Rodgers, John D., lieutenant dragoons -	40 00	-
Randolph, Archibald C., captain - -	750 00	-
Robinson, John, ensign 12th - -	1,524 50	-
Robinson, William, contractor - -	76 26	-
Rutland, John, captain - - -	160 00	-
Read, Phineas, brigade quartermaster -	340 00	-
Riddle, John, lieutenant - - -	40 00	-
Ritchie, Thomas, lieutenant 36th - -	100 00	-
Robinson, Samuel, ensign - - -	10 00	-
Ricketts, Benjamin, ensign 14th - -	450 00	-
Rogers, G. H., do. - -	336 24	-
Ragland, Thomas, ensign 3d rifle - -	50	-
Riding, John T., lieutenant - -	50 00	-
Robinson, L., lieutenant 26th - -	467 00	-
Ross, Robert P., lieutenant 27th - -	720 00	-
Renschner, Henry, lieutenant 10th -	508 00	-
Ronalds, Mason, lieutenant 13th - -	408 00	-
Ruland, Isaac, ensign militia - -	60 00	-
Rouse, A., q. m. New York militia -	300 00	-

UNITED STATES—Continued.

REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ced for bounties, &c. Reported for 12th October, 1821. Accounts ren-d without vouchers for $1,099.	No property.
r bounties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit 25th , 1822.	Not found.
do.	
quartermaster's department, &c. Re-d for suit 13th July, 1821.	Not found.
bounties, &c.	
contingencies.	
quartermaster's department. Report-r suit 12th November, 1821.	Not found.
contingencies.	
bounties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit 28th mber, 1821.	Process not executed, spring term, 1824. Suit abated. Not found.
ously over-credited on settlement in	
ed for bounties, &c.	
quartermaster's department. Report-r suit 13th November, 1821.	No property.
quartermaster's department.	
bounties, &c.	
militia.	
bounties, &c. Account rendered larger amount. No vouchers.	
contingencies. Reported for suit 1st , 1822.	Not found. Suit abated
contingencies.	
do.	
do. Reported for suit 1st 1822.	Non est inventus.
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 1st 1822.	Not found.
do. Do. 13th ber, 1821.	Absconded. Case dismissed.
do. Do. do.	Non est inventus.
quartermaster's department.	
do.	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of accou which have co within the pr sions of the above mention subsequent mon advanced since March, 1817.
Roy, Beverly, lieutenant 24th	$60 00	-
Rockwood, C. L., captain 31st	50 00	-
Richardson, R. D., captain ordnance	4 00	-
Russell, S. L., lieut. and com.	-	$11
Sparks, Richard, colonel 2d infantry	2,290 80	-
Sanborn, Matthew N., captain 40th	23 66	-
Scott, Daniel L., quartermaster	239 01	-
Simons, Rodolphus, lieutenant 23d	50 56	-
Scammon, George, lieutenant	35 61	-
Scruggs, Buford, lieutenant 7th	287 24	-
Scott, William, lieutenant 2d rifle	186 25	-
Springer, Edward, lieutenant 34th	321 94	-
Sanders, B. W., captain 17th	1,724 28	-
Scott, Luther, lieutenant artillery	926 76	-
Smith, William, lieutenant 18th	2,194 00	-
Smith, Samuel W., lieutenant 18th	1,210 00	-
Street, John, lieutenant 18th	291 95	-
Sparks, John B., lieutenant 14th	375 59	-
Simons, Royal D., lieutenant 34th	709 00	-
Selden, Martin L., lieutenant 30th	344 41	-
Smith, Elisha, lieutenant 30th	96 13	-
Swoyer, Jacob, lieutenant 5th	454 20	-
Smurr, Elias, lieutenant 4th rifle	231 51	-
Smyth, Richard C., lieutenant 23d	2,562 30	-
Smith, Charles, lieutenant 44th	411 31	-

To be continued.

...KS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
for bounties, &c.	
do.	
...r pay and clothing of servant, to was not entitled.	
...ter's department. Balance on set- ...d February, 1827, $32 33; since $21.	
settlement 24th December, 1821. for suit 9th November, 1820.	Judgment, April term, 1824, for $1,750 and interest. Indulgence 1, 2, and 3 years, upon making the debt secure.
...vember, 1816.	
...y, 1815, and 27th Nov. 1817.	
...uary, 1819. Suspensions $39 50.	
...ber, 1815. Do. $42 50.	
...r, 1817. Caused by suspensions.	
...bruary, 1822. Reported for suit ...tember, 1820.	Judgment. Insolvent.
...ay, 1817, $382; additional charge ...d credit $177 06.	
...ctober, 1822. Reported for suit ...ber, 1822.	Suit ordered 22d Nov. 1822, in the district of Kentucky. Died insolvent.
...arch, 1818. Suspensions $595 05.	
...e, 1818. Reported for suit 20th 1819.	Not found.
...e, 1817. Do. do. 14th 17.	Do.
...nuary, 1820. Caused by suspen-	
...uary, 1820, $489 59; $106 since Suspensions equal to the residue.	
...ly, 1817. Suspensions $173 34.	
...gust, 1817. Do. 324.	
...gust, 1817.	
...y, 1818. Caused by suspensions. ...ebruary, 1819.	
...nuary, 1820. Reported for suit ...il, 1821.	Dead. No suit brought
...bruary, 1819.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the pr of the act ajudicated, from moneys ed since 3d 1817.
Shipp, Edmund, captain rifle - -	$147 75	-
Shields, Josiah, ensign 11th - -	1,081 00	-
Sizer, Asa B., major 29th - - -	123 14	-
Stanley, Nathaniel, captain 45th - -	38 00	-
Spencer, Abner P., captain 29th - -	5,768 80	-
Steuart, James M., lieutenant 22d - -	159 50	-
Sproat, James W., ensign 16th - -	149 73	-
Stephens, William, lieutenant 34th -	369 00	-
Schuyler, Abraham, lieutenant 4th - -	361 44	-
Stewart, Robert, lieutenant 2d artillery -	49 92	-
Smith, Francis, ensign 2d infantry - -	268 00	-
Stahle, Joseph, ensign 22d - -	158 00	-
Symmes, John C., lieutenant 1st infantry -	551 58	-
Stewart, Josephus B., lieut. and p. m. 29th	17,813 52	-
Smalley, Daniel, lieutenant - -	449 57	-
Sangster, Thomas, captain 2d infantry -	4,916 60	-
Shaug, William H., ensign 17th - -	1,870 00	-
Swearengen, John, lieutenant 2d rifle -	318 00	-
Stockton, John, do. - -	797 55	-
Smith, Phelps, lieutenant 30th - -	366 00	-
Strobel, Martin, p. m. S. C. militia -	329 96	-

UNTS—Continued.

MARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
e on settlement 3d September, 1817. th January, 1820. Suspensions $175. rted for suit 30th November, 1821.	Not found.
1 January, 1823. Reported for suit November, 1821.	Judgment, Jan. term, 1824, for $139 14. Nulla bona.
h September, 1817, $8; $30 more ed.	
th July, 1818, $5,738; $30 more ed. Rep. for suit 17th Sept. 1819.	Not found.
January, 1819. Suspensions $78 50.	
h Sept. 1817. Do. $115 37.	
h November, 1816, $224; $145 since ed. Suspensions $244.	
h Nov. 1819. Suspensions $20.	
h October, 1817.	
h February, 1818. Caused by sus- ons.	
h February, 1820.	
t June, 1812, and 14th November, , $101 58; $450 additional. Accounts ered for $426 25, but vouchers for $60 25.	
1 March, 1813. Reported for suit January, 1820.	Judgment for $19,482 15. Doubtful if any thing can be collected. Parties insolvent.
h May, 1820. Suspensions $403.	
h September, 1819. Reported for 0th November, 1821.	Judgment, November term, 1824. Not found—marshal's return, November, 1825.
h May, 1819. Suspensions $400. ted for suit 9th November, 1820.	No goods, no lands.
h December, 1818. Suspensions $4.	
February, 1819, $595 75, and $201 charged. Reported for suit 14th st, 1826.	Non est inventus.
October, 1818. Suspensions $116.	
1 October, 1821. Reported for suit uly, 1818.	Execution stayed by district attorney—marshal's return, Nov. 1823. Insolvent.

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the pr of the act abo thereof, arisin moneys ad since third 1817.
Steele, George G., captain 16th - -	$1,603 62	-
Simons, Peter, ensign 43d - - -	198 98	-
Smith, Philip, lieutenant 26th - -	107 60	-
Stallings, Elias, captain 1st infantry -	470 34	-
Simpson, Joseph S., ensign 14th - -	501 00	-
Stephens, Thomas, lieutenant 30th - -	65 98	-
Searcy, Robert, acting paymaster -	12,936 21	-
Swearengen, Henry V., lieutenant rifle -	185 84	-
Scott, Benjamin H., lieutenant 9th - -	179 25	-
Sullivan, Clement, captain 14th - -	44 38	-
Smith, Guy, lieutenant 39th - -	360 07	-
Smith, Josiah A., p. m. Md. militia -	123 90	-
Smith, Jasper Y., pay rifle - -	428 83	-
Stokes, John K., captain 2d dragoons -	1,178 95	-
Sutherland, Solomon, captain 29th - -	144 34	-
Scott, Chasteen, lieutenant 17th - -	361 25	-
Scholtz, John G., lieutenant 27th - -	5,593 96	-
Sneed, A. H., battalion paymaster - -	21,670 99	-
Sampson, John, d. q. m. g. N. Y. militia -	155 68	-
Smith, John H., p. m. 1st Ohio militia	7,951 55	-
Scott, Samuel, p. m. 24th - -	32,702 20	-

ITS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
n settlement 10th January, 1822. uchers alleged to have been deli- o colonel Dennis, and by him sent Department, but do not appear to en received.	
ugust, 1818. Suspensions $72 35. do.	
ept. 1818; Suspensions $99 31.	
Oct. 1818. Reported for suit 26th mber, 1820.	Not found.
o. Suspensions $30.	
ecember, 1829. Reported for suit July, 1821.	Judgment June term, 1827, $17,028 41. Indulgence for 1, 2, and 3 years granted to the heirs of Searcy. Debt perfectly secure.
May, 1825. Reported for suit 20th . 1819.	Judgment; execution stayed.
March, 1819. Suspensions $20 30.	
September, 1819. Do. 45 08.	
November, 1822.	
March, 1819.	
April, 1819.	
August, 1822. Suspensions nearly ll.	
May, 1819. Do. $92 02.	
March, 1820. Suspensions $238 He has a claim for pay, &c. which as been required to exhibit.	
April, 1819. Suspensions $482 Reported for suit 3d Aug. 1820.	No suit. Party imprisoned for forgery.
April, 1828. Reported for suit Sept. 1821.	Judgment Aug. term, 1824, for $26,636 77. Insolvent. Indulgence for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years granted to sureties from 28th Feb. 1829.
July, 1819, $135 60; 20 dollars charged.	
July, 1819. Reported for suit October, 1819.	Judgment. Exec. returned, No goods, no lands.
Jan. 1821. Vouchers lost. Legis- e interference necessary.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising, from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of which hav within the sions of above me arising fro neys advan 3d March, 1
Shewall, Nathaniel, p. m. Pa. militia -	$302 82	-
Shoemaker, Rudolph J., to pay N. Y. mil. -	1,393 69	-
Strother, George, captain 10th - -	16 75	-
Smyth, William, captain 1st rifle - -	4,279 16	-
Smead, Benjamin, captain 11th - -	278 38	-
Simmons, William, late accountant -	1,779 93	-
Stockton, Robert, lieutenant 19th - -	470 00	-
Simkins, Arthur, captain 10th - -	724 21	-
Stewart, Timothy, p. m. 2d N. Y. militia -	1,166 82	-
Skinner, David, to pay do. -	649 77	-
Shane, Abraham, lieutenant 27th - -	15 34	-
Statts, William B., ensign 6th - -	2,725 13	-
Schoonmaker, Z., p. m. N. Y. volunteers -	5,106 15	-
Schener, Jacob, captain 16th - -	999 38	-
Spann, John R., captain artillery - -	4 07	-
Stewart, Thomas, captain 39th - -	726 68	-
Shelton, William A., captain 20th - -	467 70	-
Sproull, John, captain 13th - -	319 35	-
Shackleford, Clement, p. m. his co. Va. mil.	11 30	-
Sanford, Daniel, p. m. Va. cavalry -	405 33	-
Scull, Jasper, p. m. Pa. militia - -	100 22	-
Stark, Jonathan, captain 11th - -	600 73	-
Scott, William G., captain - -	35 63	-
Stall, George W., captain - -	671 77	-
Simmons, John, ensign 19th - -	648 08	-

TS—Continued.

LARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 8th June, 1825.	
June, 1823.	
June, 1815, $550 70; 533 95 since ted.	
April, 1824. Reported for suit April, 1821.	Non est inventus.
October, 1819.	
March, 1821. Reported for suit Nov. 1819.	Judgment, Sept. term, 1823; 2 and 3 years' indulgence granted to C. W. Simmons, adm. from 19th Apr. 1826.
ily, 1816. Suspensions 219 dolls.	
ne, 1814, $603 71; 120 50 since d.	
ay, 1822. Reported for suit 16th 1821.	Process not executed. Suit abated.
ugust, 1826.	
ugust, 1821.	
pt. 1820. Reported for suit 30th 1820.	Non est inventus.
Sept. 1820. Do. 28th Oct. 1826.	Judgment May term, 1823, for $290, am't of assets. Insolvent.
March, 1820. Do. 20th Apr. 1821.	Not found.
May, 1820.	
ec. 1828. Reported for suit 13th 1821.	Insolvent.
une, 1822. He claims additional s. No vouchers.	
Jan. 1829. Reported for suit 14th st, 1826.	Continued Aug. term, 1830.
ugust, 1820.	
Dec. 1827.	
August, 1826.	
March, 1822. Reported for suit August, 1826.	Insolvent.
arch, 1824.	
ec. 1820. $471 77. Suspensions ; 200 dollars since charged.	
June, 1824. Reported for suit Sept. 1821.	Non est inventus.

STAT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.
Scott, William T., lieutenant 3d rifle	$257 01
Smith, Joseph D., lieutenant 34th	414 16
Sill, David, q. m. N. Y. militia	123 00
Simpson, Robert, Dr., St. Louis	77 03
Smith, John, colonel 3d infantry	401 00
Seeley, Robert G., lieutenant 2d infantry	48 39
Small, Francis W.,	411 17
Smoot, John W., lieutenant 5th	72 69
Sturgess, William, lieutenant 22d	1,195 81
Smith, Nathaniel, lieutenant	695 51
Spalding, Nathaniel, lieutenant 30th	373 26
Scott, Robert, captain 4th rifle	40 13
Shannon, James, ensign 19th	158 00
Smith, Daniel, lieutenant 29th	361 09
Stith, Drury, ensign	891 00
Simmons, John H.,	207 94
Smith, James, p. m. Ohio militia	2,232 71
Scott, William, lieutenant 24th	110 69
Simple, John, lieutenant	390 00
Strother, Benjamin, lieutenant 2d rifle	1,150 00
Stark, Robert B., lieutenant	20
Sheldon, George B., lieutenant 4th	1,708 00
Stewart, Charles, lieutenant 15th	1,858 00
Smith, James, lieutenant 30th	340 00
Smith, Charles, jun., lieutenant 16th	150 00
Shannon, William, lieutenant	1,093 00

NTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 24th November, 1821. February, 1814, $24 16; 390 dollars e charged. March, 1815. ining in his hands as assistant mili- gent at Fort Madison in 1812. tlement 9th July, 1810, $1; 400 charged. Reported for suit 9th 1826. ne, 1813. March, 1820. Dead. une, 1815.	
May, 1815, $60 81; 1,135 since ed. Reported for suit 13th July,	Nulla bona.
August, 1824. Dec. 1816. Suspensions $144. March, 1815. March, 1829. Reported for suit Jan. 1823.	Judgment, spring term, 1824. Execution stayed till March, 1830.
August, 1816. Oct. 1815. Suspensions $854 97. tober, 1816. October, 1825. Reported for suit October, 1819.	Judgment against Wm. Irvine, surety, for penalty of bond, $7000. No goods, no lands—marshal's return, Jan. 1824.
May, 1814. for bounties, &c. do. Reported for suit uly, 1821. for contingencies. nties, &c. Reported for suit 13th 1821.	Not found.
Do. 30th Nov. 1821.	Not found.
ccount rendered without vouchers 90 98. Dead. No further papers ed.	

STATEM

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am which withi sions above arisin advan March
Smith, Robert, lieutenant 19th - -	$500 00	
Sparks, C. A., lieutenant 3d rifle - -	40 00	
Seuter, German, surgeon's mate - -	345 22	
Smith, Richard, captain - - -	500 00	
Sharer, Philip S., ensign 17th - -	200 00	
Shubrick, Thomas, lieutenant - -	100 00	
Stannard, John, lieutenant colonel - -	330 00	
Saunders, Lewis - - - -	20,000 00	
Steele, Robert, captain - - -	1,074 00	
Smith, Walter, ensign 29th - -	10 00	
Seward, Mason, captain 19th - -	92 00	
Staple, Elliott, lieutenant - -	170 00	
Scott, Edward H., lieutenant 36th - -	500 00	
Simons, Asa W., ensign 11th - -	1,000 00	
Spencer, Thomas, lieutenant - -	60 43	
Shaw, Neal, licutenant 6th - -	28 75	
Scott, Charles, Governor Kentucky -	2,500 00	
Saint, Daniel, lieutenant 43d - -	669 75	
Smith, Willis R., lieutenant 17th - -	300 00	
Shanks, Thomas W., ensign 26th - -	100 00	
Sterry, Robert, major and inspector general	193 69	
Sumner, Joseph, lieutenant 34th - -	300 00	
Sanderson, James P. - - -	200 00	
Stockton, George, captain 28th - -	741 00	
Smith, Benjamin, lieut. 2d dragoons -	230 00	

CCOUNTS—Continued.

REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
dvanced for bounties, &c. Reported for suit 14th August, 1826.	Non est inventus.
o. for contingencies.	
o. for hospital department. Reported for suit 23d Nov. 1821.	Not found.
n. for quartermaster's department. Reported for suit 13th Dec. 1821.	No suit. Residence unknown.
n. for bounties, &c. Reported for suit 13th Dec. 1821.	Killed at the river Raisin. Suit abated.
o. for do.	
o. for do.	
o. for paying Kentucky militia for rations and parts of rations not drawn. Reported for suit 17th May, 1819.	Judgment, Nov. term, 1823. No property. Debt lost.
o. quartermaster's department. Reported for suit 13th Dec. 1821.	No suit. Residence unknown.
o. bounties, &c.	
o. do.	
o. do. He alleges that he settled with his commanding officer.	
o. for bounties, &c. Reported for suit 28th Sept. 1821.	Drowned himself while in custody of the marshal under an execution, Feb. 1824.
dvanced for bounties, &c. Reported for suit 13th July, 1821.	Not found.
o. for contingencies.	
eceived for transportation of baggage, to which he was not entitled.	
dvanced for pay of rangers. Application has been made for the vouchers.	
o. for bounties, &c. Account rendered without vouchers for $275.	
o. do. Do. for 180 dollars.	
o. do. He has a claim for pay, &c.	
o. for quartermaster's department.	
o. for bounties, &c.	
o. for contingencies.	
o. for bounties, &c. Reported for suit 9th Sept. 1826.	Judgment, Nov. 1828. Exec. stayed till Dec. 1830.
o. for quartermaster's department.	

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of ac which have within the pro of the act mentioned, from moneys ed since 3d 1817.
Seymour, Thomas S., ensign 25th - -	$918 00	-
Spencer, Anderson, lieutenant 26th -	284 00	-
Stewart, John, ensign 32d - -	326 91	-
Smith, William W., lieutenant artillery -	100 00	-
Stith, John W., captain 35th - -	300 00	-
Scofield, Joseph, lieutenant 15th - -	100 00	-
Smith, Benjamin, lieutenant 46th - -	350 00	-
Scovel, Asahel, captain militia - -	75 00	-
Stoor, Israel, lieutenant 37th - -	30 00	-
Steele, Matthew S., ensign 10th - -	10 00	-
Salisbury, Reuben, lieutenant 30th - -	118 00	-
Swearengen, James S., captain - -	4 00	-
Smith, David, lieutenant - -	50 00	-
Stockton, Robert, lieutenant 28th - -	130 00	-
Scott, R. W., lieutenant 7th - -	805 00	-
Do. do. do. - -	-	10
Shields, Thomas, purser and prize agent -	-	2,206
Spencer, Joel, late acting dep. quartermaster	-	300
Stone, John, lieutenant - - - -	-	61
Sloan, Charles, doctor - - -	-	144
Sibley, G. C. & B. H. Reeves, commissioners	-	20,000
Sloo, Thomas, jr., agent - -	-	31

TS—Continued.

KS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
for contingencies. Reported for h Sept. 1826.	Died insolvent.
nties, &c.	
lo. Accounts rendered for 50. Reported for suit 28th May,	No property. No suit.
lical department.	
nties, &c.	
lo.	
rtermaster's department.	
lo. and contingencies.	
tingencies.	
rtermaster's department.	
nties, &c.	
lo.	
tingencies.	
nties, &c.	
o. Account rendered with- achers for $922 52.	
rmaster's department. Balance lement 15th May, 1821.	
the relief of sundry officers, &c. ed to pay George T. Ross, and icers and men of the army late his command, their portion of the riation, and the receipts for which ot been rendered.	
ter's department. Advanced to Donoho, and twice credited. Re- unknown.	
e on settlement 18th May, 1821.	
l January, 1824. Dead.	
Missouri to New Mexico. An t has been rendered to the engi- epartment, on which a balance is d, but no vouchers having been ded, a settlement could not be	
ter's department. Balance on ent 28th Sept. 1820, $8 55; since charged.	

STATEME

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount which within sions of above arising neys adv 3d March,
Snelling, Josiah, colonel 5th infantry -	-	$7
Shriver, James, agent - - -	-	9
State of Connecticut - - -	$3,000 00	50,000
State of Massachusetts - - -	-	11,000
State of North Carolina - - -	32,428 94	17,000
State of New Hampshire - - - -	-	10,839
Tyler, John, lieutenant 27th - -	85 00	-
Tracey, J. L., lieutenant - - -	36 00	-
Turner, Thomas, ensign - - -	124 00	-
Thompson, Francis, p. m. Md. militia -	23 78	-
Taylor, James, captain 30th - -	64 18	-
Thompson, J. L,. lieutenant 43d - -	184 55	-
Thompson, Eben., captain 9th - -	659 37	-
Townsend, Isaac, lieutenant 34th - -	178 00	-
Turpin, Beverley, lieutenant 2d dragoons -	956 56	-
Thomas, James, a. d. q. m. g. - -	7,089 99	-
Turner, Israel, captain 10th -	176 07	-
Tate, Jesse O., lieutenant 39th - -	8 00	-
Thompson, W., p. m. Vir. militia -	160 00	-
Taylor, Samuel A., lieutenant 43d - -	45 38	-

—Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
ettlement 16th June, 1828. nsolvent.	
nals. Balance on settlement ember, 1828.	
es were made on account of ex- s for military services during war, the accounts for which n rendered and examined; fur- chers and explanations are re- rior to a final settlement. The e States remain therefore debit- the money, though their exhi- r expenditures to a larger am't. ttlement 1st Nov. 1826, caused owances and suspensions, the s occasioning which have not oved.	
arch, 1817, $25. Additional 60. Suspensions $88 17. 1818.	
il, 1820; caused by suspensions. il, 1818.	
ch, 1819. Suspensions $98. , 1818. Do. equal thereto.	
y, 1819. Reported for suit t. 1820.	Not found.
, 1818. Suspensions $19 77. 1815, $876 56. Suspensions ; $80 since charged.	
interest due 12th Jan. 1828, on ated 1st March, 1819, from him surety. Reported for suit 8th 1823.	Judgment in 1819 in the district of Michigan. No proceedings had on the judgment.
ttlement 24th Aug. 1820. Sus- 68 dollars.	
h, 1819.	
uary, 1825. Reported for suit . 1820.	Debt collected by the late district attorney, Jacob Beeson, and the $160 retained by him for commission.
. 1820. Suspensions of greater	

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't of accts which have o within the pe sions of the above mention arising from mon advanced since March, 187
Townsley, William, lieutenant 1st rifle -	$51 62	-
Tipton, Jacob - - - -	96 00	-
Thorn, Frost, p. m. N. Y. militia -	66 67	-
Tyler, Edmund, paymaster Va. mil. -	44 47	-
Thompson, Joseph, captain 28th - -	231 15	-
Townsend, Solomon D., captain artillery -	480 65	-
Taylor, James, deputy paymaster - -	21,788 89	-
Tood, George, colonel 17th - -	3,869 22	-
Taylor, Bushrod, paymaster Vir. militia -	78 29	-
Taylor, William, captain - - -	200 00	-
Toby, Charles E., captain 21st - -	450 00	-
Taylor, Reuben, lieutenant 17th - -	10 00	-
Trippe, James, lieutenant 2d dragoons -	653 00	-
Torrance, Robert, q. m. militia - -	2,520 00	-
Turner, Tilman, lieutenant 3d infantry -	600 00	-
Thomas, George W., ensign 34th - -	60 00	-
Tate, J. C., lieutenant 39th - -	50 00	-
Tannehill, Adamson, brig. gen. militia -	500 00	-
Trimbo, John, lieutenant 28th - -	150 00	-
Terry, Noah, captain sea fencibles - -	200 00	-
Taylor, Eben, captain volunteer cavalry -	200 00	-
Turner, Stephen, lieutenant 9th - -	460 00	-
Taliaferro, M. captain 35th - -	20 00	-
Tracey, David, lieutenant 37th - -	104 00	-
Taylor, Nathaniel, brigadier general -	500 00	-
Tompkins, Daniel, late governor New York	304 00	-
Tatham, William - - - - -	100 00	-
Taylor, Tilden, lieutenant 24th - -	50 00	-

TS—Continued.

RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
settlement 24th March, 1820.	
ıy, 1820.	
lay, 1820.	
ıne, 1822.	
eb. 1817. Suspensions 75 dolls.	
lay, 1811, $447 65 and $33, re- for double rations to which he ıt entitled.	
:c. 1820, $18,378 89; $3,410 :harged. Reported for suit 12th 1821.	Suit pending.
larch, 1822. Reported for suit ept. 1819.	Judgment. Exec. returned, No goods, no lands.
rch, 1828.	
or bounties, &c.	
lo. Accounts rendered ıt vouchers for $658.	
ınties, &c.	
do.	
ırtermaster's department. Acc'ts ed in part.	
ınties, &c. Reported for suit 9th 1826.	Non est inventus.
ınties, &c.	
ıtingencies.	
itia. Dead. His representatives an opportunity to apply to Con- eging that the money was stolen general.	
ınties, &c.	
ıtingencies.	
do.	
ınties, &c. Reported for suit 28th 32.	Not found.
ıtingencies.	
ınties, &c.	
ırtermaster's department.	
o him by paymaster Edmonds.	
for contingencies.	
ınties, &c.	

STATEM

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amou which within of the tioned money since 3
Tarrant, John, lieutenant - - -	$640 00	
Do. do. do. - -	-	$
Tolson, William, lieutenant 3d infantry -	-	
Tucker, John, lieut. and a. c. - -	-	
Tapely, Evan, private militia - -	-	
Tennille, William A., q. m. g. - -	-	
Do. do. lieutenant - -	-	
Thatcher, Amos R., lieutenant - -	-	
Triplett, J. B., lieutenant - - -	-	
	-	
Thomas, David, agent Buffalo - -	-	
Ten Eyck, Conrad, Amos Mead, and H. Park, commissioners - - -	-	
Upham, Edward, ensign - - -	1,010 00	
Vance, Oliver, lieutenant 27th - -	298 14	
Vail, Samuel, captain 7th - - -	1,368 00	
Van Antwerp, Henry, lieutenant - -	829 78	
Van Buren, Lawrence, quartermaster -	364 71	
Van Buren, P. B., captain 29th - -	1,450 34	
Vail, John, captain 18th - - -	57 37	
Van Schaick, Gerrit H., p. m. N. Y. militia	267 11	
Vallean, John, lieutenant 15th - -	125 25	
Vischer, N. J., captain rifle - -	161 51	
Vanderzee, Storm T. - - -	135 14	
Voorhies, Peter G., d. p. m. - -	27,614 13	
Vaught, William C., p. m. New York militia	2,410 37	

ITS—Continued.

RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
l for bounties, &c. uartermaster's department. Re- or suit 29th October, 1821.	Judgment, May term, 1826. Dead. Debt desperate.
do.	
e. Balance on settlement 11th 822. Dead.	
s. Same remark as in the case of Goff.	
nce on settlement 3d June, 1825. ster's department. Do. 3d Aug. leported for suit 10th Nov. 1820.	Judgment. Execution stayed till 4th March, 1831.
ptember, 1814.	
e. Do. 11th Oct. 1825. Dead.	
ster's department. Do. 7th June, Dead.	
e mouth of Buffalo. Balance on nt 28th January, 1829.	
Detroit to Saganaw. Balance on ent 18th June, 1828.	
for bounties, &c. Reported for December, 1821.	Not found. Supposed to be dead.
ttlement 17th July, 1817. Caused ensions.	
July, 1816, $1,088; $280 since . Reported for suit 20th June,	Not found. Suit abated.
bruary, 1819. Do. do.	No suit. Party insane.
October, 1821. Do. 13th Decem-1.	Not found.
June, 1818, $400 34; $1,050 since	
December, 1819.	
May, 1820.	
July, 1813.	
November, 1821.	
March, 1814.	
December, 1823. Reported for May, 1821.	This claim may be considered as lost. Parties insolvent.
ecember, 1823. Do. 26th Au-26.	Parties all insolvent. Debt lost.

STATEMENT

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the pe sions of the above mentio arising from mo advanced since March, 1817.
Vanderslice, Joseph H., lieutenant 22d -	$220 79	-
Vinson, Thomas M., major 34th - -	370 00	-
Vail, Thomas, ensign 29th - - -	1,755 00	-
Vosburg, Peter J., lieutenant colonel 9th -	650 00	-
Vernor, John, jr., f. m. New-York militia	130 00	-
Van Horn, Thomas B., lieutenant colonel -	465 62	-
Vanderzee, Storm A., lieutenant volunteers	10 00	-
Vanzandt and Rockwell, attorneys of H. Wright and Robert Smith, charged with frauds on the United States.	460 00	-
Walker, William, captain 39th - -	298 34	-
Wayne, William C., lieutenant 8th -	1,300 00	-
Woodruff, Joseph, captain 3d infantry -	250 26	-
Watson, John A., a. d. q. m. g. - -	301 94	-
Wheelock, Phineas, lieutenant 4th infantry	4 00	-
White, Philip, captain 9th - - -	427 10	-
Wiley, James, lieutenant 33d - -	91 66	-
Welch, William, lieutenant 43d - -	74 10	-
Wells, James, lieutenant 11th - -	186 41	-
Waterman, F. Y., captain 29th - -	51 59	-
Watkins, John, lieutenant - - -	9 75	-
Woodward, Francis, lieutenant 24th -	1,876 00	-
Webster, Nathaniel, ensign 33d - -	505 66	-
Weston, Samuel, paymaster volunteers -	2,580 80	-
Wildey, Joshua, captain 23d - -	464 96	-
Wynkoop, John, ensign 34th - -	76 00	-
Wingate, Thomas S., q. m. Ky. militia -	135 75	-
Wright, Benjamin, captain 39th - -	565 64	-
Williams, Phineas, captain - - -	1,245 00	-
Wallace, Benjamin, major - - -	3,554 27	-
Ward, William, lieutenant 10th - -	266 96	-

18—Continued.

KS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
for pay, &c.	
nties, &c.	
do. Reported for suit 24th er, 1819.	Non est inventus.
uartermaster's department. Do. ober, 1821.	Non est inventus.
do.	
nties, &c.	
do.	
ension to widows and officers. l for suit 30th August, 1822.	Judgment, June term, 1827. Parties insolvent, and released by President.
lement 7th April, 1817, $128 34; ce debited, and $100 credited.	
lay, 1817, $1,200; since charged Reported for suit 5th Nov. 1819.	Not found.
lay, 1828. Do. 26th September,	Suit ordered 30th Sep. 1825. Dead. No administration.
nuary, 1821. Dead.	
tober, 1818; a suspension.	
arch, 1818; a greater amount sus-	
ay, 1818.	
ugust, 1817.	
Nov. 1818. Suspensions $154.	
eptember, 1818. Do. $50 37.	
December, 1817.	
March, 1821. Reported for suit ember, 1821.	Residence unknown.
September, 1818. Suspensions 5.	
February, 1820. Do. $946 50. d for suit 4th October, 1820.	Not found.
Jan. 1819. $220 85 suspended.	
Mar. 1819, $26; $50 since charged.	
November, 1823.	
April, 1818. Suspensions $199 03.	
do. Reported for suit 10th ber, 1819.	Not found.
Feb. 1820. Do. 17th Sept. 1819. uly, 1818.	Desperate.

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Amount of a which have within the pro of the act abo tioned, arisin moneys ad since third M 1817.
Williams, Alexander J., captain - -	$1,497 61	-
Wilkinson, W., lieutenant 24th - -	1,711 63	-
Walker, Elisha M., lieutenant 24th -	548 00	-
Waring, John, lieutenant 14th - -	10 00	-
Walker, John C., lieutenant 26th - -	1,459 36	-
Williams, Bryan, ensign 28th - -	266 00	-
Wilson, Abiel, ensign 4th - - -	196 75	-
Webb, Stephen, lieutenant 30th - -	38 10	-
Warley, Felix B., captain 8th - -	177 80	-
Williams, John, ensign 3d rifle - -	349 63	-
Wilcox, Joseph M., lieutenant 3d infantry -	301 43	-
Williamson, John S., lieutenant 24th -	431 94	-
Wynkoop, James J., lieutenant 29th -	106 08	-
Wheeler, Francis T., lieutenant 13th -	523 65	-
Wood, Robert, ensign 10th - -	451 00	-
Wagnon, Thomas P., lieutenant 28th -	158 00	-
Winder, William H., lieutenant colonel -	3,497 76	-
Wells, William S., lieutenant 24th -	512 50	-
Windle, Joseph H., a. d. p. m. - - -	18,060 61	-

NTS—Continued.

ARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
on settlement 25th November, 1819, 61; $650 since charged, and $150 d. Reported for suit 1st May, 1822.	Dead. No suit. Representatives unknown.
April, 1830. Reported for suit 9th ıber, 1826.	Judg. March term, 1819.
August, 1818, $586. Suspensions $38 since credited.	
eptember, 1818.	
August, 1816, $779 36; $680 since d. Rep. for suit 17th Oct. 1822.	Non est inventus.
September, 1818.	
October, 1818.	
do.	
do., $77 80; $100 since d.	
March, 1820.	
November, 1818.	
February, 1819, $229 06; $202 88 charged.	
February, 1819.	
May, 1821. Reported for suit eptember, 1820.	Not found.
March, 1819. Do. 26th Septem- 325.	Suit ordered 30th Sep. 1825. Non est inventus.
April, 1819, $221 50; $50 since d.	
November, 1829. Reported for lst November, 1820.	Attorney states, 29th Oct. 1824, that something will be collected, but not enough to pay the whole judgment. Judg. against admr. on sci. fa. June term, 1824. Further payments expected.
March, 1824. Reported for suit eptember, 1820.	Judgment. No estate.
March, 1825. Susp. $7,692 21. ted for suit 6th August, 1824.	Judgment against principal, June term, 1827, for $5,597 14. Sureties exonerated. The pecuniary circumstances of Windle are of a doubtful character.

Continued.

OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
tlement 30th June, 1815, 44 since credited.	
1822; $1,630 92 suspended; red to be refunded.	
er, 1819.	
ıber, 1819.	
ıber, 1818.	
, 1824. Reported for suit ber, 1825.	Suit ordered 30th Sep. 1825. Died insolvent.
ry, 1820.	
ıry, 1821.	
, 1820. Suspensions $17 74. r, 1826.	
ember, 1822. Suspensions Dead. His representatives led upon for further vouch- nations.	
y, 1824.	
, 1827.	
mber, 1823.	
mber, 1813, $193 67; $550 l. Reported for suit 30th 821.	Non est inventus.
1821. Has promised to ren- ouchers.	
mber, 1818, $45; $86 78 l.	
ı, 1823. Reported for suit 322,	Judgment. Non est inventus.
, 1820.	
st, 1814, $140; $83 55 since	
l, 1823. Reported for suit 824.	Suit ordered 16th July, 1824. Continued July term, '29.
ember, 1813, $180 62; $25 l.	
, 1816.	
1814.	
1816.	
o.	
l, 1821. Reported for suit ber, 1826.	Non est inventus.

STATEMEN

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due, more than three years, arising from moneys advanced prior to March 3, 1817.	Amount of which have within the ... of the above ... arising from ... advanced ... March, 1817.
Wickliff, M. H., p. m. Kentucky militia	$9 15	
Way, Ebenezer, captain 4th	279 56	
Wilkinson, James, major general	11,684 66	
West, Charles, lieutenant 27th	192 00	
Wood, Eleazer D., colonel	80 00	
Wade, James S., lieutenant 7th	84 00	
Wyatt, John, lieutenant 28th	250 00	
Whitlock, E. L., major 15th	16 00	
Wilcocks, J., major	2,245 00	
White, Edward, lieutenant	747 00	
Walter, Francis, lieutenant 15th	500 00	
Wetherbee, Samuel, lieutenant 31st	680 00	
Winters, John, lieutenant	275 00	
Waters, D., q. m. New York militia	400 00	
Walters, Aaron, lieutenant 29th	450 00	
Winn, Thomas, lieutenant artillery	590 00	
Wall, Joseph G., lieutenant	544 00	
Walker, Enos, lieutenant 31st	135 00	
Wilson, Nathaniel, surgeon	100 00	
West, J., assistant apothecary general	300 00	
White, Ebenezer, captain 21st	870 00	
White, Benedict, lieutenant 36th	110 50	
Ward, James, lieutenant 38th	30 00	
Wallace, John C.	80 00	
Williams, Jonathan, colonel	650 00	
Williams, Simon C., lieutenant 35th	196 00	
Watson, R., lieutenant 25th	220 00	
Williams, J., lieut. col. Virginia militia	200 00	

—Continued.

	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
n settlement 23d April, 1821.	
ne 1822.	
October, 1819, $11,084 66; $600 arged. Reported for suit 23d No- 1821.	Died in S. America. Suit now pending against his heirs.
for bounties, &c.	
do.	
ay.	
unties, &c.	
do.	
y, &c., of Canadian volunteers.	
bounties, &c. Reported for suit eptember, 1820.	Not found.
do. Do. 1st May, 1822.	Non est inventus.
do. Do. do.	Not found.
uartermaster's department. Report- suit 12th November, 1821.	Not found.
do. Reported for suit ember, 1821.	Not found.
unties, &c. Reported for suit 26th mber, 1825.	Judgment, Aug. term, 1826. Nulla bona.
pay, &c. Reported for suit 26th mber, 1820.	Non est inventus.
bounties, &c. Reported for suit 26th mber, 1820.	Process not executed, spring term, 1823. Suit abated.
do.	
medical and hospital department.	
do. do.	
bounties, &c. Accounts rendered ut vouchers, wherein he claims a e.	
bounties, &c.	
contingencies.	
pay, &c.	
completing fortifications. Vouchers , which are too irregular to be ad- ble.	
bounties, &c.	
do.	
contingencies. Reported for suit 1st st, 1827.	Non est inventus.

STATE

NAMES AND RANK.	Present amt. of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from money advanced prior to March, 1817.
Willard, John S., lieutenant 31st - -	$250 00
Westover, Ira, ensign 4th - - -	50 00
Williams, John, lieut. New York militia -	40 00
Wheelock, L. T., ensign 31st - -	1,070 00
Watson, John, captain militia - -	30 00
Watts, George, lieutenant dragoons -	30 00
Wadham, Heman, lieutenant 30th - -	695 00
Weeks, Sheorick, do. - -	236 00
Wooding, J. C., ensign 1st infantry -	300 00
Whitehead, Phil. C., lieutenant 15th -	25 00
Walker, William, subagent - -	608 24
Ware, William T., captain - - -	4 50
Wattles, Simon D., captain 23d - - -	175 00
Whiting, Henry, lieutenant 1st dragoons -	20 00
Wells, Thomas F., lieutenant 8th - -	101 60
Watson, William, ensign 26th - -	155 00
Westcott, Joseph, captain - - -	1,247 61
Weakley, J., captain Tennessee militia -	20 00
Watts, James H., lieutenant 23d - -	266 37
Wilhight, Thomas C., lieutenant 18th -	710 00
Do. do. lieut. and a. q. m. -	-
West, George, major Tennessee volunteers	-
Wheaton, J., a. d. q. m. g. - -	-
Washburn, Samuel, lieut. and q. m. artillery	-
Woodward, Amos, a. c. s. - - -	-
Wilcox, John R., lieutenant - -	-
Ward, James, capt. and m. s. k. - -	-
Wood, John, lieutenant - - -	-

NTS—Continued.

ERKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
& for contingencies.	
unties, &c.	
ntingencies.	
ounties, &c. Reported for suit 12th r, 1821.	Non est inventus.
uartermaster's department.	
ay.	
ounties, &c. Reported for suit 30th ıber, 1821.	Non est inventus.
do.	
do.	
do.	
rovisions delivered over to him.	
f advances made to him as assistant y agent at Ockmulgee.	
d to defray expenses of transporting in 1812.	
unties, &c.	
do.	
do.	
himself and company.	
y.	
unties, &c.	
on settlement 24th Nov. 1821. ted for suit 30th November, 1821. May, 1822. Quartermaster's de- nt. Do. do.	Non est inventus.
for the use of his detachment.	
in lieu of corn borrowed in 1814, ot accounted for. Reported for ge 4th May, 1822.	
ıaster's department. Balance on ıent 14th March, 1822. Reported t 3d December, 1822.	No suit ordered. Place of residence unknown.
lance on settlement 3d Aug. 1822.	
Do. 10th September, $77 27; $63 75 since credited.	
Do. 2d May, 1820. ted for suit 11th October, 1821.	Not found. Suit abated.
Do. 20th February, $314 87; $225 since credited.	

STATE

NAMES AND RANK.	Present am't of the acc'ts reported last year as unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than 3 years, arising from moneys advanced prior to 3d March, 1817.	Am't
Wright, A. M., lieut. and com. - -	-	
Wells, A., captain volunteer cavalry -	-	
Webb, E., lieutenant - - -	-	
Welch, H. P., lieut. and a. c. s. - -	-	
Yates, N. R., lieutenant 4th rifle - -	$122 28	
York, Jeremiah, lieutenant 31st - -	120 95	
Young, Thomas B., lieutenant 24th -	124 00	
Young, William, lieutenant 7th - -	92 00	
Yerby, Thomas, cornet Virginia militia -	34 00	
Young, R., a. p. m. 19th - - -	207 34	
Young, Robert, ensign 26th - -	71 84	
Yost, Philip, lieutenant 1st infantry -	171 64	
Yates, William C., ensign 5th - -	33 40	
Young, Ignatius F., lieutenant 36th -	400 00	
Young, James M., lieutenant 30th -	299 00	
Young, Jonathan W., lieutenant 30th -	191 32	
Young, Hugh, captain - - -	-	
Do. do. do. - - -		
	1,527,975 70	52

—Continued.

...RKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
...balance on settlement 19th De- ...1827. Reported for stoppage.	
... Same remark as in the case of ...Goff.	
...ster's department. Received in ...transportation of his baggage.	
...ce on settlement 19th April, 1826.	
...settlement 28th Nov. 1820.	
...ptember, 1821.	
...cember, 1818.	
...December, 1819.	
...August, 1821.	
...July, 1823.	
...June, 1823. He claims a balance.	
...vember, 1825. Reported for suit ...ptember, 1825.	Non est inventus.
...April, 1816.	
...for bounties, &c. Reported for ...December, 1821.	Depending; attorney's letter, 9th November, 1824. No return since.
...unties, &c.	
...do.	
...ster's department. Balance on ...29th May, 1821, $139 17; ...since refunded.	
...&c., Ohio and Mississippi rivers. ...on settlement 29th March, 1825.	

...RY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 9th December, 1830.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the names of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for one year prior to the 30th September, 1830, as appears by the books of the Third Auditor, furnished in pursuance of the directions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, agreeably to the 13th section of the act passed 3d March, 1817, to provide for the more prompt settlement of public accounts.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
B. F. Harney, surgeon - - -	$40 06	Subsistence. Amount paid over to him by Lt. R. Anderson, assistant commissary, 16th May, 1829, on account of the hospital fund.
Joseph Mansfield, lieut. engineers -	112 69	Do. Balance 24th April, 1830, out of moneys advanced to him by George Dutton in August, 1829, and for sales of public property in the 3d quarter of 1829; has rendered accounts as acting assistant commissary, but made no disbursements: will refund the money.
A. W. Thornton, lieut. and a. c. s. -	213 71	Do. Balance 11th September, 1830, out of surplus provisions sold by him in the third quarter of 1829; has returned accounts to the commissary general to the 3d quarter of 1830, on which he claims a credit for $27 26, which will reduce the balance to $186 45; will be accounted for in future disbursements.
F. B. W. Stockton, lieut. and a. c. s. -	4 50	Do. Balance December, 1830, being the [illegible] an item disallowed.

			of his account equal to this amount, which, when corrected, may pass to his credit.
Hartman Bache, capt. engineers - -	35	50	Tucker's island. Balance July 20, 1830.
Do. do. - -	10	89	River Thames. Balance July 20, 1830.
Do. do. - -	73	12	Westbrook harbor. Balance July 20, 1830.
Do. do. - -	3	33	Norwalk harbor. Balance September 15, 1830.
Do. do. - -	23	41	Sag Harbor. Balance September 15, 1830.
Do. do. - -	11	80	Piers at Sandy Hook. Balance September 15, 1830.
Do. do. - -	22	05	Stanford harbor. Balance September 15, 1830. Captain Bache has rendered his accounts regularly for disbursements, to include the 30th September, 1830, on account of roads and canals, in which, having made no disbursements for the above objects, he acknowledges balances thereon to be in his hands, and which will be accounted for in future settlements.
Richard Delafield, capt. engineers - -	55	99	Survey at the mouth of the Mississippi. Balance 24th August, 1830. Captain Delafield, in disbursing on account of fort Jackson, has rendered his accounts for the 3d quarter of 1830; made no disbursements under this head; the money will be accounted for in settlement hereafter to be made.
John L'Engle, lieut. and a q. m. - -	2,371	73	Road from St. Augustine to Tallahassee. Balance 4th October, 1830, out of advances in August, 1829. He has rendered accounts regularly for disbursements in the 3d quarter of 1830, on which he claims a credit on this account for $1,565 98, and also on vouchers heretofore suspended, amounting to $436 20, which, if found correct, will reduce this balance to $369 55. He is still disbursing, and will account for the balance.

STATEMENT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
W. A. Elliason, lieut. engineers - -	$2,048 12	Dredging machine. Remaining in his hands of an advance of $13,000 made to him in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1829. He has rendered accounts regularly for settlement, on which he claims a credit on this account for $4,465 63, which, deducted from the balance of $6,513 75, found due on the last settlement of this account, leaves $2,048 12 to be hereafter accounted for.
W. H. Swift, lieut. engineers - -	30 86	Roads and canals. Balance 4th November, 1830, which he has been written to to refund.
Thos. Johnson, lieut. and a. c. s. &c. -	1,264 94	Road from fort Smith to fort Towson. Money advanced to him by Lt. Drane in September, 1829. Lt. Johnson rendered his accounts, and paid over what, by his own statement, appeared to be the balance in his hands; the amount grows out of vouchers suspended, requiring correction and explanation.
M. E. Merrell, lieut. and a. c. s. &c. -	41 37	Barracks at Mackinac. Balance 4th October, 1830, growing out of suspended vouchers to a larger amount.
R. E. De Russey, captain engineers -	220 80	Repairs and contingencies. Balance 1st September, 1830. He is still disbursing on account of fortifications under other heads. This balance will be accounted for in a future settlement of his
W. S. Colquhoun, late lieut. -	56 26	

		an error in calculation of a voucher. Disallowed.
Thomas Barker, lieut. and a. c. s. &c. -	27 99	Quartermaster's department. Growing out of vouchers suspended on the settlement of his accounts, which, being explained and corrected, may pass to his credit.
Charles L. C. Minor, lieut. and a. q. m. -	10 00	Quartermaster's department. Balance 28th January, 1830, $11 75; has since refunded $1 75, leaving this balance in his hands to be accounted for.
E. B. Birdsall, lieut. and a. a. q. m. -	438 30	Quartermaster's department. Balance 26th October, 1830. In the account rendered by him he claims a balance; vouchers have been suspended and disallowed, which occasion the difference.
Francis J. Brooke, lieut. and. a c. s. -	3 77	Quartermaster's department. Balance 28th December, 1829, $308 27; since credited with $157 12, and has vouchers on file, on which he will recover a credit for $147 38, reducing the balance to $3 77; vouchers suspended to this amount remain to be corrected and produced.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, December 9, 1830.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

No. 4.

ABSTRACT of moneys advanced prior to 3d of March, 1809, on the books of the late Accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury on the 30th September, 1830.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
Armstrong, John, captain	$10 36	Balance on settlement 31st May, 1803. Dead.	
Armstrong, Hamilton, ensign	56	Do. do. 31st Oct. 1799. Dead.	
Armistead, John B., captain cavalry	100	Advanced him for pay 28th April, 1801. Dead.	
Armistead, Bartholomew, lt. 2d regt.	337 94	Transferred from the books of the late accountant to the books of the Treasury Department for collection 30th Sept. 1813. Retransferred to the books of the Third Auditor 29th June, 1822.	Cannot be found.
Anderson, Thomas, captain rifle	1,600 82	Do. do. do.	Non est inventus.
Butler, Richard, brig. gen.	200	Do. do. do.	
Buchanan, Wm., capt. 2d levies	300 59	Do. do. do.	Is said to reside in France. No suit. Judgment. Exec. stayed till otherwise instructed. Parties in-
Bent, Lemuel, lieut. and paymaster	3,172 53	Balance on settlement 30th October, 1823.	
Blake, Philemon C., lieutenant, &c.	4	Do.	
Bloodworth, James, lieutenant	68 88	Do.	
Baen, William, captain	336	Do.	

		alleged, were not taken, and his accounts remain, therefore, unsettled.	
Boyd, Hanson, of Tennessee -	35	Transferred 3d Aug. 1810, and retransferred 29th June, 1822, in the manner before expressed.	Judgment for $40 35 in 1813. Execution returned satisfied.
Collins, James - - -	1,600	Do. 3d Aug. 1810, do. do.	Nil habet.
Chandler, Richard, ensign and p. m.	8,204 42	Do. 30th Sept. 1813, and do. to books of Accountant 17th Sept. 1816.	
Crocker, Dodridge - - -	163 34	Do. do. do.	
Clinton, Samuel, lieutenant -	120	Do. 30th Sept. 1813, and retransferred to the books of the Third Auditor 29th June, 1822.	Supplem'tary transcript of account transmitted to att'y Dec. 6, 1823. Non est inventus.
Craig, Elijah, captain 7th regiment -	476	Do. do. do.	Not found. Suit abated.
Carson, William, lieut. and p. m. -	6,126 11	Balance on settlement 21st May, 1829	Dead. Judgment against adm'r Ap. term, 1826, for $7,085 11. The dist. attor. considers this debt desperate.
Clark, John, lieutenant rifle -	11 08	Do. 13th May, 1803.	
Cumming, John, lieutenant rifle -	255 11	Do. 27th June, 1820.	
Clements, Thomas, ensign -	6 06	Do. 19th Sept. 1819.	
Carter, John C., ensign - - -	109 67	Do. 7th Aug. 1811, $37 74; 71 33 since charged.	
Chambers, James, lieut. and p. m. -	471 88	Do. 25th June, 1811.	
Campbell, Joseph, lieutenant -	43 20	Received for subsistence in 1799, and for which he had previously been paid.	

ABSTRACT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
Clark, Cary, lieutenant - -	$32 32	Received for subsistence in 1804, and for a period during which he had drawn his subsistence in kind from the contractor.	
Coejman, Andrew, p. m. militia -	19,195 82	Same remark as in the case of Maurice Beesley.	
Clarke, James, captain militia -	699 83	Do. do. do.	
Cushman, Alden G., lieutenant militia	36	Advanced him in 1809 for recruiting purposes.	
Dunham, James, lieutenant militia -	2,432 94	Same remark as in the case of Maurice Beesley.	
Duffield, Edward, p. m. militia -	10,576 92	Do. do. do.	
Doyle, Thomas, captain - -	91 57	Balance on settlement 14th May, 1805. Dead.	
Daniel, Cordial N., surgeon's mate -	45 75	Do. 1st March, 1816.	
Duforrest, John V., ensign - -	8 60	Do. 1st May, 1812.	
Dale, Richard, captain 5th - -	21 41	Do. 2d March, 1811.	
Doane, Isaiah, captain 4th - -	35 73	Do. 20th August, 1811.	
Dayton, Wm., p. m. Jersey militia -	12,021 06	Do. 31st July, 1805, for pay of militia in the expedition of 1794. He has other claims, but has not sustained them.	
Davis, Thomas, captain - -	20	Do. 22d November, 1812.	
Drake, Samuel, ensign - -	50	Transferred 9th Oct. 1811, and retransferred to the books of Third Auditor June 29, 18[illegible].	
Davis, Thomas, contractor for jack-screws [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dead. Representatives [illegible] Attorney's [illegible] 1824.

			War Department. Such receipts, it is alleged, were not taken, and his accounts remain, therefore, unsettled.	
Boyd, Hanson, of Tennessee	-	35	Transferred 3d Aug. 1810, and retransferred 29th June, 1822, in the manner before expressed.	Judgment for $40 35 in 1813. Execution returned satisfied.
Collins, James	- - -	1,600	Do. 3d Aug. 1810, do. do.	Nil habet.
Chandler, Richard, ensign and p. m.		8,204 42	Do. 30th Sept. 1813, and do. to books of Accountant 17th Sept. 1816.	
Crocker, Dodridge	- - -	163 34	Do. do. do.	
Clinton, Samuel, lieutenant	- -	120	Do. 30th Sept. 1813, and retransferred to the books of the Third Auditor 29th June, 1822.	Supplem'tary transcript of account transmitted to att'y Dec. 6, 1823. Non est inventus.
Craig, Elijah, captain 7th regiment	-	476	Do. do. do.	Not found. Suit abated.
Carson, William, lieut. and p. m.	-	6,126 11	Balance on settlement 21st May, 1829	Dead. Judgment against adm'r Ap. term, 1826, for $7,085 11. The dist. attor. considers this debt desperate.
Clark, John, lieutenant rifle	-	11 08	Do. 13th May, 1803.	
Cumming, John, lieutenant rifle	-	255 11	Do. 27th June, 1820.	
Clements, Thomas, ensign	-	6 06	Do. 19th Sept. 1819.	
Carter, John C., ensign	- - -	109 67	Do. 7th Aug. 1811, $37 74; 71 33 since charged.	
Chambers, James, lieut. and p. m.	-	471 88	Do. 25th June, 1811.	
Campbell, Joseph, lieutenant	-	43 20	Received for subsistence in 1799, and for which he had previously been paid.	

ABSTRACT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
Lyman, Cornelius, captain - -	$312 75	Balance of moneys placed in his hands in 1810, by the military agent. Dead.	No property. Att'y's letter 25th Oct. 1824.
Latimer, Bezaleel, contractor -	38 97	Do. do. do.	The att'y states, in his return for 1821, that the amount had been paid, and was instructed, 22d Dec. 1822, to make deposite of it. No return since.
Lawton, William, surgeon's mate -	301	Do. 9th Oct. 1811, do. do.	Not found Oct. 29, 1824. Attorney's letters.
Lyon, Matthew, contractor - -	28 61	Do. 30th Sept. 1808, do. do.	
Lyle, Alexander S., lieutenant -	960	Do. do. do. do.	Non est inventus.
Lebourne, John, lieut. 2d art. -	141 56	Do. 14th May, 1807.	
Lampkin, Peter, lieutenant - -	208	Do. on settlement, 24th Sept. 1806.	
Lithgow, William M., lieutenant -	65 25	Do. 4th May, 1810.	
Lee, Archibald, lieutenant, and agent for paying troops in Georgia	47 50	Do. 7th June, 1825.	
Lee, Thomas, lieutenant - -	612	Advanced in 1800 and 1801. Sworn accounts D rendered, b[illegible]	

Edmonds, Elias, lieutenant - -	500		Advanced in 1800 for recruiting purposes.	
Fergus, John, lieutenant, &c. -	59	72	Balance on settlement 4th Sept. 1811.	
Findley, David, captain rifle -	179	48	Do. 29th Oct. 1811. Dead. Left money, &c. in the hands of Major Bowyer.	
Frantz, John - - -	100		Transferred 9th Oct. 1811, as aforesaid, and retransferred to books of Third Auditor 29th June, 1822.	Not found.
Finley, Ebenezer, p. m. militia -	2,686	30	Same remark as in the case of Maurice Beesley.	
Foster, Thomas, lieut. col. militia -	6,086	46	Do. do. do.	
Fisher, George, p. m. militia -	1,221	66	Do. do. do.	
Greer, John - - -	2,791	96	Do. do. do.	
Gray, Archibald, ensign - -	211	69	Transferred and retransferred as last mentioned.	Suit ordered 21st Jan. 1811. Suit abated.
Glenn, Henry, agent transportation -	3,350	30	Do. 30th September, 1813.	
Hamtranck, John F., major -	430	69	Do. 9th October, 1811.	
Hall, Wm., cont'r gun carriages -	3,000	00	Do. 3d August, 1816.	
Hughes, Thomas, captain 2d regt. -	31	36	Balance on settlement 31st May, 1798.	
Horton, John, lieut. 3d regt. -	18		Do. 20th July, 1811.	
Hutchins, William, captain -	19	48	Do. 24th February, 1810.	
Hanna, James, lieut. col. - -	6,050	25	Same remark as in the case of Maurice Beesley.	
Henderson, William, captain militia	243	03	Do. do. do.	
Harris, William, p. m. militia -	9,544	37	Do. do. do.	
Hubbard, Thomas, captain - -	540	82	Do. do. do.	
Jackson, Jacob, lieutenant - -	24	53	Rec'd for pay, &c. more than he was entitled to.	
Kallessin, Michael - - -	123	40	Balance on settlement 9th July, 1812. Dead.	
Kimball, Joseph - - -	1,624	30	Do. of moneys placed in his hands in 1810 by the military agent. Dead.	

ABSTRACT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
Lyman, Cornelius, captain - -	$312 75	Balance of moneys placed in his hands in 1810, by the military agent. Dead.	No property. Att'y's letter 25th Oct. 1824.
Latimer, Bezaleel, contractor -	38 97	Do. do. do.	The att'y states, in his return for 1821, that the amount had been paid, and was instructed, 22d Dec. 1822, to make deposite of it. No return since.
Lawton, William, surgeon's mate -	301	Do. 9th Oct. 1811, do. do.	Not found Oct. 29, 1824. Attorney's letters.
Lyon, Matthew, contractor - -	28 61	Do. 30th Sept. 1808, do. do.	
Lyle, Alexander S., lieutenant -	960	Do. do. do. do.	Non est inventus.
Lebourne, John, lieut. 2d art. -	141 56	Do. 14th May, 1807.	
Lampkin, Peter, lieutenant - -	208	Do. on settlement, 24th Sept. 1806.	
Lithgow, William M., lieutenant -	65 25	Do. 4th May, 1810.	
Lee, Archibald, lieutenant, and agent for paying troops in Georgia	47 50	Do. 7th June, 1825.	

May, Daniel, lieut. col. mil. -	1,789 06	Do. do. do.	
Mosher, Jeremiah, do. -	4,435 53	Do. do. do.	
Massey, Ebenezer, lieut. militia -	671 41	Transferred 30th Nov. 1809, as before mentioned. Retransferred 29th June, 1822, to books of the Third Auditor.	No property. Attorney's return for May, 1822.
Melchor, Jacob, lieut. 1st regt. -	138 92	Do. 3d August, 1810, do. do.	Not found. Attorney's letter 25th Oct. 1824.
McClary, John, ensign - -	623 94	Do. 9th October, 1810, do. do.	Place of residence unknown; no suit.
Miller, Edward, captain - -	10 97	Do. 30th Sept. 1813, do. do.	Do. do.
Magnan, Charles, ensign - -	31 09	Rec'd for subsistence more than he was entitled to.	
Marsh, Samuel - - -	118 75	Balance on settlement 5th June, 1813.	
Neville, Presley, ensign - -	46 81	Transferred 9th Oct. 1811, as aforesaid. Retransferred 29th June, 1822, to the books of the Third Auditor.	Nulla bona. Marshal's return for July, 1825.
Nicholson, William, d. p. m. g. -	1,506 60	Do. 11th August, 1810, do. do.	Residence unkn.; Process not executed spr. tm. 1814. Suit abated.
Newnan, Daniel, lieut. 4th regt. -	149 50	Do. 3d do. do. do.	Cannot be found.
Noland, Enos, lieutenant - -	35 23	Balance on settlement 23d August, 1802.	
Osborn, Robert W., lieutenant -	158 79	Due on his acc't as assistant military agent.	
Paine, John, ensign 2d levies -	1,013 15	Transferred 18th Nov. 1809, as aforesaid. Retransferred 29th June, 1822, to books of the Third Auditor.	Dead. No representatives to be found.
Peyton, Yelverton, ensign - -	45 39	Do. 9th Oct. 1811. Do. do.	Dead. Jdgt. agst. reps. Oct. 1823. Desperate.

ABSTRACT—Continued.

NAMES AND RANK.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.	REMARKS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.
Pasteur, Thomas, lieutenant -	$661 22	Transferred 9th Oct. 1811, as aforesaid. Retransferred 29th June, 1822, to books of the Third Auditor.	Dead. No representative. No estate.
Price, Benjamin, captain - -	3,192 53	Do. 18th November, 1919. Do.	Suit ordered 15th Nov. 1809. Not found.
Phelps, Hugh, col. Va. mil. -	931 64	Do. 30th September, 1813. Do.	Suit ordered 27 April, 1812. Process not ex. spr. term 1824. Suit abated. Not an inhabitant.
Pendergrast, Garret, surgeon's mate	3 82	Rec'd for subsistence more than he was entitled to.	
Prior, Abner, captain - -	41 60	Balance on settlement 10th June, 1803.	
Powell, John F., lieutenant -	10 52	Do. 26th June, 1809.	
Prescott, George W., captain 4th -	882 14	Advanced in 1808 for pay of his company. The money was doubtless applied, but receipts have not been rendered.	
Rogers, William A., contractor -	77 88	Transferred 31st August, 1810, as aforesaid. Retransferred 29th June, 1822, to books of Third Auditor.	Residence of party unknown.
Ritchie, Robert, lieutenant -	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	Place of residence unknown. No suit.
[illegible] militia -	[illegible]	[illegible]	No suit.

Ragan, John, captain -	989 62	Balance on settlement 18th July, 1811.		
Rathburn, Samuel B. -	18	Do. 5th June, 1812.		
Sevier, John, brigadier general -	1,602 73	He alleged that the money was applied, and furnished ac'ts, which are unsatisfactory. Dead.		
Smith, Ballard, captain - -	107 38	Transferred 9th Oct. 1811, as aforesaid. Retransferred 29th June, 1822, to the books of the Third Auditor.		Process not served spr. tm. 1824. Suit abated.
Steele, John, lieutenant - -	28 36	Do. 30th September, 1813,	do.	
Semple, Robert, ensign - -	300	Do. do.	do.	
Simmons, Stephen G., lieutenant -	1,129 13	Do. 9th October, 1811,	do.	
Strother, George, ensign - -	180	Do. 18th November, 1809,	do.	Has never been found.
Smith, John, contractor - -	25,753 17	Do. 9th October, 1811,	do.	
Stille, James, ensign - -	143 06	Do. 3d August, 1810,	do.	The att'y states, 18 Sep. 1824, that the suit was discontinued at May term, 1823, it being alleged that the debt was collected by the sheriff on execution in 1810, and was instructed to forward evidence of the fact 22 Oct. 1824. No return since.
Saunders, John, on acc't fortifications	3,877 66	Do. 9th October, 1811,	do.	Admx. plead at May tm. 1820, 'No assets.' The issue on this plea was found for deft. and rendered 'When assets.' Claim desperate.

NGRESS,
ession.

[Doc. No. 5.]

Ho. of Rep

CONTINGENT EXPENSES HO. REPS. 1830.

LETTER

FROM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

SUBMITTING

t of the expenditure of the appropriation for contingent expense s of the House for the year 1831.

DECEMBER 13, 1830.

Read, and laid upon the table.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPS. U. S.

December 6, 1830.

In obedience to the resolution of Congress approved by the Presi- the United States on the 1st March, 1823, I have the honor to that papers A, B, C, and D, contain, in detail, all the information l by the resolution.

With great respect, I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
MW. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, *Clerk.*

Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Reps. U. S.

A.

'S of the persons employed as clerks in the House of Representa- of the United States during the year 1830, *with their compensa- respectively.*

Burch, chief clerk,	-	-	salary $	1,800	per annum.
Frost, clerk,	-	-	do.	1,500	do.
n Sprigg, do.	-	-	do.	1,500	do.
I. Berry, do.	-	-	do.	1,500	do.
Patterson, do.	-	-	do.	1,500	do.
etcher, do.	-	-	do.	1,500	do.
N. Johnston, do.	-	-	do.	1,500	do.

William J. McCormick was employed during the last session of Congress, under the direction of the doorkeeper, as the attendant in the post office of the House; and was allowed a compensation of four dollars a day by the Committee of Accounts.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPS. U. S.
December 6, 1830.

B.

NAMES of the persons employed as messengers in the service of the House of Representatives of the United States, with their compensation, respectively.

James Barron,	to the Clerk's office,		compensation	$ 700 00	per annum
William W. Steward,	do.	during the session,	do.	1 50	per day.
Anthony Digges,	do.	do.	do.	1 50	do.
Thomas Hurdle,	to the House,	do.	do.	2 00	do.
John Wheat,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
Harvey Bestor,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
David Pancoast,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
Samuel Stewart,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
Joseph Follansbee,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
George Berry,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
Edward T. Dunn,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
William T. Stewart,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
George C. Bestor,	do.	do.	do.	2 00	do.
Bernard Parsons,	do.	the whole year,	do.	2 00	do.
Samuel Goldsmith,	to attend furnaces, bring water, &c.		do.	1 50	do.

Four boys were also employed as runners or attendants in the Hall during the session, whose compensation was $ 1 50 per day, each, viz: John C. Burch, James Oliver Pease, Templeman Brown, and James Baldwin.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPS. U. S.
December 6, 1830.

C.

'EMENT of the application and expenditure of the Contingent d of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the ending on the 30th November, 1830; prepared in obedience to a ution of Congress, of 1st of March, 1823.

r printing - - - -	- -	$38,143 40
Stationary for House, viz:		
173 reams cartridge paper -	$798 25	
47 " super royal - -	442 00	
10 " folio post - -	100 00	
1,100 " quarto post - -	6,129 49	
777 " foolscap - -	3,316 00	
325 lbs. sealing wax - -	420 25	
33 M. quills - - -	790 25	
20 gross of pencils - -	100 00	
40 doz. sand-boxes - -	30 00	
50 " ink-stands - -	307 41	
180 lbs. wafers - -	215 50	
746 doz. tapes - - -	652 75	
29 " ink-jugs - -	43 75	
20 " wafer-boxes - -	17 50	
504 lbs. sand - - -	31 36	
142 gallons ink - -	181 62	
344 lbs. twine - - -	156 69	
		13,732 82
Stationary for office, viz:		
4 reams quarto post paper -	20 00	
2 " foolscap - -	8 00	
2 lbs. wax - - -	2 00	
500 quills - - -	17 50	
2 knives - - -	2 00	
1 doz. sand-boxes - -	6 00	
Blank books and ruled paper -	295 70	
Strops $2 37, steel pens $4, dividers $4 - - -	10 37	
Tracing paper - - -	29 12	
India rubber - - -	15 60	
12 pieces taste $6, pounce boxes $1 38 - - -	7 38	
		413 07
Binding books - -	- -	2,764 44
Fuel - - - -	- -	1,136 41
Newspapers for last session -	- -	3,229 73
Do. previous sessions	- -	202 55
Expenses of keeping post office	1,084 00	
To postmaster, in obedience to resolution of May 29, 1830 -	300 00	
		1,384 00

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Paid for new furniture - - -	$88 00	
Repairing old furniture -	122 75	
		$210 7
Messengers employed by order of the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives -	7,609 00	
To messengers per order of the House of Representatives, per resolution of May 29, 1830 -	3,600 00	
		11,209 0
Horses employed by order of doorkeeper - - -	- -	1,567 0
For miscellaneous items, viz:		
Carpenters work in hall and office	324 02	
Directories, lists of members, and floor plans - -	254 25	
Laws of the United States, registers, dictionary, &c. -	286 25	
Engraving maps, and paper for the same - - -	574 05	
Engraving bill heads, &c. -	93 87	
Wood carrier - - -	298 50	
Scavenger and laborers -	306 00	
Lumber and sand - -	34 11	
Wheelbarrow $6, keys and locks $3 - - - -	9 00	
Freights of stationary and hauling - - -	91 01	
Whitewashing $28 56, sweeping chimneys $46 50 -	75 06	
Mending flag, and halyards for the same - - -	12 56	
Mail bags $5, towels and washing $75 35 - - -	80 35	
Grates, setting same, and repairing furnaces - -	249 17	
Mail wagon - - -	107 50	
Bells, brushes, tumblers, and basins - - -	84 49	
Repairing and cleaning chandelier and brackets - -	98 00	
Clerk hire, engrossing and recording - - -	638 44	
Carpeting, mats, and upholsterer's bill - - -	646 16	
Mourning for Governor Holmes	88 00	
Funeral of General Smyth and monument - - -	919 30	

STATEMENT C—Continued.

nlop & Mason, commissioners for taking evidence - -	$30 00	
Painting, glazing, and paints -	117 08	
Blacksmith's bill and hardware	216 59	
Police of Capitol - -	878 73	
hur J. Stansbury, draughtsman -	345 83	
nesses in Judge Peck's case -	5,086 75	
uard, as witness - - -	16 00	
attending to and repairing clock	50 00	
Alterations in Hall by Mr. Mills	501 97	
Steel seal - - -	100 00	
Hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills - - -	21 75	
		12,634 79
		$86,627 96

's Office Ho. Reps. U. S.
December 6, 1830.

D.

MENT of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 1st December, 1830.

as per report of December 1, 1829	$9,244 65	
of requisitions on the Treasury -	85,000 00	
		$94,244 65
tures, as per statement C - -	86,627 86	
articles for the 2d session 21st Con-s, which will be carried to the next		
unt - - - -	5,280 52	
ank - - - -	2,336 27	
		$94,244 65

's Office Ho. Reps. U. S.
December 6, 1830.

st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 6.] Ho. of Reps.

JAMES MONROE.

LETTER

FROM

AMES MONROE, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Upon the subject of his claim upon the General Government.

December 13, 1830.

ıd, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (H. R. No. 330) for his relief.

New York, *November* 20, 1830.

Sir: It is with reluctance that I say any thing more on the subject of my ıims, which my fellow-citizens of Albemarle have generously brought fore Congress; but, painful as it is, there are considerations applicable to e case which induce me to make to you the following communication, in ference to the topics embraced in their memorial.

Having been honored by my country with its highest trusts, from which ıave retired in advanced years, and with a consciousness that I have devot- my best faculties, with unwearied zeal, to the support of our free Govern- ent, and to promote the prosperity and welfare of my fellow-citizens, in ery station, it is my earnest desire that whatever relates to me, so far as y sentiment of my own may be expressed or inferred, should throw no ade on the past I wish it, therefore, to be distinctly understood, that, in gard to my claims, I ask no indulgence or favor; that I ask nothing which not strictly due to me on sound principles, and which my country shall, full consideration and unquestionable evidence, think that it owes it to elf to allow me.

My claims, as originally presented, were founded on my two missions; the st to France, the second to France, Spain, and Great Britain. By the st, which commenced in May, 1794, I was taken from home rather more n three years; and by the second, which commenced in January, 1803, ut five. Both epochs were, by the course of events, highly interesting ny country, and to the whole civilized world. In the first, the French

indemnity granted, in many instances, for those which had been con-
nned. We were the only nation who had ever expressed any sentiment
their favor, in the great struggle in which they were engaged. The docu-
nts which I presented were published in all their papers, and read with
at interest and delight by the people, and, as was natural, drew some
ndly feeling towards me, who was the organ.

A few days after my recognition, the Committee of Public Safety offered
a house for my accommodation, as the minister of their ally, in any part
Paris which I might select, and sent me a carriage and horses for my use,
n the same motives. The house I declined, on the principle that I could
accept it without a breach of our Constitution. The carriage and horses
kept a few weeks, and returned, and paid for them, by consent of the
nmittee, in the same manner as if I had hired them of an individual. I
emed it improper to accept any favor from the French Government, how-
er trifling, lest it might furnish ground on which to impeach the integrity
my motives, and have an ill effect both at home and abroad.

To sustain the ground thus acquired with the people and Government,
uired a course of conduct correspondent with that which had been
pted; and to perform the duties devolved on me by the state in which our
irs then were, required an arrangement commensurate with, and adapted
every object. I met the emergency, in both respects, in the best manner
t *I could.* In all measures with the Government, I had the public senti-
nt in view, and conciliated it, so far as I thought I might with propriety
it. In my intercourse with society, I pursued the same policy. As the
judices of the Committee of Public Safety were strong on my arrival, and
change produced in it was imputable to the impression made on the peo-
and the convention by the documents which I presented to it, and the
lress which I delivered on my recognition, and not to any change of sen-
ment, (for that I possessed such documents was known to it,) there was
use to apprehend that the refusal to accept the house, and the payment for
e use of the carriage and horses that were sent to me, might be represented
a manner to do us great injury. Several of our respectable citizens who
ere then there, and who had the best opportunity of acquiring correct
formation, viewed it in this light, and advised me to purchase one as a
bstitute for that which had been offered. I stated to them the difficulty
to funds. On their intercession with a banking house of great credit in
ris, that difficulty was removed; and, in consequence, I purchased a house,
d stated the motive as above suggested to those in power, and that I should
er it to my Government, on my retirement, on the same terms that I had
ught it.

In the discharge of the duties of the office, such was the pressure on me,
my correspondence with both Governments, and by my fellow-citizens,
sing from the state in which I found them, that I was forced to employ
veral assistant secretaries, to rent a separate house for them, and to furnish
m with other accommodations through the whole mission. Instances of
tuity were also called for by the people of Paris, and complied with, of
ich one example, that of the poor of the section in which I resided, has
n shown. It may readily be conceived also, regarding the state in which
und many of our citizens there, that appeals were often made to me by
m which I could not resist. Of these, one example has been given—that
he able advocate and supporter of our Revolution, Thomas Paine, whom
escued from prison, and sheltered in my own house a year and a half, and

ıpported by pecuniary advances, through the whole mission. Others ec
ırred, and to some extent, of which I take no notice.

Incidents afterwards occurred which affected very sensibly the relatio
etween the two countries. I was attentive to the feeling of the Frenc
overnment, saw its discontent, and used my best efforts to remove it.
Whether I performed my duty with integrity and zeal, or failed in any on
ircumstance, a correct opinion may be formed by a view of my correspon
ence with my Government and the documents which have been published.
well know that I failed in nothing to vindicate the honor of my Govern
ıent and the rights of my country, which I could possibly perform. Fro
his mission I was recalled, by a letter from the Secretary of State, of Augus
2d, 1796, and General Ch. C. Pinckney, a citizen of great merit and talents,
who was appointed my successor, and whom, on his arrival, on the 6th o
)ecember, I presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was rejected. Be
ore his arrival, my intercourse with the French Government had been
ssentially suspended, and its confidence, in a certain view, withdrawn from
ne, under an impression that, from my devotion to my Government and
ountry, which they did not censure, they had yielded more to my counsel
han comported with the honor of France. My recal restored me to its con
idence. My wish was to have returned home immediately; but it being in
he winter, and not being able to procure a passage, with suitable accommo
lations for my family, in any vessel about to sail for the United States, the
French ports being generally blockaded by British squadrons, I was neces
arily detained till the spring. The rejection of General Pinckney, and tone
ıssumed by the directory against my Government, and in my favor, in the
ınswer given to my address on taking leave, gave me great concern. If
uspected of having connived at, and even excited unfriendly feelings in the
French Government towards my own, as was evidently imputed to me in
he letter of the Secretary of State referred to, the more kind and friendly it
hould be in its deportment towards me, no matter from what cause proceed
ng, the stronger would be deemed the proof of my guilt. To avoid all
ntercourse with those in power, I left France, and proceeded to Holland,
vhere I remained until a passage was procured for me in a vessel about to
ail from Bordeaux, to which place, on being advised thereof, I hastened,
ınd sailed for the United States on the 20th of April, 1797.

From this mission, I returned home charged with debts, which, in their
ıonsequences, have borne heavily on me through life. My object, on
ny return, was to vindicate my character against the charges alleged against
ne by the Secretary of State, in his letter of the 22d of August, 1796, and
epeated after my return, in reply to a letter which I wrote to him on the
ubject, on the presumption that the documents which had been forwarded,
ınd even received after my recal, had been decided on, might have produc
d some change of sentiment respecting my conduct. I committed the set
lement of my accounts to my friend, Mr. Dawson, under an injunction to
nake no difficulty as to the conditions. For the contingent expenses through
he whole mission, I was allowed $110 only, which, estimating by the year,
s little more than one-tenth the smallest annual allowance which has been
nade to any minister to a distinguished power. My compensation was sus
)ended on the 6th of December, the day on which I received my letter of
ecal, although I was ordered to take a friendly leave of the French Govern
nent, and could not obtain an audience for the purpose until the 1st of Janu
ry following. This error was corrected by the Comptroller in November,

, twenty years after the sum became due, without reparation for the in-
sustained by the delay, the right to make it not being vested in him.
llowance was made me for contributions to the wants of my suffering
w-citizens in either country, although the appeal was made to me in
r instance as the minister of the United States, and met on that princi-
nor was any made for my detention abroad the term specified after my
, nor for the loss which I sustained by the sale of the house, arising, as
e always believed, from my recal, amounting to $10,000. These sub-
were not even mentioned at that interesting epoch, and for reasons
h will readily occur.*

on after my return home, I was elected, by the General Assembly, the
magistrate of my native State, in which office I served the constitutional
of three years. After the expiration of that service, I resumed my sta-
at the bar, of which I gave notice in the public gazettes, and with inten-
to devote my labors to the profession of the law, in the hope, and with
prospect of success, of raising funds, by which, with a sale of a part of
roperty, I should be enabled to pay the debts with which I had been
ened in France, and to retain a comfortable provision for my family.
n this pursuit I was called, a few weeks after I had engaged in it, by
President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, by an appointment as En-
Extraordinary to France and Spain, on a very pressing emergency,
out consulting me, and in a manner that I could not resist. Spain had
d Louisiana to France, and suppressed, as was believed, at the instance
r Government, our right of deposite at New Orleans, which had been se-
d by our treaty of 1795. This act wounded deeply the interest of the
le western country, and excited the indignation of the Union. My ap-
tment was founded on that occurrence, and its object was to make such
rrangement with those powers, by the acquisition of territory, as should
re those parts of our Union connected with and dependent on the Mis-
ippi from future embarrassment.

deem it proper to insert here the extract from Mr. Jefferson's letter,
ich shows the urgency of the crisis, and the importance which he attach-
to my mission. He was well acquainted with my previous service in
r own country, and likewise in my late mission to France; and, from the
pression made there, thought that I should be well received. Under
se circumstances, I could not decline the appointment, be the consequen-
s to myself what they might.

"WASHINGTON, *January* 13, 1803.

"I dropped you a line on the 10th, informing you of a nomination I had
de of you to the Senate, and yesterday I enclosed you their approbation,
I then having time to write. The agitation of the public mind on occasion
the late suspension of our right of deposite at New Orleans, is extreme.
the western country, it is natural, and grounded on honest motives; in the
ports, it proceeds from a desire for war, which increases the mercantile
ery; in the federalists, generally, and especially those of Congress, the
ect is to force us into war, if possible, in order to derange our finances, or,
is cannot be done, to attach the western country to them, as their best
ads, and thus get again in power. Remonstrances, memorials, &c. are

*The documents heretofore published respecting this mission give so full a view of the
ters attending it, and prove so fully the facts stated relating to the claims, as is presum-
hat a special reference to them is deemed unnecessary.

now circulating through the whole of the western country, and si
the body of the people. The measures we have been pursuing, bei
sible, do not satisfy their minds. Something sensible, therefore, ha
necessary: and indeed our object of purchasing New Orleans and tl
das is a measure liable to assume so many shapes, that no instructi
be squared to fit them. It was essential, then, to send a minister e
nary, to be joined with the ordinary one, with discretionary pow
however, well impressed with all our views, and therefore qualifie
and modify to these every form of proposition which could come
other party. This could be done only in full and frequent oral cor
tions. Having determined on this, there could not be two opinio
the republicans as to the person. You possessed the unlimited c
of the administration and of the western people, and generally of th
cans every where; and were you to refuse to go, no other man can
who does this. The measure has already silenced the federalists he
gress will no longer be agitated by them, and the country will bec
as fast as the information extends over it. All eyes, all hopes are r
on you; and were you to decline, the chagrin would be universal, a
shake under your feet the high ground on which you stand with th
Indeed, I know nothing which would produce such a shock; f
event of this mission depend the future destinies of this republic.
cannot, by a purchase of the country, insure to ourselves a course
tual peace and friendship with all nations, then, as war cannot be
behooves us immediately to be preparing for that course, without,
hastening it; and it may be necessary (on your failure on the con
cross the channel. We shall get entangled in European politics, a
ing more, be much less happy and prosperous. This can only be p
by a successful issue to your present mission. I am sensible, after
sures you have taken for getting into a different line of business, th
be a great sacrifice on your part, and presents, from the season a
circumstances, serious difficulties. But some men are born for th
Nature, by fitting them for the service of the human race on a bro
has stamped them with the evidences of her destination and their d

I sailed from New York, in discharge of the duties of this appo
as soon as my instructions were prepared, and arrived at Havre de
the 8th of April, 1803, and at Paris on the 12th. The negotiatio
part of France was committed by the First Consul, N. Bonaparte
Marbois, with whom it was commenced by Mr. Livingston and m
days after my arrival in Paris, and terminated in a treaty and two
tions, which were signed on the 30th of April, and ratified and exe
both Governments within the terms stipulated. By these trea
whole province of Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and
rests of our western fellow-citizens, and of the United States, p
ground secure from future molestation. In the conditions of thes
a perfect accord existed between Mr. Livingston and me.

An incident occurred, after the treaties were concluded and ra
the First Consul, which gave us great concern. By the 2d articl
first convention, it was provided that the fund stipulated to be pai
province should be transferred to the French Government, or to su
sons as it might designate, within three months after the exchang
ratifications and the surrender of the province to the United States.
had complained of the cession in decided terms, which induced a s

ght delay the surrender of it for some time; and, war having with Great Britain, there was danger that she might seize it. ent, the creation and transfer of the stock, according to the treaty, spended. The First Consul wished to rid himself of that diffi- o secure the payment within the term stipulated, although the ght not be surrendered to the United States, and required a of the article to that effect, withholding, for the time, the ratifi- e treaties, the delivery of which had been promised to Mr. Li- d me, to be forwarded by us, to the care of our Government, for les Affaires in the United States. We could not alter the treaty, onstruction of it which should be binding on our Government. is addressed a letter to us on the subject, to which we gave an ich was said to be satisfactory, but which, in fact, left the affair od before. After some hesitation, this correspondence was re- an instruction to the French Chargé des Affaires in the United ituted for it.

dent showed the high importance which the First Consul attach- ompt payment of the money stipulated for the province which d to the United States. I saw, distinctly, the danger to which , and the great interests dependent on them, were exposed, and d that the more deeply he should be compromitted by the pay- ney in advance, the more secure the acquisition of the territory The connexion between France and Spain was, at that critical e closest kind. In the affairs of Europe, and in aid of the pro- pending, the change in the Government, the First Consul relied Spain, and on which, such was his ascendancy over her, that, extraordinary state of affairs should arise, he could count with but, should such a state occur, he might be disappointed, espe- e bond should be weakened. On the United States he could thing, except the payment of the money stipulated for the ter- on it only by a fulfilment of the stipulation on his part. Excite is mind on that point, and the treaty would, in the degree, lose d the bond with Spain become proportionably stronger. There mode by which the First Consul could be bound by an irresisti- xecute it, and that was, by an act which should satisfy him that would be paid, and every thing depending on us fully executed; could so effectually accomplish that object as the payment of a sum stipulated in advance. Bind him by personal honor, as faith of the treaty, to its execution; interpose him by such ties e United States and Spain, and she would be compelled to yield. was confirmed by what passed, in subsequent conferences, with rand. On this principle, therefore, I acted. On my own re- , in the first instance, I guarantied to the two great houses of Baring ten millions of francs, which they paid to him before the ratified by our Government. I did this on the belief that we he power under our instructions over the two millions of dollars been voted by Congress. My offer to this effect was made in a with Mr. Talleyrand and Mr. Marbois, but not then accepted. ion was soon afterwards given me by Mr. Marbois, that it would Livingston was opposed to it, under an impression that it was im- unnecessary; and in that state I left it on my departure for Lon- application was renewed by Mr. Marbois after my arrival there,

and, on the assurance of the two houses that my separate guarantee wo answer their object. I gave it.

I knew that the object, as it related to our western country, and to t Union, was vital; and I was willing to risk every thing, in regard to my for its accomplishment. That it had a salutary effect, was proved by t consequences. The correspondence between Mr. Marbois and me, a likewise between Mr. Livingston and me, who finally united in the mea which was communicated to Mr. Madison, the Secretary of State, con every thing appertaining to this occurrence.*

Had I been disappointed—had the First Consul failed in his engage to execute the treaty, I should, in all probability, have been deeply censu My motive might have been misrepresented, and my character injur The surrender of the territory rescued me from censure, without acquir for me any credit, except with the administration who approved my c duct. For any previous disclosure of the incident there was no public m tive, and I never wished it. I mention it now merely as an illustration my conduct in the first mission, in the affair of the house, and other instan of great disbursement. If the emergency in both missions was great, a I was willing to risk every thing in the latter, especially after the warm in the former, for the good of my country, my conduct in the one must t to explain my motive in the other.

The advice which I gave to my Government, as to the part it would most advisable for it to act in taking possession of the province after treaties should be ratified, was founded on the same principle. Keep within the strict limit of the treaty, it was to allow no scope to the co plaints of Spain, or to her influence with France; to act decisively; to mo our troops down, and take possession of New Orleans, of the river, and adjoining territory.†

By acting thus promptly, in the extent stated, after the exchange of ratifications, and before the money was paid, the First Consul would st between us and Spain, be forced to sustain us, and she be compelled to yie This view was fully confirmed by what afterwards occurred in the nego tion with Spain, in which the aid of France had been pledged. In t stage, France had nothing to gain of us, but through the instrumentality Spain, in pursuit of which object, she supported her claim against the Uni States, to the defeat of the negotiation. It was on this principle, and banish all hope in the French Government of deriving any pecuniary a vantage from our negotiation with Spain, that my letter to Mr. Talleyra of the 8th of November, 1804, was written, while in Paris, on my way Madrid; and that the negotiation with Spain, in which Mr. Pinckney c curred, was afterwards conducted. This adds a further illustration of t motives of my conduct, in the great events of both missions, in regard France and Spain, and for which purpose I mention it. Being on t ground, aware of the very important change which was contemplated in t Government, and aided by the experience of my former mission, and

* Letters to Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, June 8th, 1803; August 15th, 31st; O ber 21st; Nov mber 16th; December 15th; January 9th, 1804; March 18th. Correspo nce with Mr. Marbois: his to me—Thermidor 11th, Year 11th, 1803; August 19th; S tember 12th; October 8th: mine to him—August 20th, October 10th. Correspondenc with Mr. Livingston: my letters to him—August 20th, 1803; October 9th: his to me— first without date, but supposed to be about August 11th; September 9th, 11th; Novemb 25th.

† Letter to Secretary of State, August 15th, 1803.

nsel of those in whom I reposed implicit confidence, I considered it y to take great responsibility in the course which I pursued in the ge of my public duties, and to give my Government the counsel with those aids, I had formed.

his result a very serious impending danger to our Union was remov- l the whole bound together by the strongest ties that can operate on iciples, the feelings, and the interests of any community. The rights at portion dependent on the Mississippi, or connected with it, com- the whole country westward of the Alleghany mountains, from lake the most southern limit, were placed on a solid basis, and secured ture peril. The maritime force of the Union would protect that om occlusion by other powers, which, of itself, would form a strong etween the western and Atlantic States Other considerations added o its strength. By the extension of our territory, the foundation of a ation would be laid. The principles of our governments being free, ereignty of the existing States being in the people, and the same prin- xtended to the new States, the devotion to liberty would add much to nent, with a view to its protection. Regarding the state of other na- ven those most civilized and free, there was nothing so settled in favor rty as to justify a calculation on any of them for the support of that or that they would not unite with others for its overthrow. The g of the Mississippi had long been a most interesting object with me, ad, at different epochs, made the most zealous efforts to accomplish t was now done, with many additional advantages, which could not produce the happiest effect on our whole system.

ether my mission contributed in any degree to this result, will be of on a view of facts established by unquestionable evidence. In state did I find our affairs on my arrival in France? I debarked at on the eighth of April, 1803, of which I apprised Mr Livingston and kipwith by the mail of that day, and to which Mr. Livingston gave wer, of the 10th, in a desponding tone. He had written to the Go- ent, he said, memoirs, but that he had no prospect of success, unless I assure him that we were in possession of New Orleans. I arrived in on the 12th, and had an interview with him on the evening of that n the presence of Col. John Mercer, the son of the gallant general ell at Princeton, a friend whom I took with me, for I was not al- a secretary; and on that occasion Mr. Livingston expressed himself same effect, as is shown by an extract from Col. Mercer's journal, but h stronger terms. He asked if Mr. Ross's resolutions had passed; n being informed that they had not, he observed, "that he was sorry for nothing but force could give us New Orleans," with other re- , to the same effect. These documents prove, beyond all controversy, thing was done or expected in favor of the great object of the mis- n my arrival in Paris on the 12th of April, and of course that what- as afterwards accomplished was attributable to that mission. Other ents, of equal authority, confirm this conclusion. The first suggestion was given by Mr. Talleyrand to Mr. Livingston, in reply to his irs, of a disposition to yield any accommodation on that great interest, e found in his letter of March 24th, which was written after the First had been apprised of the mission, and in which Mr. Talleyrand

: the paper presented to Congress in 1786, in opposition to the project of a treaty pending, and the note to the Committee of Public Safety in 1796.

vored it, and informed him that he had decided to make the cessi
committed to him the management of the negotiation. In the con
with his two ministers, he stated that Mr. Monroe, who would co
leagues from his Government, would doubtless bring with him inst
more comprehensive than those before the public, and that he was
point of arriving, meaning, as may be presumed, in Paris; for that I
rived at Havre on the 8th, had been announced to the Government
day, as I understood, by the telegraph.

These facts prove that nothing was intended to be done, or could b
in the opinion of the First Consul, until I did arrive. The letter
Talleyrand to Mr. Livingston, of the 24th of March, when I was
the period of the conference of the First Consul with his ministers
Cloud, and the declaration of his decision to make the cessio
Livingston's letter to me of the 10th of April, in answer to mine
8th; Col. Mercer's journal of the 12th, all breathe the same sentim
are decisive. This conclusion is further confirmed by the impressio
had been made on Mr. Livingston, by what had passed between h
the French Government on the subject. It appears by Mr. Marbo
tory, that such had been his impression of the decision of that Gove
to afford no accommodation on that or any other point; that even a
communication to him, in informal conferences, of the decision of th
Consul to cede the whole province, he did not confide in it, but thou
suggestion a mere artifice to gain time.†

I expected, when I left home in this the second mission, to hav
absent about eighteen months, the mission being extraordinary to
and Spain, but it was extended afterwards to England, and I was d
abroad by its various duties with those three powers nearly five yea
regard to expense, it was extraordinary both in France and England
the latter, in which it assumed a different character, being ordere
commencement to be prepared to proceed to Spain as soon as the
affairs would justify it, I made every arrangement with reference to t
ject, as a temporary resident, pending [illegible]

France, were carried by the force of circumstances to the greatest
ght that they could be. The appointment to three great powers, at
an interesting epoch, by the proof which it afforded of the confi-
e of my Government, was calculated to draw attention; and having im-
nt and urgent business to transact with each, by which I was drawn
daily intercourse with those in the highest trusts, my disbursements
beyond my control. For the mission to France I was not allowed
utfit in the commencement, nor until 1810, when the account was set-
and then only by a credit in the settlement. The money which had been
nced to me, to defray the expenses of the journey to France and Spain,
placed to the account of my outfit to England. So that no accommo-
on of any kind was afforded to me, but the salary incident to the mis-
For my detention in England after my return from Spain, by causes
h are too well known to require notice here, although the claim was
itted to be equitable, the decision on it was suspended, and in which
it remained when I was called to offices in the Government which
ered it impossible afterwards to touch it, until the period of my retire-
t to private life.

hile employed in this mission at Madrid, my tract of land above
lottesville, consisting of nine hundred and fifty acres, was sold by my
t, Colonel James Lewis, at a low price, in compliance with a power
ted to him, for the payment of neighborhood debts, and in conse-
ce of my long absence. I am satisfied that had I remained at the bar,
e care of my private concerns, that sale might have been avoided; and
ink it probable that I might have profited of the subsequent event,
h has operated so much in favor of others.

on after my return from this mission, my fellow-citizens of Albemarle
rously elected me, unsought, a member of the House of Delegates; and,
e session which followed, the General Assembly elected me to the of-
of Chief Magistrate, and immediately afterwards the President of the
ed States called me to the Department of State. This latter event oc-
ed in April, 1811. The war still raged between Great Britain and
ce, and each power committed incessant and great encroachments on
rights. In the Department of State and of War, and in the office of
f Magistrate, to which I was elected by my fellow-citizens on the re-
nent of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, I served fourteen
s without intermission. During the whole period, I was taken from
e, and my attention absorbed by my public duties; my private affairs
neglected, and, as no aid could be derived from that source, the inte-
on the debts previously contracted had added much to the principal,
in consequence, I found myself, at the expiration of my services, in-
ed in greater difficulties than I had ever experienced before.

never made any claim, as has been already observed, until the moment
ny retirement to private life; and I never should have made any, could
ve avoided it, consistently with what I owed to my family, to my credi-
, and, as I thought, to my country. Under a sense of these obligations,
rding the real state of my affairs, which is known to the committee, I
of late brought forward some which were not included in my first
munications. Among these, is that of compensation for the loans which
de in the late war, for the support of our military operations, while I
harged with the Department of War, and which, in my estimation, rests
ie most solid ground. In what state was our country when I was

called a second time, by the President, to that Department? Th
tropolis of our Union had been seized; its public buildings were des
our inland and maritime frontiers from the lakes to the Penobscot, an
the whole Atlantic coast, were invaded, or menaced with immedi
formidable invasion. A large force was necessary, and called into a
every point. The treasury was without funds, and it required time
vide them. The notes of the Department were then selling at eigh
lars in the hundred. The amount which I borrowed, and the co
on which the loans were obtained, may be seen by reference to the
and corporations of which they were obtained. It is understood th
six to eight millions were borrowed, at my instance, and on my r
bility; and that all but the first million, which was obtained of the
tion of New York a few days after I entered the Department, was
or nearly so, by which twenty dollars in the hundred were saved.
funds were applied under my direction, with the sanction of the Pr
to the defence of our country, and with the best effect. No part
glected; and the patriotism and gallantry which were displayed
troops at that great crisis, form an epoch in our history which pla
the same exalted grade with our revolutionary struggle. To the ta
gallantry of the commanders, full justice has been rendered, in all n
munications on the subject.

I deem it improper to enter more fully into my claims, or the de
of the reparation made for them by the act of Congress which l
passed on the subject. This has been so fully shown by the memo
sented by my fellow-citizens of Albemarle, with whom I so long
who are acquainted with my long public services, and under whose
my property there hath been sold for the payment of debts arisi
those missions, that it is unnecessary.

After the generous confidence which has been reposed in me, fr
early life, by my fellow-citizens throughout the Union, it has been
to me to present any claim whatever, nor should I have done it, e
the considerations which have been stated. Had I retained my s
the bar, which I had resumed shortly after my first mission, and be
by the profits of the profession, and the management of my priv
cerns, to retrieve myself from the many losses sustained in that mi
I am persuaded I might have done, I should never have presen
claim for those losses, nor could any have arisen afterwards. B
called from that station immediately after I had taken it, and sent
on another mission, by the President, on a great emergency, in whi
employed about five years, and in which I was subjected to like
tures and losses, the debts thus incurred by the accumulation of
and great increase of the principal, had risen to an oppressive height
calls afterwards to other important trusts, the emergencies continu
me no alternative. Such had been the accumulation on me, by thos
and by the decline in the value of lands in those parts of the
which mine lay, and in the middle and lower country generally,
my resources were so much impaired, that the most just and liberal
my claims, by extending the allowance to the origin of each, with
nual interest for which I was bound, would not afford the desire
Under these circumstances, I consider it a duty to present one for t
services which I had rendered in the Department of War, by obtaini
for the support of the war. The course which has been pursued in

21st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 7.] Ho. of Reps. Treas. Dept.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING HIS

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 16, 1830.

Read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report.

1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1828, were, - - - - - -	$24,763,629 23
The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, and including $790,069 40 for awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, were - - - - - - - -	25,459,479 52

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was			$ 5,972,4
The receipts from all sources during the year 1829, were			24,827,6
Viz:			
Customs		$22,681,965 91	
Lands (statement D)		1,517,175 13	
Dividends on bank stock (E)		490,000 00	
Incidental receipts (E)		138,486 34	
Making, with the balance, an aggregate of			30,800,0
The expenditures for the same year, were (F)			25,044,9
Viz:			
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including $9,033 38 for awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent		3,101,514 87	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements		6,250,230 28	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy		3,308,745 47	
Public debt		12,383,867 78	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1830, of			5,755,
The receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at		19,136,018 79	
Viz:			
Customs	17,268,122 74		
Lands (G)	1,293,719 27		
Bank dividends (H)	490,000 00		
Miscellaneous (H)	84,176 78		
The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at		5,025,000 00	
Making the total estimated receipts of the year			24,161,
And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1830, forming an aggregate of			29,916,
The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at (I)		20,780,936 84	
Viz:			
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	2,460,872 48		
Military service, including fortifications, ord-			

iance, Indian affairs,			
rming the militia, and			
nternal improvements	$ 5,728,976 52		
ral establishment, in-			
uding the gradual im-			
ovement of the Navy	2,651,457 75		
lic debt - -	9,939,630 09		
expenditures for the fourth quarter,			
cluding $1,415,000 on account of the			
ublic debt, are estimated, on data fur-			
ished by the respective Departments,			
- - - - - -		4,316,004 98	
ing the total estimated expenditures of the year, -			25,696,941 82
leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1831,			
estimated balance of - - - -			4,819,781 76

h, however, includes the funds, estimated at $1,400,000, heretofore re-
ed by this Department as not effective.

he appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are es-
ted at $5,256,566 32; but, of this amount, it is estimated by the pro-
Departments,

That the sum of $3,740,552 96, only, will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated;

That the sum of $1,375,154 77 will not be required, and may therefore be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is intended to be applied, without being reappropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1831, as will more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented;

That the sum of $140,858 59 will be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will be no longer applicable to them.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

e total amount of the public debt of the United States,			
n the 1st of January, 1830, was - - -			$48,565,406 50
Viz:			
Funded debt - - -		48,522,869 93	
Consisting of—			
per cent. stock -	6,440,556 17		
e per cent. stocks, in-			
luding the $7,000,000			
ubscribed to the Bank of			
ne United States, -	12,792,000 20		
r and a half per cent.			
ock - - -	15,994,064 11		
ee per cent. stocks -	13,296,249 45		

2. Unfunded debt - - -			$ 42,536 57
Consisting of—			
Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war - -	28,921 48		
Treasury notes outstanding	8,010 00		
Mississippi stock outstanding, - - -	5,605 09		
The payments made, and to be made, on account of the public debt, for the year 1830, are estimated at - - - -		11,354,630 09	
Of this sum there will have been paid for interest - - - - -		1,912,415 27	
Making the reduction in the principal, - - Viz:			9,442,2
Six per cents. - - - -		6,440,556 17	
Five per cents. subscribed to the Bank of the United States - - -		3,000,000 00	
Registered debt - - - -		225 65	
Treasury notes - - - -		833 00	
Mississippi stock - - -		600 00	
And leaving the total debt on the 1st of January, 1831, - Viz:			39,123,1
Funded debt (K) - - - -		39,082,461 88	
Unfunded debt (L) - - -		40,729 80	

Of the sum applied to the public debt in the year 1830, $10,0 were the amount of the appropriation for the year, under the 2d sec the sinking fund act of 1817; and the remaining $1,354,630 09, take surplus moneys in the Treasury, were, with the approbation of the dent, placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fu applied under the 1st section of the act of 24th May last.

The five per cent. stock subscribed to the bank being at all times to redemption, and the high market price of other stocks not offeri inducement to purchase, the discretionary authority given to the C sioners of the Sinking Fund, by the 2d section of the act last refer has not been exercised; and, from the large amount of debt that is re ble in the year 1831, and within the first two days of 1832, it is not ble that it will be necessary to resort to in the year 1831

The debt which will remain unpaid on the 1st of January, 1831, redeemable as follows:

At the pleasure of the Government $13,296,397 57 of three per
and 4,000,000 00 of five per
subscription
of the Unite

r six months' notice -	- $ 1,539,336	16	of four and a half per cents.
r the 31st of December, 1831, -	5,000,000	00	of four and a half per cents.
r the 1st of January, 1832, -	5,000,000	00	of four and a half per cents;
and	999,999	13	of five per cents.
r the 31st of December, 1832, -	56,704	77	of five per cents;
and	2,227,363	97	of four and a half per cents.
r the 31st of December, 1833, -	2,227,363	98	of four and a half per cents.
r the 1st of January, 1835, -	4,735,296	30	of five per cents.

ıs the means for the redemption of those portions of the public debt ch are redeemable at the commencement of any year, are to be provided ıe close of the previous year, and are actually drawn from the Treasury ıat time, such stocks may be considered, for the purposes of this report, ıdeemable in the previous year.

OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1831.

The amount of imports into the United States for the year ending on the h of September, 1830, is estimated at $68,500,000, and the amount of orts at 73,800,000; of which 59,400,000 were domestic, and 14,400,000 ign products.

The amount of custom-house bonds in suit on the 30th September last s $6,865,420, which sum includes all that remain in suit since the esta-shment of the Government, and exceeds, by $273,706, the amount in suit the corresponding day of the last year.

The amount of duties on imports and tonnage which accrued in the first ree quarters of the year 1830, is estimated at $20,570,000, and in the rth quarter at $ 5,610,000.

The amount of debentures issued during the first three quarters of the ar 1830, is estimated at $3,331,895; and the amount outstanding on the th September last, and chargeable upon the year 1831, at $1,411,801.

It is estimated that the accruing duty on coffee and cocoa imported in 30, and remaining in store on the 1st of January, 1831, will be reduced out $500,000 by the operation of the acts of the last session, reducing e duties on those articles; and that the duties on coffee, cocoa, salt, and lasses, accruing in 1831, and payable within that year, will, upon a like nsumption to that of 1829, be further diminished by those acts about 500,000. The repeal of the duties on tonnage, which will take effect on e 1st April next, will further reduce the revenue of the next year about 75,000. The subsequent reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and salt, the 1st of January, 1832, will probably lessen the usual importation of ose articles for the demand of 1831. But the influence of these circum-ances upon the revenue will be, in some degree, counteracted by the in-eased capacity of the country for consumption, as evinced by the enlarged nount of domestic exports, the general prosperity of mercantile business, d the favorable state of exchange with foreign countries, to which may added the opening of the trade with the British colonies in the West In-es, and on the North American continent.

The revenue arising from the sales of public lands will be improved by the same general causes which tend to improve that from the customs. From a view of all those facts and considerations, the receipts for the year 1831 are estimated at - $23,340,000

Viz:

Customs - - - - - -	21,000,000
Lands - - - - - -	1,700,000
Bank dividends - - - - - -	490,000
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and canal tolls - - - -	150,000

The expenditures for 1831 are estimated at - $23,228,065

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - -	2,585,152
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement - - - - - - - -	6,789,317
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy - - - - - - - -	3,853,595
Public debt - - - - - - -	10,000,000

In the estimate of expenditures for 1831 are included $1,375,154 77 the appropriations for 1830, which were not required for the service of that year, and are applicable for the service of 1831 without being reappropriated, viz: civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, $40,833 18; military, $815,921 10; and naval, $518,400 49.

In respect to the duties on imports and tonnage, the estimate above presented will not apply for the succeeding year; for, when the reduction made at the last session shall have gone into full effect, the revenue will, according to the average of the last four years, viz: from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, be diminished $3,664,435.

The proceeds of the sales of public lands will probably be somewhat increased; but the amount of these sales will be limited by the ability of those who purchase lands for their own cultivation, adventurous speculation having ceased with the credit system. This source of revenue, therefore, except so far as it may be affected by future legislation, may be relied upon hereafter to sustain the estimate made for 1831.

The reduction in the receipts from the customs will be partially made up by an increased importation of the articles on which the duties have been reduced, at least so far as the consumption of them may have been hitherto restrained by the amount of the duty: but the reduction in the rates of duty is so great, that no increase in the consumption can be looked for, so extensive as to make up any considerable portion of the deficiency; and, although the income and expenditure of the community may continue to bear the same relation to each other as heretofore, the amount of the duty saved to the consumer, instead of being applied wholly to the purchase of an increased quantity of those articles, will be distributed upon all the articles of consumption—domestic and foreign, dutiable and free.

In looking forward to the probable changes in the fiscal operations of the Government when the public debt shall be completely extinguished, it is worthy of observation, that, with the exception of a single year, (1828,) there has been a gradual reduction of imports since the year 1825, and a conti-

reduction in the exports of foreign merchandise during the same period.
e facts suggest various considerations, to be taken into view in estimat-
ıe future revenues of the Government: they also show, among other
rs worthy of notice, that the navigating interest employed in foreign
ıerce, and particularly in the carrying trade, must have suffered a ma-
depression. That portion of the carrying trade which is unfettered
avigation laws will necessarily fall into the hands of those who can
ate cheapest; and this falling off gives reason to apprehend that the su-
rity heretofore claimed for American skill and economy in this pursuit,
lding to more fortunate rivalry, and suggests the expediency of consi-
ıg how far that interest may, without injury to others, be relieved from
epression.

ıe annexed paper, marked M, exhibits a detailed statement of the quanti-
d value of imports and exports liable to specific duties, and the value
ose paying ad valorem duties, and of those free of duty, from the year
to 1829 inclusive; and will furnish the means of ascertaining the in-
e or decrease of each branch of import and export trade, and the proba-
effect of any proposed change, as well upon the revenue as upon the
us interests with which they are connected.

ould it be contemplated by Congress to make any further reduction of
evenues preparatory to the period of the final extinguishment of the
e debt, it is respectfully suggested, that, in order to avoid impairing the
sary means for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, or en-
hing upon the sinking fund, it will be proper that such reduction should
effect at a period sufficiently remote for the payment of the entire debt,
e reduction made at the last session will barely leave sufficient revenue
ose objects during the ensuing four years. But there are some articles
hich the duty may be reduced without injury to the revenue, and with
ıtage to other interests. The most striking example of this nature will
und in the duty laid on spices. If the imports and exports of these
es, known to be extensively consumed, but not produced, in the United
s, be compared, it will be seen that, during the seven years preceding 1828,
ominal exports have exceeded in value the nominal imports by the sum
168,155. Whether the consumption has been supplied by fraudulent
rtations, or whether debentures have been paid on fraudulent exporta-
, the fact is conclusive evidence that nothing can be lost by imposing a
duty on those articles. The comparison for the last two years exhi-
more favorable result; but the difference is still much less than the ac-
onsumption: and where such extensive frauds have been so successfully
ised, it is scarcely to be hoped that any degree of vigilance sufficient
event them can be permanently maintained under the same temptation.
ıe attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the operation of a clause
3d section of the act, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of
ıties on imports," passed 28th May, 1830. The rule therein prescribed for
ising certain goods in packages, by adopting the value of the best arti-
ı each package as an average for the whole, went into effect on the 1st
tober last. The notice was too short to allow of new orders being giv-
all cases; and some embarrassment has arisen in the appraisement of
articles as had, for the convenience of trade, and without any intent to
ud the revenue, been usually put up in mixed packages. In anticipa-
of this difficulty, directions were given to the Collectors to ascertain, un-
e 1st of January next, the difference, in each case, between the amount

of duty imposed according to this mode, and that which would have acc
according to the customary mode; but, as the bonds have been taken
the duties on the average value, some legislative provision will be nece
to afford the proper relief. It may also be expedient to except some a
from the operation of the clause before referred to. Laces, in particula
represented to be almost necessarily imported of different qualities
same package; and some permanent inconvenience will be incurred
trade in these articles, if the importer is obliged to have them assorte
is also desirable that the character of the package for each descripti
goods required to be appraised upon the average of the best article, sh
be defined by law. The Department has endeavored to obviate some o
inconveniences arising from the change, and at the same time to secure
objects of the act, by allowing the parcels of such goods which were put
separately, and designated as packages on the invoice, though enclosed
one general package, to be regarded as packages for appraisement within
meaning of the law. But the constant efforts to abuse this regulation on
part of some of those for whose benefit it was adopted, and the intrinsic di
culty of fixing, without specific legislation, any positive limit to the extent
the parcel to be deemed a package, will probably render it necessary, sho
no alteration of the law be made, to rescind the order, and to recognise
other package than the entire quantity put up in one exterior box or envelo
The general operation of the clause is found, however, to be beneficial
facilitates despatch and uniformity in the appraisement of goods, as well
prevents frauds on the revenue; and, with the aid of the modifications s
gested, mercantile ingenuity will, no doubt, find means, by conforming
packages to the objects of the law, to avoid its inconveniences.

Efforts have been made to give greater efficiency to the revenue cut
service; but it has become manifest that the compensation allowed by la
to the officers is inadequate. The office of third lieutenant may, witho
injury to the service, be abolished; and, if an equivalent of the compens
tion now allowed to that officer were divided between the other officers,
and some addition made to the compensation of the warrant officers, to
whom important trusts are confided, the service would be essentially im-
proved, with but little increase of expense.

The regulations adopted for carrying into more complete effect the laws
in relation to the revenue arising from customs, will be hereafter commun
cated, in obedience to the directions of the 10th section of the act in alter
tion of the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed 19th May, 18
There is reason to believe that material benefit has already been deri
from them, and that the measures adopted will improve in their effect wi
the increased experience of the officers.

The reduction of the duty on salt, made at the last session, which wi
take place on the 1st of January, 1831, and 1st January, 1832, respectivel
would seem to render it proper to make a corresponding reduction in t
drawback allowed on the exportation of pickled fish, which is fixed by th
act of 29th July, 1813, at 20 cents per barrel, that being at the time the duty
charged on one bushel of salt. Unless the law allowing the drawback shall
be previously modified, the exporter will begin to receive, after the 1st of
January next, a greater amount of drawback than the duty previously paid
on the salt.

It is of great importance, as well to the revenue as to all the interests in-
volved in the importation of foreign merchandise, that the action of the cus-

n-houses should secure, as nearly as possible, a uniform payment of duty on the proper value of imports, as contemplated by law; but there are in- erable difficulties opposed to the accomplishment of this object, under the sent system of impost duties, to which the Secretary of the Treasury ld respectfully invite the serious attention of Congress.

The valuation on which the ad valorem duties are now laid is ascertained n the true or current value of the goods in the market of the foreign ntry in which they were manufactured or produced, with the addition of ain charges, and 10 or 20 per cent., as the case may be, when imported n this or the other side of the Cape of Good Hope. The aggregate of se items on which the duties are laid is presumed to be the value of the ds when offered for sale in the United States market; but such is rarely *fact.* It is not possible for the officers, even at any one custom-house, to ertain the current value in the foreign market with such precision as will der it an item of uniform ratio to that of the current value in the United tes; and, whatever approach might be made to this point by one set of ers, aided by long experience and superior skill, it is not to be expected the officers of nearly one hundred separate custom-house establishments be so well informed of the value of goods at all the places of exportation, o equally qualified by ability and disposition for the performance of this *icult duty*, as to secure any reasonable degree of uniformity in the impo- n of the customs at all the places of importation. These difficulties, ed to the general repugnance of the officers to be drawn into collision with importers, will always render the invoice prices of merchandise the chief dard of current value in the foreign market; and corrections will only be le in cases of palpable error. This defective operation is the highest lection which the present system appears to be capable of; but there are er important objections to it, which are worthy of great consideration. All ost duties are intended to be paid by the consumer. The present plan quently obliges the importer to pay them, and probably as often compels consumer to pay more than the proper charge upon his consumption. en goods are bought at high prices in the foreign market, and brought in- depressed market at home, the duty may greatly exceed the advance ich the importer is able to sell for; in which event, a part or the whole of lls on the importer: but if the goods are bought at prices below the usual rent value, and brought into a market where the demand is brisk, the con- er pays not only the duty, but nearly as great a price for the goods as if duty were laid on their true value at the place of importation. In the case, the operation may prove ruinous to the importer; and, in the last, eceives in his profits a portion of what ought to accrue to the Govern- t. By these operations, manifest injury is often done, either to the Go- nment, the consumer, or the importer; the uncertainty and hazard of mercial enterprise are increased: and, whatever failures ensue, the Go- nment will generally incur a considerable portion of the loss.

s long as the current value, or rather the invoice price of goods in the ign market, is made the basis on which duties are laid, peculiar advanta- will be given to those who have the best opportunities of purchasing or naking up invoices at rates below the current value. The purchaser lays in his goods low not only derives a profit directly from this circum- ce, but from the difference in the amount of duty paid on them at the om-house. For instance, a difference of 10 per cent. in the cost of an le paying a duty of 50 per cent. gives an advanta e of 15 per cent to

an importer who can purchase his goods at 10 per cent. lower than ar
This advantage is greatly increased under the operation of the classif
of woollen cloths. These are now necessarily imported at prices ne
minimum points; and those who can manage, either by making bette
chases, or by disguising the current value in the invoice, to introduce
under a class of duty below that to which they belong, derive a much
er advantage than above stated. The cloths so transferred on the s
duties may pay in one case 45 cents per yard, instead of $1 12½; and
importers may monopolise the supply of an extensive part of the mar
that article, to the entire exclusion of those who have less favorable op
nities of purchasing, or will not resort to unfair means in preparing th
voices. The necessary effect of the system is, therefore, to throw
tensive branch of the importing business into the hands of foreign merc
who can always lay in their goods on better terms than American
having no connexion abroad, and into the hands of those, who, w
foreign or American, are the least scrupulous of the means of gain.
ordinary circumstances, the advantage which the American merchan
in selling is equivalent to that which the foreigner has in purchasing
he cannot also compete with a different rate of duty. Such a system,
fore, must either corrupt the American merchant, or expel him fr
those branches of business in which these operations can be carried o
success. It is believed that an effectual remedy for this serious and gr
evil, is to adopt the current value of all goods (subject to ad valorem
in the United States as the true dutiable value—disregarding, of cour
cost in the foreign market, and excluding all charges and additions.
a change, though important in its consequences, will not vary the pr
on which impost duties are now presumed to be laid, and is in conf
with that which has long been practised in the most commercial na
Europe. According to this plan, instead of resorting to vague and ar
rules to ascertain the value of goods in the United States, this object r
attained by direct means. Ordinary experience, skill, and attention,
part of the proper officers, will enable them to determine, with all nec
accuracy, the current value in their own vicinity; and the mass of in
tion which might readily be collected to correct error, if any should be
by them, could not fail to secure a just and equal appraisement. This
accomplished, the Government will receive the whole duty paid by th
sumer, and no more; the price of goods will be more steady; merchan
be exposed to less hazard; and the opportunity of fair competition be
the American and foreign merchant, so far as it can be effected by
tion of the Government, will be restored to that equality which a
policy cannot deny to foreigners, and which a wise Government will
desire to secure to its own citizens.

An additional reason for the proposed change may be found in the
ence between the relative values of gold and silver, as established by di
nations, and the liability to error in estimating by law the value of
moneys of account in those of the United States. This may be illu
by referring to the money relations of the United States with Great
and with Portugal. The English pound sterling is fixed by law at
United States money, while it is worth about $4 80; hence, the imp
goods invoiced in sterling money pays a duty on 7½ per cent. less tha
have actually cost. The millrea of Portugal is established by law
cents: its actual value in United States money is $111\frac{222}{1000}$ cents; cons

the importer of goods from Portugal pays duty on about 11½ per cent. ›re than their actual cost; which makes the difference between the valua- n on which duties are imposed at the custom-house, on goods imported m England and Portugal, about 19 per cent. in favor of the importations n the former. These discrepancies, as well as all those which arise from occasional introduction of paper and other currencies in foreign countries, ose proportional value to gold or silver cannot be accurately ascertained, l be avoided by adopting the value of the goods in the United States mar- as the basis for charging duties. This effect of the monetary system ›uld of course be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of duty in ›formity with the proposed change. It cannot be doubted that a rate of ty imposed in this form somewhat lower than the present, exclusive of › allowance for the difference in the money, would not only produce more ›enue, but give more stable and substantial security to the interests of ›nufactures and commerce.

The only objections to this change which appear to have weight, are, first, difficulty of making so minute an appraisement as would be necessary of the articles of importation, without a considerable increase of custom ›se officers; and, secondly, of making the appraisement uniform at all the rts. The first may, it is believed, be obviated by arranging the goods in- ›lasses according to value, in such manner as to render the appraisement t more laborious than at present. These being so adjusted as not materi- y to vary the rate of duty between contiguous classes, and yet sufficiently ›tinct to enable the appraisers to assign each article, with reasonable accu- ›y, to its proper class, aided by an invoice of the goods at their value in the ›ited States, to be furnished on oath by the importer, would secure all the ›ilities desired for expedition and accuracy in the appraisement, with but ›le addition to the number of officers or the expenses of the custom-house. ›e second objection applies to the present system with more force than to that ›posed; but this difficulty may be removed by establishing a regular in- ›communication and transmission of prices current and samples between › custom-houses, which could not fail to prevent abuses, and secure a more ›iform appraisement than when the valuation is based on prices in the fo- ›gn market, inasmuch as it will be easier to ascertain the current prices at › principal marts of commerce in the United States than in those of fo- ›gn countries.

In recommending these important modifications in the impost system, as ›ell as those suggested in the last annual report, it may be proper to remark, ›at it is deemed by the Department very undesirable to make frequent ›anges in measures of public policy which affect so extensively individual well as public interests, and that proceedings of this nature should be sub- ›cted to a careful scrutiny, and ample time given by way of notice to all ›ho may be affected by them, as well foreigners as citizens of the United ›ates, before they are carried into effect. But, notwithstanding this indis- ›sition to change, it is proper to remark that much of the legislation upon ›is subject, since the act of 2d March, 1799, has been adopted chiefly with ›iew to promote particular objects of special interest pressing upon the ›vernment at the moment of its action; and hence some necessary precau- ›ns for guarding the revenue, and avoiding the injuries liable to be inflict- by the changes upon those engaged in commerce and other pursuits, ›m to have been overlooked. The approaching crisis in the fiscal policy the United States will require a revision of an important part of the sys-

tem; and the opportunity will be propitious for a general review of its
fects. The proposed modifications are, therefore, now presented to the
sideration of Congress, to afford time for mature deliberation, and for
lecting all the information that may be necessary, if their adoption should
determined on, to reconcile individual interests with those of the Gove
ment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *15th Dec.* 1830.

on Salted Fish exported; Allowances to vessels employed in the Fisheries; and of expenses of collection, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1829.

Year.	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Drawback on domestic refined sugar.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports and clearances.						
1829	27,542,273 39	133,861 28	11,060 00	4,213,168 83	45,092 56	270,077 54	23,158,855 74	965,958 00	22,192,897 74

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the values and quantities, respectiv Merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imp and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of th revenue which accrued that year from duties on Merchandise, Ton Passports, and Clearances.

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.

8,251	dolls.	at 12	per cent.	-	$ 990 12	
1,871,383	do	12½	do	-	233,922 88	
3,114,941	do	15	do	-	467,241 15	
7,192,761	do	20	do	-	1,438,552 20	
21,149,529	do	25	do	-	5,287,382 25	
1,996,427	do	30	do	-	598,928 10	
619,715	do	33⅓	do	-	206,571 67	
835,044	do	35	do	-	292,265 40	
2,933,626	do	40	do	-	1,173,450 40	
1,664,395	do	45	do	-	748,977 75	
641,407	do	50	do	-	320,703 50	
42,027,479		av. 25.62				$10,768,

Duties on specific articles.

1. Wines	3,122,817	galls.	av. 18.2	$570,904 85	
2. Spirits	2,462,303	do	60.11	1,480,096 03	
Molasses	61,733	do	at 5 cts.	3,086 65	
Do.	9,697,137	do	10	969,713 70	
3. Teas	5,397,664	lbs.	av. 33.73	1,820,706 36	
Coffee	35,735,610	do	at 5 cts.	1,786,780 50	
4. Sugar	51,064,507	do	av. 3.06	1,564,259 91	
5. Salt	5,076,414	bush.	at 20 cts.	1,015,282 80	
All other articles -			- - -	3,189,192 79	
					12,400,
				Dollars,	23,169,

Deduct duties refunded, and moiety of penal duties arising under the act of 20th of April, 1818, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the collectors, and difference in calculation, - - - - - - 167,

	Dollars,	23,001,
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback, &c.	$10,191 83	
10 do extra duty on foreign vessels,	27,271 71	
interest on custom-house bonds, -	13,122 61	
storage received, - - -	7,140 12	
		57,
Duties on merchandise, - - -	Dollars,	23,059,

STATEMENT—Continued.

Brought forward, - - -			$ 23,059,027 02
lies on tonnage, - - -	$ 121,625 89		
ht money, - - - -	12,235 39		
			133,861 28
sports and clearances, - -	-		11,060 00
		Dollars,	23,203,948 30
lrawback on domestic refined sugar,	-		45,092 56
venue, - - - -	Dollars,		23,158,855 74
s of collection, - - -	-		965,958 00
enue, per statement A, - -	Dollars,		22,192,897 74

Explanatory statements in relation to specific duties.

1. Wines.

, - - -	255,497	gallons, at 50 cents,		$127,748 50
- - -	52,717	do	50	26,358 50
France and Spain, -	1,435,619	do	10	143,561 90
France and Spain, -	930,827	do	15	139,624 05
- - -	22,916	do	30	6,874 80
tc. bottled, - -	59,375	do	30	17,812 50
casks, - -	372,304	do	30	111,691 20
	3,129,255			573,671 45
l Madeira, 319 galls.		at 100 cts,	319 00	
Teneriffe, 6119 do				
——	6,438	40	2,447 60	
				2,766 60
	3,122,817	av. 18.28		570,904 85

2. Spirits.

ain	1st proof -	471,508	gallons	at 57 cents,	$268,759 56
	2d do -	78,782	do	60	47,269 20
	3d do -	8,295	do	63	5,225 85
	4th do -	2,186	do	67	1,464 62
	5th do -	2,757	do	75	2,067 75
above	5th do -	18	do	90	16 20
terials,	2d proof -	6,970	do	38	2,648 60
	2d do -	139,716	do	53	74,049 48
	3d do -	510,349	do	57	290,898 93
	4th do -	1,188,711	do	63	748,887 93
	5th do -	56,071	do	72	40,371 12
l grain spirits	-	795	do	42	333 90
other do	-	277	do	42	116 34
do do	-	1,559	do	48	748 32
do do	-	429	do	85	364 65
		2,462,303	av. 60.11		$1,480,096 03

STATEMENT—Continued.

3. TEAS.

Bohea - - -	70,153	pounds at	12 cents	$ 8,41
Souchong- - -	1,248,168	do	25	312,04
Hyson skin, &c. - -	1,294,036	do	28	362,33
Hyson and young hyson -	2,561,227	do	40	1,024,49
Imperial, gunpowder, &c. -	228,773	do	50	114,38
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China - - - -				1,66
	5,402,357			1,823,3
Exported hyson and young hyson - - -	4,693	do	56	2,6
	5,397,664		av. 33.73	$1,820,7

4. SUGAR.

Brown - - -	47,832,037	pounds at	3 cents	1,434,9
White, clayed, &c. -	3,232,470	do	4	129,1
	51,064,507		av. 3.06	$ 1,564,1

5. SALT.

Imported, bushels - -		6,495,409	at 20 cents	$1,299,0
Exported - -	68,607			
Bounties and allowances, reduced into bushels, at 20 cents per bushel	1,350,388			
		1,418,995	at 20 cents	283,7
		5,076,414	at 20 cents	$1,015,2

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Rate of duty	Dut
Woollens, not above 33⅓ cts. per square yd.	1,143,546	14	160,0
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c. do	67,391	70	47,
Venetian and ingrain do	323,787	40	129,.
flags, matting, &c. - do	58,643	15	8,'
Floor cloths, printed, painted, &c. do	16,599	50	8,:
Oil cloth, other than printed, &c. do	2,548	25	(
Furniture oil cloth - - do	23,322	15	3,·
Sail duck - - - do	290,348	9	26,
Do - - - do	705,765	9½	67,(
Bagging, cotton - - do	1,393,302	4½	62,(
Do - - - do	830,709	5	41,.

STATEMENT—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
r - -	gallons	41,820	8	$3,345 60
le, and porter, in bottles	do	60,446	20	12,089 20
do in casks -	do	8,182	15	1,219 80
rmaceti - -	do	1	25	25
ale and other fish -	do	161	15	24 15
ve - - -	do	48,496	25	12,124 00
tor - - -	do	103	40	41 20
seed - - -	do	111,452	25	27,863 00
eseed - -	do	29	25	7 25
npseed - - -	do	27	25	6 75
- -	pounds	452,992	2	9,059 84
te - - -	do	2,944	4	117 76
andy - - -	do	645	12	77 40
oaf - - -	do	1,079	12	129 48
other refined - -	do	44	10	4 40
almonds - -	do	944,709	3	28,341 27
currants - -	do	405,591	3	12,137 73
prunes and plums -	do	86,748	4	3,469 92
igs - - -	do	1,605,157	3	48,154 71
raisins, jar and muscatel -	do	3,296,272	4	131,850 88
other - -	do	1,795,464	3	53,863 92
, wax - - -	do	185	6	11 10
spermaceti - -	do	202	8	16 16
- - -	do	66,828	9	6,014 52
- - - -	do	311,687	4	12,467 48
- - - -	do	105	3	3 15
d pork - - -	do	2,697	2	53 94
nd other bacon - -	do	8,286	3	248 58
- - - -	do	5,233	5	261 65
e, refined - -	do	1,568	3	47 04
r, crude - -	do	131,347	8	10,507 76
refined - -	do	12	12	1 44
blue or Roman -	do	6	4	24
psom - - -	do	58	4	2 32
lauber - - -	do	1,426	2	28 52
Cayenne pepper -	do	44	15	6 60
ginger - - -	do	1,260	2	25 20
mace - - -	do	5,877	100	5,877 00
nutmegs - -	do	60,281	60	36,168 60
cinnamon - -	do	950	25	237 50
cloves - - -	do	65,866	25	16,466 50
pepper - - -	do	1,234,233	8	98,738 64
pimento - -	do	1,426,758	6	85,605 48
, manufactured, other than and segars, - -	do	550	10	55 00
- - -	do	326,804	15	49,020 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Indigo - - -	pounds	257,364	20	$ 51,47
Gunpowder - - -	do	42,048	8	3,36
Bristles - - -	do	112,124	3	3,36
Glue - - - -	do	24,272	5	1,21
Paints, ochre, dry - -	do	551,273	1	5,51
white and red lead -	do	111,450	5	5,57
whiting - -	do	588,311	1	5,88
orange mineral -	do	335	5	1
sugar of lead - -	do	116,180	5	5,80
Lead, manufactured into shot -	do	2,737	4	10
Cordage, tarred - -	do	588,126	4	23,5
untarred - -	do	228,029	5	11,4
Twine, yarns, and packthread -	do	427,744	5	21,3
Corks - - - -	do	184,177	12	22,1
Copper, rods and bolts - -	do	297	4	1
nails and spikes -	do	5,263	4	2
Fire arms, muskets -	number	4,527	150	6,7
rifles - -	do	12	250	
Iron, wire, not above No. 14	pounds	272	5	
not above No. 14 -	do	268,870	6	16,1
above No. 14 -	do	261,273	10	26,1
tacks, &c. not above No. 16	M	12,769	5	6
above No. 16	pounds	4,062	5	2
nails - - -	do	575,467	5	28,7
spikes - - -	do	84,734	4	3,3
chain cables - -	do	775,019	3	23,2
mill saws - - -	do	5,166	100	5,1
anchors - - -	do	27,012	2	5
anvils - - -	do	737,146	2	14,7
hammers, &c. - -	do	82,452	2½	2,0
castings, vessels of -	do	886,465	1½	13,2
other - -	do	349,290	1	3,4
braziers' rods - -	do	103,470	3½	3,6
sheet and hoop - -	do	2,190 674	3½	76,6
in pigs - - -	cwt.	25,710	62½	16,0
bar and bolt, hammered	pounds	79,113,961	1	791,1
rolled -	cwt.	107,646	185	199,1
Steel - - - -	do	24,365	150	36,5
Hemp - - - -	do	30,660	225	68,9
Do - - - -	do	52,287	250	130,7
Flax - - - -	do	1,386	175	2,4
Do - - - -	do	8,193	200	16,3
Wool - - -	pounds	992,540	4	39,7
Alum - - -	cwt.	$\frac{14}{112}$	250	
Copperas - -	do	1,396	200	2,7
Wheat flour - -	do	69	50	
Coal - - -	bushels	1,340,551	6	80,4

STATEMENT—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Rate of duty	Duties.
t - - bushels	275	25	$ 68 75
- - - - do	307	10	30 70
ies - - - do	53,198	10	5,319 80
, folio and quarto post pounds	8,644	20	1,728 80
foolscap, &c. - - do	205,327	17	34,905 59
printing - - do	5,068	10	506 80
all other - - do	30,468	15	4,570 20
, printed previous to 1775 vol.	356	4	14 24
printed in other languages than Latin, Greek, &c. do	76,143	4	3,045 72
Latin and Greek, bound, pounds	3,869	15	580 35
boards do	1,886	13	245 18
all other, bound - do	21,584	30	6,475 20
boards - do	77,126	26	20,052 76
ware, cut and not specified do	11,536	3	346 08
other articles of - do	1,126,729	2	22,534 58
vials, not above 6 oz. groce	700	175	1,225 00
not above 8 oz. - do	81	125	101 25
bottles, not above 1 quart do	11,928	200	23,856 00
not above 2 quarts do	395	250	987 50
not above 1 gallon do	13	300	39 00
ohns - - number	40,577	25	10,144 25
window, not above 8 by 10			
ies - - 100 sq. ft.	552	300	1,656 00
10 by 12 do	299	350	1,046 50
10 by 15 do	305	400	1,220 00
above 10 by 15 do	2,574	500	12,870 00
not above 6 by 12 - cwt.	8,801	20	1,760 20
12 by 14 - do	19,859	25	4,964 75
14 by 16 - do	59,035	30	17,710 50
16 by 18 - do	11,647	35	4,076 45
18 by 20 - do	30,153	40	12,061 20
20 by 24 - do	7,848	45	3,531 60
above 20 by 24 - do	1,058	50	529 00
dried or smoked - quintals	523	100	523 00
salmon, pickled - barrels	1,596	200	3,192 00
mackerel - - do	242	150	363 00
all other - - - do	563	100	563 00
silk - - - pairs	1,506	30	451 80
prunelle - - do	3,488	25	872 00
leather - - - do	1,950	25	487 50
children's - - do	149	15	22 35
and bootees - - do	410	150	615 00
- - - - M	20,475	250	51,187 50
g cards - - packs	3,040	30	912 00
Carried forward,	–	–	3,248,890 94

STATEMENT—Continued.

						Duties.
Brought forward - - -						$3,248,89
Deduct excess of exportation over importation, viz:						
Carpets, flags, matting, &c. - -	sq. yds.	2,487	at 32 cts.	$ 795	84	
Candles, tallow -	pounds	15,853	5	792	65	
Tallow - -	do	116,817	1	1,168	17	
Cassia - -	do	72,260	6	4,335	60	
Snuff - -	do	678	12	81	36	
Cotton - -	do	29,099	3	872	97	
Litharge - -	do	443,011	5	22,150	55	
Lead - -	do	128,577	3	3,857	31	
pipes -	do	81,799	5	4,089	95	
Cables - -	do	23,275	4	931	00	
Nail and spike rods	do	38,576	3½	1,350	17	
Sheet and hoop iron	do	28,650	6	859	50	
Paper, sheathing -	do	2,896	3	86	88	
Deduct articles exported at former duties.						
White lead -	pounds	130,711	at 4 cts.	5,228	44	
Bar lead -	do	386,363	2	7,727	26	
Iron, bar, hammered	cwt.	2,215	90	1,993	50	
rolled -	do	708	150	1,062	00	
pig - - -	do	2,720	50	1,360	00	
Steel - -	do	955	100	955	00	
						59,69
						$3,189,19

C.

'ATEMENT exhibiting the amount of American and Foreign nage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, during year ending on the 31st day of December, 1829.

can tonnage in foreign trade,				-	-	-	854,616 tons.
n	do	do	do	-	-	-	130,098
onnage employed in the foreign trade of the U. States,							984,714

portion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed foreign trade of the United States, 13.2 to 100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 14, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

D.

STATEMENT exhibiting the sales of Public Lands, moneys paid into the Land Offices, expenses incident to the sales, and moneys paid into the Treasury on account thereof, during the year ending the 31st December, 1829.

LAND OFFICE.	Land sold.	Purchase money.	Am't received under the credit system.	Amount rec'd in cash.	Amount received in forfeited land stock.	Total amount received at the land offices.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid into the Treasury, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1829.
	Acres. hdths.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Marietta, Ohio, -	7,574 23	9,748 57	5,044 73	12,681 13	2,112 11	14,793 30	1,341 53	11,992 22
Zanesville, " -	37,619 67	47,146 63	18,875 81	54,498 48	11,523 96	66,022 44	3,272 19	50,866 93
Steubenville, " -	28,095 91	35,418 72	12,660 65	36,470 61	11,608 76	48,079 37	2,996 99	40,220 00
Chillicothe, " -	19,585 52	24,481 97	7,002 63	16,399 49	15,085 11	31,484 00	1,867 84	14,710 11
Cincinnati, " -	35,477 99	44,838 62	43,190 62	23,478 99	64,550 25	88,029 24	3,343 63	17,351 02
Wooster, " -	21,664 32	37,115 42	25,279 92	55,798 37	6,596 97	62,395 34	2,088 44	32,355 91
Piqua, " -	2,405 57	3,006 98	-	1,832 26	1,174 72	3,006 98	1,099 35	700 00
Tiffin, " -	23,793 19	30,416 29	-	21,887 45	8,530 84	30,418 29	2,014 40	19,713 34
Jeffersonville, Ind.	20,861 03	26,151 32	29,479 18	42,016 37	13,614 13	55,630 50	2,713 75	38,341 26
Vincennes, " -	26,495 34	33,158 75	28,473 95	52,622 06	9,010 64	61,632 70	4,768 91	43,347 98
Indianapolis, " -	89,861 94	112,327 11	-	111,827 24	499 87	112,327 11	4,390 26	112,618 18
Crawfordsville, -	203,049 48	256,109 62	-	254,326 68	1,782 94	256,109 62	9,475 80	153,152 10
Fort Wayne, " -	6,259 72	7,824 52	-	7,824 52	-	7,824 52	1,152 91	1,500 00
Shawneetown, Ill.	8,143 78	10,226 98	5,991 91					

Franklin, " -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Palmyra, " -	54,936 56	68,670 82	-	67,692 74	978 08	68,670 82	3,418 62	73,660 34
Jackson, " -	5,309 32	6,624 14	-	6,624 14	-	6,624 14	1,368 52	11,150 00
Lexington, " -	27,544 38	34,373 99	-	34,249 11	124 88	34,373 99	2,539 77	51,420 59
St. Stephen's, Ala.	15,877 56	19,846 96	2,846 11	16,322 53	6,370 54	22,693 07	1,741 13	10,395 00
Cahaba, "	66,905 05	83,647 16	79,201 49	147,654 24	15,194 41	162,848 65	7,270 20	126,428 32
Huntsville, "	1,919 02	2,398 74	30,478 82	20,788 49	12,089 07	32,877 56	2,017 58	19,578 49
Tuscaloosa, "	12,905 59½	15,865 71	-	15,242 26	623 45	15,865 71	2,896 77	79,165 00
Sparta, "	22,593 88	28,221 32	-	27,489 39	731 93	28,221 32	2,096 60	24,039 50
Washington, Miss.	7,238 78	8,849 10	63,785 74	51,993 45	20,641 39	72,634 84	2,732 26	42,917 00
Augusta, "	1,608 36	2,010 45	-	2,010 45	-	2,010 45	1,656 77	
Mount Salus, "	89,438 17	112,563 99	-	109,929 77	2,634 22	112,563 99	4,134 75	73,731 87
New Orleans, La.	320 00	400 00	-	400 00	-	400 00	1,008 00	
Opelousas, "	7,319 28	9,149 09	11,524 16	20,428 75	244 50	20,673 25	1,674 71	6,000 00
Ouachita, "	20,309 08	25,795 62	-	25,395 62	*400 00	25,795 62	2,057 97	22,000 00
St. Helena, "	3,072 01	3,840 01	-	3,840 01	-	3,840 01		
Detroit, Mich. T.	23,329 48	29,141 93	3,782 68	32,309 41	615 20	32,924 61	2,412 11	24,510 74
Monroe, " -	44,530 78	55,798 13	-	55,798 13	-	55,798 13	3,167 45	45,765 00
Batesville, Ar. T.	2,003 84	2,504 67	-	2,504 67	-	2,504 67	1,184 49	1,238 00
Little Rock, " -	677 36	846 69	-	846 69	-	846 69	1,389 85	
Tallahassee, F. T.	53,276 49	68,207 77	-	68,207 77	-	68,207 77	4,171 39	70,914 15
St. Augustine, " -	No sales.	- -	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
	1,244,860 01	1,572,863 54	382,060 12	1,730,243 38	224,680 28	1,954,923 66	108,351 37	1,517,175 13

* Lewis and Clark—warrant. † Accounted for in 1st quarter of 1830.

The column of "incidental expenses" includes the salaries, commissions, and contingent expenses of the Registers' and Receivers' offices; also, the allowances for transporting public moneys, made in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress of 22d May, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, 24th November*, 1830.

ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner*.

E.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sou other than customs and public lands, during the year 1829.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, - - - - -		$490,00
Arrears of direct tax, - - -	11,335 05	
Arrears of internal revenue, - -	14,502 74	
Fees on letters patent, - - -	12,990 00	
Cents coined at the mint, - - -	11,550 00	
Postage of letters, - - -	86 60	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, - -	2,704 32	
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States, - - - -	12,479 47	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs, - - - - -	40,752 53	
The sale of the hotel and lot at the Hague,	2,600 00	
The proceeds of the estates of American citizens deceased in foreign countries, -	183 98	
The proceeds of property libelled for salvage, and not claimed, - -	518 36	
The late trading establishments with the Indians, - - - -	1,995 00	
An unknown person, stated to be on account of the customs, - - -	75 56	
Moneys received from the late agent for the military establishment, for balance due from him, - - - -	50 50	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, -	615 66	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, - -	2,287 23	
Moneys paid over by order of the court of the southern district of New York, on account of Theron Rudd, - -	7,458 25	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of 1st May, 1820,	16,301 09	
		138,4
		$628,4

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 13, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *Regis*

F.

'EMENT *of the expenditures of the U. States for the year* 1829.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

ture - - - -	$467,447 59	
ive Departments - - -	530,172 14	
of the Mint - - -	9,600 00	
ors and their clerks - -	23,057 44	
ssioner of the Public Buildings -	2,000 00	
ments in the Territories of the United States - - - -	55,344 99	
ry - - - - -	239,447 20	
		$1,327,069 36
ies and grants - - -	1,800 00	
tablishment - -	34,265 00	
ing the Mint establishment -	51,666 67	
ned merchandise - - -	716 69	
ouse establishment - - -	289,149 07	
s of public lands - - -	51,289 08	
rs and Receivers of Land Offices -	1,125 00	
ation of the public archives in Florida	1,077 45	
aims in Florida Territory - -	3,549 74	
in Michigan Territory -	2,202 79	
in St. Helena land district -	800 00	
within the State of Ohio - -	3,577 93	
nd canals within the State of Indiana	8,902 11	
gement of learning within the State Illinois - - - - -	1,727 83	
ent for lands erroneously sold by United States - - - -	92 50	
hospital establishment - -	63,562 28	
riation for the Navy hospital fund -	125,000 00	
Buildings in Washington - -	74,114 67	
tiary for the District of Columbia -	14,500 00	
nodation of the President's household	14,000 00	
r receipts, under the act of 14th ril, 1792 - - - - -	156 84	
g votes for President and Vice President - - - - - -	2,706 50	
t of balances to officers of old internal revenue - - - - -	215 57	
t of balances to collectors of new internal revenue - - - - -	248 46	
t of claims for buildings destroyed	1,480 00	
claims - - - - -	1,238 74	
the Louisville and Portland Canal npany - - - - -	143,500 00	
the Dismal Swamp Canal Company	50,000 00	
the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal npany - - - - -	125,000 00	

Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	$150,000 00	
Building custom-houses and warehouses	9,131 93	
Revolutionary claims, per act of 15th May, 1828	288,446 24	
Miscellaneous expenses	51,436 57	
Diplomatic department	122,452 14	1,566,(
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	15,515 16	
Agency in relation to northeastern boundary	19,280 22	
Relief and protection of American seamen	10,410 67	
Treaties with the Mediterranean powers	11,938 88	
Claims on Spain	18,537 40	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	598 00	
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	9,033 38	
		207,7
		3,101,4

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Army and subsistence of officers,	1,134,284 40
Subsistence	299,408 63
Quartermaster's department	341,138 18
Forage	39,874 97
Clothing or purchasing department	167,366 41
Bounties and premiums	25,601 13
Expenses of recruiting	13,987 84
Medical or hospital department	23,362 14
Purchase of woollens for 1829 and 1830	20,000 00
Contingencies	7,987 39
Military Academy West Point	27,925 11
Armories	361,384 44
Arsenals	107,125 18
Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	18 40
Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama	23,200 00
Ordnance	95,551 88
Armament of fortifications	136,767 61
Arming and equipping militia	219,654 37
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	7,496 30
Fort Monroe	101,500 00
Calhoun	100,000 00
Delaware	12,000 00
Hamilton	100,000 00
Adams	97,277 06
Jackson	16,000 00
at Mobile point	100,000 00
Macon	57,975 00
at Oak island, North Carolina	66,534 12
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	31,672 00
at Savannah, Georgia	4,300 00
at Pensacola, Florida	90,000 00

airs and preservation of fort Lafayette -	$22,000 00
mpletion of battery at Bienvenue -	6,447 80
ection of a tower at bayou Dupre, La. -	16,677 41
nstruction of a wharf at fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire - -	600 00
)o. do. at fort M'Henry, Baltimore, Md.	1,500 00
)o. do. at fort Wolcott - -	31 21
racks at Michilimackinac, Michigan -	1,765 40
)o. at fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine	2,500 09
)o. at fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut - - - -	5,900 00
)o. at fort Severn, Annapolis, Md. -	1,000 00
)o. at fort Winnebago, N W. T. -	9,000 00
)o. at fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, N. W. T. - - - -	10,000 00
ction of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay - - - -	66,905 00
lding piers, mouth of Oswego river, N. Y.	22,618 34
Do. mouth of Buffalo creek, N. Y.	9,206 00
Do. New Castle, Delaware -	17,895 99
Do. at Allen's Rock, Warren river	3,751 26
Do. at La Plaisance bay, Michigan	2,000 00
Do. &c. Merrimack river, Conn. -	32,100 00
Do. &c. Stonington, Conn. -	19,358 14
Do. harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y. -	9,812 75
ending piers, harbor of Edgartown, Mass.	2,500 00
Do. harbor of Black Rock, N. Y.	30,000 00
mining piers at Sandy bay, Mass. -	150 00
airing piers at Port Penn and Marcus Hook, Penn. - - - -	5,000 00
Do. at Kennebunk river, in Maine	5,000 00
ervation of islands in Boston harbor -	61,203 50
ipletion of sea-wall, George's island, Boston harbor - - - -	7,310 54
)ening the harbor of Sackett's harbor, New York - - - -	1,187 00
Do. harbor of Mobile, Alabama	2,550 00
Do. the channel through the Pass au Heron, near Mobile bay - -	2,250 00
)ening the channel between St. John's and St. Mary's harbor - -	10,000 00
ing the breach made in the peninsula at Presque Isle bay, Penn. - -	7,390 25
roving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers - - -	47,200 60
Do. of the Ohio river -	10,000 00
Do. of Red river, Arkansas -	5,760 00
Do. of Mill river, Conn. -	3,941 00
Do. of Genesee river, N. Y.	10,000 00
Do. of Cape Fear river, N. C.	6,760 00
Do. of Conneaut creek, Ohio	6,590 00
Do. harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	9,000 00

Improving the navigation of the harbor of Hyannis, Mass - - -		$1,650 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Grand river, Ohio - -		3,135 11
Do.	do. Huron river, Ohio -	5,935 00
Do.	do. Ashtabula creek, Ohio -	6,000 00
Do.	do. Cunningham creek, Ohio	2,956 00
Do.	do. Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, N. H. -	3,170 00
Do.	do. Black river, Ohio -	5,500 00
Do.	do. Apalachicola river, Flor.	1,500 00
Do.	do. Kennebunk river, Maine	1,720 32
Do.	do. Ocracock inlet, N. C.	22,000 00
Do.	do. Nantucket harbor, Mass.	19,653 00
Do.	do. Big Sodus bay, N. Y.	12,000 00
Survey of obstructions, Wabash river, Ind.		500 00
Do.	the Cocheco branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire -	59 76
Do.	Penobscot river, &c., Maine -	297 30
Do.	North river, Massachusetts -	178 94
Do.	the harbor of Bass river, Mass.	149 93
Do.	the river Thames, Conn. -	150 00
Do.	the harbor of Westbrook, Conn.	130 00
Do.	the harbor of Norwalk, Conn. -	80 00
Do.	the harbor of Stamford, Conn. -	100 00
Do.	the harbor of Sag harbor, N. Y.	150 00
Do.	of Flat beach, alias Tucker's island, New Jersey -	100 00
Do.	Deep creek, Virginia - -	80 00
Do.	Pasquotank river, N. Carolina -	80 00
Do.	the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi - - -	500 00
Do.	the water tract between lake Ponchartrain and Mobile bay -	175 00
Do.	the harbor of St. Augustine, Flor.	300 00
Surveys and estimates of roads and canals -		30,044 01
Completion of the Cumberland road to Zanesville - - - - -		42,624 82
Preservation and repairs of the Cumberland road - - - -		100,000 00
Construction of the Cumberland road in Ohio west of Zanesville - -		50,212 82
Continuation of the Cumberland road in Indiana - - - - -		14,600 00
Road from Detroit to fort Gratiot - -		8,150 00
Do.	Detroit to Saganaw - -	8,188 90
Do.	Detroit to Chicago - - -	8,250 00
Do.	Mattanawcook to Mars hill, Maine	29,324 89
Do.	Little Rock to cantonment Gibson, Arkansas - -	258 26
Do.	fort Smith to fort Towson, Ark.	360 10
Do.	Colerain to Tampa bay, Florida	2,810 36

veen Pensacola, Blakely, and Mo- point, Florida - - -	$ 3,000 00
; road between Pensacola and Tal- see, in Florida - - -	3,000 00
; road between St. Augustine and ihassee, Florida - -	3,000 00
of Georgia militia claims -	712 40
due to certain States on account of ia - - - - -	2,216 85
officers and others engaged in the inole campaign - - -	356 00
a company of rangers under Capt. s Bigger - - - -	54 50
of American captives in the late - - - - -	109 00
sundry individuals - - -	3,274 85
id half-pay pensions - -	180,865 63
to widows and orphans - -	4,236 46
onary pensions - - -	764,492 38
s - - - - -	6,948 84
on of Indians - - -	4.549 87
idian agents - - -	29,825 00
idian sub-agents - - -	15,100 00
to Indians - - -	11,246 76
icies of Indian Department -	97,338 34
on of Indian aggressions on the iers of Georgia and Florida -	3,041 04
schools - - - -	7,599 41
e emigration of the Creek Indians	16,510 45
linois and other militia - -	856 55
of an explori .gdelegation of Indians	6,589 50
uish the cla ms of Cherokee Indians ids in Georgia - - -	2,768 00
ition to Indians in Ohio, for depre- ns committed by white citizens -	1,539 25
of provisions for Quapaw Indians	1,000 00
certain Indian treaties, per act of May, 1826 - - -	3,031 91
a treaty with the Creek Indians, ct of 22d May, 1826 - -	8,599 39
certain Indian treaties, per act of May, 1828 - - -	7,920 44
certain Indian treaties, per act 2d h, 1829 - - - -	125,506 49
to Indians - - -	245,108 00
	6,267,626 58

ich deduct the following repayments:

m Pensacola to St Au- - - -	3,460 20

Opening the Old King's road. Fl.	$1,550 00	
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi -	192 00	
Fort Rigolets and Chef Menteur	43 09	
Survey of the harbor of Natucket, Massachusetts -	68	
Survey of the harbor of Stonington, Connecticut -	6 37	
Survey of the swash in Pamtico sound, North Carolina -	17 30	
Maps, plans, books, &c. for the War Department -	341 05	
Running boundary line between Georgia and Florida -	275 80	
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations of lands in Georgia	9,183 00	
Expenses of treating with the Choctaws and Chickasaws -	1,253 79	
Holding a treaty with Cherokee Indians for lands in N. Carolina	1,073 07	
		17,396 36
		6,250,2[illegible]

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the Navy afloat -	1,160,068 09
Pay and subsistence of the Navy, shore stations - - - - -	161,830 26
Pay of superintendents, artificers, &c. -	62,222 56
Provisions, - - - - - -	461,636 83
Medicines and hospital stores - -	25,772 60
Repairs and improvement of Navy yards -	148,989 09
Ordnance and ordnance stores - -	26,262 61
Gradual improvement of the Navy -	444,395 98
Repairs of vessels - - - - -	470,945 68
Laborers and fuel for engine - -	1,660 45
Survey of the harbors of Savannah and Baltimore, &c. - - - -	34 07
Agency on the coast of Africa - -	2,766 41
Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida, for expenses of certain Africans - -	4,208 32
Rewarding officers and crew of the ship Wasp, for destroying the Avon and Reindeer - - - -	6,418 50
Erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay - - - -	7,873 00
Arrearages prior to 1st January, 1827 -	410 80
Arrearages prior to 1st January, 1828 -	2,911 25
Arrearages prior to 1st January, 1829 -	3,682 67
Contingent expenses for 1825 - -	365 88
Contingent expenses for 1827 - -	40 88
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1827	136 17

ent expenses not enumerated for 1828		$ 2,567 47	
nt expenses for 1829 - -		250,770 13	
nt expenses not enumerated for 1829		3,092 32	
subsistence of the marine corps -		117,329 19	
of the marine corps - -		11,850 61	
stores of the marine corps -		693 36	
es for the marine corps - -		794 77	
for the marine corps - -		363 98	
g marine barracks at Washington -		3,499 42	
the marine corps - - -		8,504 34	
ent expenses of the marine corps -		13,792 76	
		3,405,890 45	
hich deduct the following repayments:			
increase of the navy	29,795 86		
; ten sloops of war	19,592 24		
ig and building sloops of war	9,743 25		
ospital fund -	20,823 99		
ension fund -	15,462 77		
er pension fund -	62 06		
ent expenses prior to 1824	23 30		
ent expenses for 1824	61 88		
ent expenses for 1826	180 82		
ent expenses for 1828	1,398 81		
		97,144 98	
			3,308,745 47
PUBLIC DEBT.			
on the funded debt - -		2,542,843 28	
tion of the 6 per cent. stock of 1814, an of ten millions) - - -		6,251,827 59	
tion of the 6 per cent. stock of 1814		537,895 77	
tion of the 6 per cent. stock of 1815, an of $18,450,800) - -		3,049,542 93	
al and interest of Treasury notes -		1,264 27	
rsement of Mississippi stock -		450 00	
certain parts of the domestic debt -		43 99	
			12,383,867 78
		Dollars,	25,044,358 40

RY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
December 13, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *Reg.*

G.

STATEMENT exhibiting the sales of Public Lands, moneys paid into the Land Offices, expenses incident to the sales, and moneys paid into the Treasury on account thereof, during the half year ending the 30th of June, 1830.

LAND OFFICE.		Land sold.	Public money.	Am't rec'd under the credit system.	Amount received in cash.	Am't rec'd in forfeited land stock.	Total amount received at the land offices.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury.
		Acres Hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta,	Ohio,	5,485 76	6,857 19	-	6,264 34	592 85	6,857 19	652 33	6,197 82
Zanesville,	"	19,554 13	24,442 67	75 43	19,890 90	4,627 20	24,518 10	1,240 65	19,558 23
Steubenville,	"	8,657 45	10,821 81	-	9,935 36	886 45	10,821 81	752 69	6,000 00
Chillicothe,	"	8,558 17	10,697 78	-	8,757 33	1,940 45	10,697 78	751 67	8,854 77
Cincinnati,	"	12,116 16	15,145 20	-	4,750 16	10,395 04	15,145 20	989 82	6,446 49
Wooster,	"	8,726 16	10,908 51	-	9,923 50	985 01	10,908 51	1,227 29	8,273 44
Piqua	"	982 36	1,227 96	-	1,072 01	155 95	1,227 96	552 00	300 00
Tiffin,	"	14,800 83	18,501 03	-	15,497 80	3,003 23	18,501 03	873 87	13,819 13
Jeffersonville,	Ind.	12,956 36	16,195 44	7 01	13,756 60	2,445 85	16,202 45	1,182 17	10.966 43
Vincennes,	"	20,917 59	26,147 08	50 00	25,297 03	900 05	26,197 08	1,282 12	21,485 95
Indianapolis,	"	47,509 46	59,386 66	-	59,049 77	336 89	59,386 66	1,676 78	42,742 81
Crawfordsville,	"	104,391 77	132,905 08	-	132,871 49	33 59	132,905 08	3,753 54	223,863 97
Fort Wayne,	"	3,576 68	4,470 84	-	4,470 84	-	4,470 84	624 12	4,602 48
Shawneetown,	Ill.	4,042 78	5,093 49	-	4,712 50	380 99	5,093 49	620 31	4,286 00
Kaskaskia,	"	3,044 84	3,806 04	156 39	3,678 42	284 01	3,962 43	692 31	5,470 00
Edwardsville,	"	26,714 22	33,392 79	-	33,112 79	280 00	33,392 79	1,434 96	63,553 48
Vandalia.	"	14,232 16	17,590 34	-	17,434 00	156 34	17,590 34	755 64	21,819 97

Lexington, "	10,174 87	12,718 62	-	12,712 28	6 34	12,718 62	691 44	19,105 39	
St. Stephen's, Alab.	5,939 70	7,424 70	-	5,933 20	1,491 50	7,424 70	845 04	7,028 84	
Cahaba, "	28,110 03	35,137 86	25 53	33,472 20	1,691 19	35,163 39	2,688 29	86,170 15	
Huntsville, "	12,986 44	16,232 91	-	13,808 89	2,424 02	16,232 91	852 59		
Tuscaloosa, "	10,753 97	13,442 51	-	12,754 27	688 24	13,442 51	806 24	11,000 00	
Sparta, "	4,600 56	5,750 70	-	5,456 43	294 27	5,750 70	646 94	8,440 86	
Washington, Miss.	2,004 61	2,505 78	-	2,505 78	-	2,505 78	272 93	1,850 00	
Augusta, "	74 04	92 55	-	92 55	-	92 55	470 06		
Mount Salus, "	30,874 08	38,593 03	-	38,280 86	312 17	38,593 03	1,874 02	67,186 77	
New Orleans, Lou.	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00		
Opelousas, "	2,959 34	3,699 17	-	3,699 17	-	3,699 17	675 95	16,519 90	
Ouachita, "	598 86	748 57	-	748 57	-	748 57	383 65	2,800 00	
St. Helena, "	1,684 70	2,105 87	-	2,105 87	-	2,105 87	1,127 53	4,000 00	
Detroit, Mich. Ter.	27,380 43	34,225 57	-	34,209 57	16 00	34,225 57	1,444 94	28,167 45	
Monroe, "	25,567 18	31,958 90	-	31,958 90	-	31,958 90	1,510 51	31,500 00	
Batesville, Ark. Ter.	454 08	567 60	-	567 60	-	567 60	1,230 06	1,360 00	
Little Rock, "	No sales.	-	-	-	-	-	1,320 07		
Tallahassee, Fl. Ter.	31,536 14	44,034 85	-	38,834 85	5,200 00	44,034 85	2,443 37	46,051 50	
St. Augustine, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00		
	662,002 91	834,443 63	314 36	793,943 11	40,814 88	834,757 99	46,718 56	1,005,399 87	

The column of "incidental expenses" includes the salaries, commissions, and contingent expenses of the Registers' and Receivers' offices; also, the allowances for transporting public moneys, made in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress of 22d May, 1826.

The receipts into the Treasury from sales of public lands for the quarter ending 30th September, 1830, amount to $288,319 40.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 24, 1830.

ELIJAH HAYWARD, *Commissioner.*

H.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury, from all so other than customs and public lands, from the 1st January to September, 1830.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, - - - - - -			$490,00
Arrears of direct tax, - -	$14,872	80	
Arrears of internal revenue, - -	7,106	69	
Fees on letters patent, - - -	12,420	00	
Cents coined at the mint, - - -	12,945	26	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, - -	330	21	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs,	11,096	18	
Postage of letters, - - - -	5	00	
Proceeds of the schooner Merino and cargo, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade, - - - - -	1,759	00	
An unknown person, stated to be due to the United States, - - -	2,000	00	
Moneys previously advanced on account of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana, -	700	00	
Moneys previously advanced on account of military pensions - - -	353	24	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the first article of treaty of Ghent, -	98	49	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of 1st May, 1820, -	20,489	91	
			84,1
			$574,1

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, Dec. 13, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *Regist*

I.

MENT of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1830.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

e - - - -	$525,571 16	
Departments - -	412,332 70	
the Mint - - -	7,200 00	
and their clerks - -	13,613 65	
oner of the Public Buildings -	1,500 00	
nts in the Territories of the States - - - -	45,212 38	
- - - -	183,738 93	
		$1,189,168 82
and grants - - -	1,500 00	
blishment - - -	29,350 00	
g the Mint establishment -	35,000 00	
d merchandise - - -	266 47	
se establishment - -	185,756 87	
f public lands - - -	51,448 72	
and Receivers of Land Offices -	1,125 00	
ion of the public archives in - - - -	830 59	
ns in Florida Territory -	2,598 26	
hin the State of Ohio - -	9,503 73	
canals within the State of Indi- - - - - -	14,226 83	
spital establishment - -	55,378 37	
ry for the District of Columbia	7,000 00	
of balances to collectors of new revenue - - -	357 08	
he Chesapeake and Ohio Canal y - - - -	225,000 00	
custom-houses and ware-houses -	14,440 54	
us of the United States -	30,000 00	
abstracts of all former census of ted States - - -	2,000 00	
ary claims, per act of 15th May, - - - - -	225,160 53	
ous expenses - - -	215,199 27	
		1,106,142 25
e department - - -	117,637 68	
t expenses of foreign intercourse	11,432 73	
relation to the north eastern y - - - -	5,757 17	
protection of American seamen	19,733 82	
ith the Mediterranean powers	18,000 00	
		165,561 40
		2,460,872 48

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence	$ 786,856 53
Subsistence	177,586 87
Quartermaster's department	302,665 97
Forage	45,157 18
Clothing or purchasing department	103,531 75
Bounties and premiums	23,150 51
Gratuities	120 00
Expenses of recruiting	6,466 93
Medical and hospital department	16,855 03
Contingencies	4,624 59
Arrearages	7,962 36
Invalid and half-pay pensions	270,296 28
Pensions to widows and orphans	3,741 86
Revolutionary pensions	1,067,765 23
Pensions per act of 20th May, 1830	18,295 65
Printing, binding, and distributing Infantry Tactics, &c.	14,235 00
Purchase of lithographic press, &c., for the War Department	600 00
Military Academy at West Point	24,291 64
Military laboratory and work-shop at West Point	
Armories	282,195 87
Purchase of land near Springfield armory	2,200 00
National armory at Harper's Ferry	9,300 00
Arsenals	44,532 99
Arsenal at Springfield	13,000 00
Purchase of land for arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts	450 00
Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama	26,728 00
Ordnance	50,595 31
Armament of fortifications	114,772 43
Arming and equipping militia	135,446 11
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	13,164 85
Fort Adams	73,322 94
Do. Hamilton	65,250 00
Do. Delaware	3,000 00
Security of Pea-Patch island, &c., at fort Delaware	25,000 00
Fort Monroe	82,750 00
Do. Calhoun	92,000 00
Do. Macon	53,625 00
Do. Jackson	70,000 00
Do. at Oak island	64,490 58
Do. at Mobile point	67,750 00
Purchase of a site for a fort at Cockspur island, Georgia	5,000 00
Repairs and preservation of fort Lafayette	10,600 00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	25,859 00
Do. at Savannah, Georgia,	33,870 00
Do. at Pensacola	144,000 00

ruction of a wharf at fort Delaware	$2,000 00
ent for land for barracks at Houlton, ine	629 21
ks at fort Trumbull, New London, necticut	6,100 00
ks at fort Severn, Annapolis, Md.	4,000 00
do. Winnebago, N. W. T.	500 00
do. Crawford, Prairie du Chien	4,000 00
do. Gratiot	5,000 00
at fortress Monroe	5,000 00
on barracks, Missouri	5,000 00
on of a breakwater near the mouth elaware bay,	234,000 00
ng piers mouth of Oswego river, York	7,059 97
ng piers mouth of Buffalo creek,	15,488 00
Do. at Allen's rocks, Warren r	30 18
ng piers mouth of La Plaisance bay, higan	118 05
ng piers and other works at Stoning- Connecticut	4,000 00
ng piers, harbor of Dunkirk, N. York	1,342 75
ling piers, harbor of Black Rock, do.	3,198 00
vation of islands in Boston harbor	20,100 00
Do. Provincetown harbor, Mass.	2,300 00
Do. Plymouth beach, do.	1,850 00
ning the harbor of Sackett's harbor, York	800 00
ning the harbor of Mobile harbor, ama	1,600 00
ning the channel through the Pass au on	2,000 00
ning the channel between St. John's St. Mary's harbor	2,998 75
ning the channel at the mouth of Pas- ula river	1,000 00
ring the navigation of the Ohio and issippi rivers	36,323 65
ring the navigation of the Red river, nsas	10,664 00
ring the navigation of the Mill river, necticut	2,156 00
ring the navigation of the Genesee , New York	11,000 00
ring the navigation of the cape Fear , North Carolina	12,500 00
ring the navigation of the Conneaut k, Ohio	6,610 00
ring the harbor of Hyannis, Mass.	6,517 82
o. do. New Castle, Mar- Hook, &c.	6,600 00

Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	$4,100 00
Removing obstructions, Kennebunk river, Maine	1,500 00
Removing obstructions, Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire	1,930 00
Removing obstructions, Merrimack river, Massachusetts	3,000 00
Removing obstructions, Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts	10,100 00
Removing obstructions, Big Sodus bay, New York	13,180 00
Removing obstructions, Grand river, Ohio	5,563 18
Do. Huron river, do.	1,880 36
Do. Black river, do.	8,040 00
Do. Ashtabula creek, Ohio	1,428 57
Removing obstructions, Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	16,800 00
Removing obstructions, Apalachicola river, Florida	2,000 00
Removing obstructions, river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida	5,000 00
Surveys and estimates of roads and canals	28,458 81
Cumberland road, east of Zanesville	64,976 82
Do. in Ohio, west of Zanesville	68,000 00
Cumberland road, in Indiana	22,400 00
Do in Illinois	2,000 00
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine	26,702 42
Road from Detroit to fort Gratiot	6,850 00
Do. do. Saganaw bay	1,850 00
Do. do. Chicago	3,750 00
Do. Pensacola to St. Augustine	5,369 72
Do. between Alachua court-house and Jacksonville	1,000 00
Florida canal	493 99
Relief of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	14,844 71
Relief of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Chillicothe	2,362 85
Relief of the church wardens of Elizabeth City parish, Virginia	130 50
Relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas	6,756 00
Do. do. individuals	32,879 81
Do. of officers and others engaged in the Seminole campaign	6 00
Ransom of American captives in the last war	97 33
Payment of claims for property lost	18 86
Payment to the State of Pennsylvania, for Militia services, in 1794	13,795 54

ation of Indians - - -	$6,693 00
Indian agents - - -	21,568 77
sub Indian agents - -	16,281 58
s to Indians - - -	14,438 56
encies of Indian Department -	72,755 02
sion of Indian aggressions on the iers of Georgia and Florida -	1,519 45
v schools - - - -	3,383 75
the emigration of Creek Indians -	28,110 44
es of an exploring delegation -	304 76
nguish the claims of Cherokee Indi- lands in Georgia - - -	627 50
nguish the title of Peter Lynch to in Georgia - - -	3,000 00
ride for an exchange of lands and emoval of Indians - - -	6,000 00
g Indian treaties, per act 20th May, - - - - -	108 26
g a treaty with the Creek Indians, ct 22d May, 1826 - - -	22,801 72
g certain Indian treaties, per act May, 1828 - - -	14,404 29
g certain Indian treaties, per act 3d h, 1829 - - - -	45,057 02
g certain Indian treaties, per act March, 1830 - - -	80,236 44
g the treaty of Butte des Morts, ct 20th May, 1830 - -	22,682 10
es of holding certain Indian trea- per act of 7th April, 1830 - -	12,889 75
es to Indians - - -	203,717 37
	5,759,438 09

which deduct the following repayments:

om fort Smith to fort on - - -	$35 00	
g Old King's road, Flo- - - -	2,259 70	
es of a brigade of mi- - - -	10,191 39	
militia claims -	13,257 74	
ations - -	99 12	
golets and Chef Men- - - -	88	
s at Michilimackinac -	25 82	
of the southern shore of Ontario, New York -	9 47	
of Genesee river and or, New York - -	143 95	
of the mouth of Sandy k, New York - -	172 56	

Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi -	$88 60	
Pay of the Illinois and other militia - - -	1,886 47	
Running the Indian boundary line in Florida - -	135 49	
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations to lands in Georgia, per act of 3d March, 1823 - - -	2,100 00	
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi - -	55 38	
		30,461 57
		5,728,9

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the Navy afloat -	967,925 70
Do. do. store stations -	50,417 50
Pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, &c. - - - -	50,266 25
Provisions - - - -	255,028 55
Medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores - - - -	26,744 80
Repairs and improvements of Navy yards	51,487 88
Timber sheds, Portsmouth - -	5,418 00
Do. Boston - -	16,219 14
Do. New York - - -	793 26
Do. Washington - -	5,554 00
Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington, and Boston - - - -	9,815 00
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington and Norfolk - - -	4,640 37
Repairs of storehouses at Washington, and two building-ways at Norfolk - -	3,240 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores - -	12,950 11
Gradual increase of the Navy - -	13,488 36
Gradual improvement of do. - -	340,559 51
Building ten sloops of war - -	17,945 78
Repairs of vessels in ordinary - -	421,246 41
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary	10,459 26
Agency on the coast of Africa - -	4,085 23
Reimbursement of the Marshal of Florida, in relation to certain Africans - -	5,542 50
Relief of sundry individuals - -	2,123 44
Navy hospital fund - - -	17,222 94
Navy pension fund - - -	13,345 98
Arrearages prior to 1828 - - -	1,991 30
Contingent expenses for 1824 - -	279 89
Do. do. 1825 - -	26 28
Do. do. not enumerated for 1828 - - - - -	1,411 49
Contingent expenses for 1829 - -	18,658 53
Do do. not enumerated for 1829 - - - -	1,839 40

nt expenses for 1830		$171,266 28	
do. not enumerated for			
		1,236 00	
five schooners		58 33	
the widows and orphans of the			
, &c., of the sloop of war Hornet		7,266 81	
subsistence of the marine corps		101,252 68	
ice of 400 non-commissioned offi-			
tc., of marine corps		6,900 00	
emolument of officers of marine			
		15,384 32	
for the marine corps		36,124 40	
es and hospital stores for marine			
		1,939 00	
stores for marine corps		2,047 30	
do.		7,536 68	
nt expenses for do.		6,964 42	
of the officers' quarters at the			
e barracks, Washington		3,000 00	
		$2,691,651 98	
hich deduct the following repay-ments:			
f sloops of war	$1,518 00		
ses	230 00		
and fuel for engine	6,509 54		
f the harbors of Savan-			
runswick, &c.	98 27		
pension fund	1,923 63		
es prior to 1827	60		
nt expenses prior to			
	165 24		
nt expenses for 1826	3 80		
do. for 1827	149 99		
do not enu-			
d for 1827	8 46		
nt expenses for 1828	$6,406 36		
ng officers and crew			
sloop of war Hornet,			
nant Elliot and others	3,180 44		
		40,194 23	
			2,651,457 75
PUBLIC DEBT.			
n the funded debt		1,499,199 07	
ion of the 6 per cent. stock of 1815		6,440,556 27	
5 per cent. stock of 1817		2,000,000 00	
sement of Mississippi stock		600 00	
ertain parts of domestic debt		225 65	
sement of Treasury notes		1,431 77	
		$9,942,012 76	

From which deduct the following repayments:

Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of sixteen millions)	$2,882 67	
		9,939.6
		$20.780.3

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 13, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *Regis*

the dates of the acts under which the several stocks were constituted, and the periods at which they are redeemable.

STOCKS.	Date of the acts constituting the several stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.	
Three p. c. stock, (Revolutionary debt)	4 Aug. 1790,	At the pleasure of Government,	- -	$13,296,397 57
Five p. c. stock, (subscription to Bank U. S.) - - - - -	10 Apr. 1816,	Do.	$ 4,000,000 00	
Five p. c. stock, - - - -	15 May, 1820,	After the 1st day of Jan. 1832,	999,999 13	
Five p. c. stock, - - - -	3 Mar. 1821,	After the 1st day of Jan. 1835,	4,735,296 30	
Five p. c. stock, (exchanged) - -	20 Apr. 1822,	⅓ after the 31st day of Dec. 1830, ⅓ after the 31st day of Dec. 1831, ⅓ after the 31st day of Dec. 1832,	56,704 77	
Four and a half p. c. stock, - -	24 May, 1824,	After the 1st day of Jan. 1832,	5,000,000 00	9,792,000 20
Four and a half p. c. stock, - -	26 May, 1824,	After the 31st day of Dec. 1831,	5,000,000 00	
Four and a half p. c. stock, (exchanged)	26 May, 1824,	½ after the 31st day of Dec. 1832, ½ after the 31st day of Dec. 1833,	4,454,727 95	
Four and a half p. c. stock, (exchanged)	3 Mar. 1825,	½ after the 31st day of Dec. 1828, ½ after the 31st day of Dec. 1829,	1,539,336 16	15,994,064 11
				$ 39,082,461 88

Amount of the funded debt 1st January, 1830, - - -		$ 48,522,869 93
Add three per cent. stock issued for interest on Revolutionary debt,		148 12
		48,523,018 05
Deduct payments, viz:		
The residue of the six per cent. stock, - - -	6,440,556 17	
Five p. c. stock, part of the subscription to the Bank U. S.	3,000,000 00	9,440,556 17
As above,		$39,082,461 88

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 13, 1830.
T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

STATEMENT of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States during each year ending on the 30th day of September, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1829.

YEARS ENDING	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
		ARTICLES SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR INCORPORATED PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES, SEMINARIES, &c. &c.						
	Articles imported for the use of the United States.	Philosophical apparatus.	Books.	Maps and charts.	Statuary, busts, casts, &c. &c.	Paintings, drawings, &c. &c.	Cabinets of	
							Coins and gems.	Medals and collections of antiquity.
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821								
1822								
1833								
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824								
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	-	589	307					
1825	2,922	7,262	24,867	-	35	-	10	
1826	468	4,280	22,005	-	-	-	-	163
1827	1,023	6,868	19,645	-	14,493	40		
1828	2,046	4,148	13,134	19	884	15	676	
1829	1,455	6,242	10,829	-	462	78		

M.

STATEMENTS

OF

PORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS,

FOR THE

YEARS 1821, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, AND '9.

STATEMENT of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States during each year ending on the 30th day of September, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1829.

YEARS ENDING	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
		ARTICLES SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR INCORPORATED PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES, SEMINARIES, &c. &c.						
	Articles imported for the use of the United States.	Philosophical apparatus.	Books.	Maps and charts.	Statuary, busts, casts, &c. &c.	Paintings, drawings, &c. &c.	Cabinets of	
							Coins and gems.	Medals and collections of antiquity.
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821								
1822								
1833								
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824								
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	-	589	307					
1825	2,922	7,262	24,867	-	35	-	10	
1826	468	4,280	22,005	-	-	-	-	163
1827	1,023	6,868	19,645	-	14,493	40		
1828	2,046	4,148	13,134	19	884	15	676	
1829	1,455	6,242	10,829	-	462	78		

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.

YEARS ENDING		Anatomical preparations.	Antimony, regulus of.	Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Cork tree, bark of.	Clay, unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.
		DOLLARS.							
30th September,	1821	-	-	-	2,567	29,446			
	1822	-	-	-	10,967	59,528			
	1823	-	-	-	16,013	22,684			
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	26,032	4,362			
9 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	-	-	12,081	4,028	2,563	183	1,060	
	1825	319	14,634	58,899	10,247	26,667	8,232	5,015	79,689
	1826	748	6,575	59,617	17,647	46,077	7,688	7,166	122,694
	1827	670	12,306	38,351	19,255	36,511	3,346	7,378	128,949
	1828	234	23,207	25,706	23,379	29,484	1,595	5,612	279,041
	1829	60	4,918	8,942	9,067	14,425	2,448	3,176	198,599

* Not designated until after the 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
		BULLION.		SPECIE.				
	Felt, patent, to 30 June, 1826.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Domestic goods return'd.	All other articles.	Total value.
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821	* -	* -	84,890	* -	7,980,000	* -	404,971	10,082,313
1822	-	-	411,444	-	2,958,402	-	493,627	7,298,708
1823	-	-	230,771	-	4,867,125	-	522,250	9,048,288
9 months to 30 June, 1824	-	-	230,646	-	6,242,449	-	358,833	9,608,744
3 30 Sept. 1824	2,167	11,941	88,805	34,954	1,771,040	-	48,337	2,955,029
1825	200	151,020	368,827	378,257	5,252,661	-	24,946	10,947,510
1826	1,444	116,194	462,087	562,546	5,740,139	-	-	12,567,769
1827	-	91,049	422,605	1,019,399	6,618,077	1,167	1,918	11,855,104
1828	-	69,650	465,663	738,570	6,216,458	-	676	12,379,176
1829		110,688						

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
					BRASS.		COPPER.			
		Animals for breed.	Pewter, old.	Tin in pigs and bars.	In pigs and bars.	Old.	In pigs and bars.	In plates, suited to the sheathing of vessels.	For the use of Mint.	Old, fit only to be re-manufactured.
		DOLLARS.								
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
30th September,	1821	-	-	-	-	-	246,328			
	1822	-	-	-	-	-	598,384			
	1823	-	-	-	-	-	548,006			
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	-	-	345,029			
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	2,495	411	32,620	-	71	97,421	6,004	1,206	
	1825	22,998	3,130	56,925	32,566	5,782	143,764	427,701	55,590	
	1826	125,230	2,721	103,513	-	8,397	686,940	328,064	72,926	35,928
	1827	28,065	1,600	130,443	34,697	2,624	160,778	438,382	22,302	66,985
	1828	47,163	1,341	50,977	534	4,471	687,416	400,560	8,844	124,457
	1829	20,356	1,089	84,117	-	9,312	386,032	273,780	14,495	84,910

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
		Printed and Colored.	White.	Hosiery, Gloves, Mits, &c.	Twist, Yarn, and Thread.	Nankeens.	All other.	Total.
		DOLLARS.						
30th September,	1821	4,366,407	2,511,405	397,586	151,138	361,978	-	7,788,514
	1822	5,856,763	2,951,627	866,618	181,843	823,365	-	10,680,216
	1823	4,899,499	2,636,813	629,211	103,259	600,700	-	8,869,482
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	4,609,236	1,925,162	523,821	115,036	66,504	-	7,239,759
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	1,166,974	429,378	125,603	25,033	122,129	48,791	1,917,908
	1825	7,709,830	3,326,208	545,915	201,549	350,243	375,771	12,509,516
	1826	5,056,725	2,260,024	404,870	175,143	304,980	146,292	8,348,034
	1827	5,316,546	2,584,994	439,773	263,772	256,221	454,847	9,316,153
	1828	6,133,844	2,451,316	640,360	344,040	388,231	1,038,439	10,996,230

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				VESTINGS AND PLAIDS.		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.		
		From India.		From other Places.						
		Piece Goods.	Other.	Piece Goods.	Other.	Of Wool, or Wool & Cotton, or Silk.	Of Cotton, or Cotton & Silk.	Linens, Bleached and Unbleached.	Checks and Stripes.	All other.
		DOLLARS.								
30th September,	1821	*	*	*	4,486,924	*	*	2,564,159	*	*
	1822	-	-	-	6,840,928	-	-	4,132,747	-	-
	1823	-	-	-	6,713,771	-	-	3,803,007	-	-
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	5,027,056	-	-	3,046,920	-	-
3 mos. to 30 Sept.,	1824	790,756	22,415	1,241,882	121,225	47,518	400	802,569	8,121	16,006
	1825	3,500,884	193,823	3,253,318	3,323,502	625,204	90,468	3,645,125	30,564	212,098
	1826	2,839,694	400,173	2,480,902	2,384,068	225,450	25,461	2,720,565	36,515	229,946
	1827	1,483,238	63,019	2,960,201	2,038,787	123,525	85,832	2,360,880	65,235	230,671
	1828	2,726,127	103,627	2,840,871	1,937,989	162,884	53,326	2,471,352	43,336	724,851
	1829	1,809,391	203,693	3,015,405	2,020,139	233,028	18,423	2,480,181	101,720	260,530

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.					MANUFACTURES OF IRON, AND IRON AND STEEL.				
		Sail Duck.	Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, & Burlaps.	Russia Sheetings.		Other manufactures of.	Side arms and fire arms, except rifles and muskets.	Cutting knives, scythes, and sickles, reaping hooks, &c.	Screws weighing 24 pounds or upwards.	Wood screws.	Other articles not specified.
				Brown.	White.						
		DOLLARS.									
30th September,	1821,	*	*	*	*	226,174	*	*	*	*	1,630,129
	1822,	-	-	-	-	332,842	-	-	-	-	2,767,757
	1823,	-	-	-	-	472,826	-	-	-	-	2,568,842
9 mos. to June 30,	1824,	-	-	-	-	491,003	-	-	-	-	1,886,135
3 mos. to Sept. 30,	1824,	306,278	37,338	180,361	2,371	60,618	7,820	6,095	6	5,206	600,029
	1825,	677,151	381,063	373,358	32,381	33,408	134,881	80,621	160	67,316	3,029,510
	1826,	856,474	411,667	462,528	8,177	48,909	111,207	81,457	958	86,285	2,551,336
	1827,	766,310	353,826	292,698	43,426	60,293	105,175	105,329	81	112,790	3,202,058
	1828,	678,483	604,674	306,833	45,650	48,052	106,887	119,849	2,598	87,100	3,243,548

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		COPPER.		MANUFACTURES OF						
		Vessels of.	All other manufactures of.	Brass.	Tin.	Pewter and lead, except shot.	Wood, including cabinet wares.	Leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness.	Ready made clothing.	Glass ware not subject to specific duty.
		DOLLARS.								
September 30,	1821,	* -	161,360	224,996	20,343	* -	* -	* -	† -	240,001
	1822,	-	160,935	352,542	18,151	-	-	-	-	317,158
	1823,	-	91,610	259,214	16,372	-	-	-	-	430,527
9 mos. to June 30,	1824,	-	57,112	200,266	8,645	-	-	-	-	276,552
3 mos. to Sept. 30,	1824,	701	9,466	106,900	834	2,862	6,671	32,723	-	62,563
	1825,	12,245	26,916	477,420	11,413	37,526	75,474	629,772	-	218,005
	1826,	3,592	23,152	332,561	8,732	34,841	125,750	410,745	-	150,088
	1827,	3,567	138,018	429,834	23,344	20,251	98,316	444,466	-	92,591
	1828,	6,099	18,514	468,408	15,629	30,957	101,048	492,074	28,844	188,384
	1829,	4,175	43,010	316,331	11,101	24,680	120,881	543,630	79,136	144,283

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

† Not designated until after 30th June, 1828.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF								
		Wares.					Gold and Silver.		Lace.	
		China or Porcelain.	Earthen and stones.	Japanned.	Plated.	Gilt.	Watches, and parts of.	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, &c.	Thread, silk, or cotton, except coach.	Coach.
		DOLLARS.								
				*	*	*	*		*	*
30th September,	1821	34,851	629,032	-	-	-	-	120,075		
	1822	57,345	1,107,264	-	-	-	-	154,026		
	1823	48,289	1,095,126	-	-	-	-	263,667		
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	19,540	689,876	-	-	-	-	226,839		
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	13,003	166,450	1,844	7,748	1,145	8,642	56,573	22,549	
	1825	75,064	1,011,826	71,992	170,597	272,498	220,498	196,859	977,807	305
	1826	98,539	1,239,050	34,219	111,739	151,034	256,107	155,546	657,927	1,977
	1827	89,290	1,091,757	40,091	144,890	81,792	263,575	98,475	923,669	11
	1828	68,358	1,485,652	32,673	187,127	32,847	407,239	85,838	800,181	395

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM. MANUFACTURES OF							
		Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture.	Square wire used for umbrella stretchers.	Marble, and manufactures of.	Slates and tiles for building.	Prepared quills.	Black lead pencils.	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Paper hangings.
		DOLLARS.							
		*	*	*	*	*	*	†	*
30th September,	1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,137	
	1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,739	
	1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,893	
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,232	
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	1,463	-	30	3,391	4,885	1,624	-	4,163
	1825	78,761	4,626	14,881	45,347	13,251	5,019	-	94,482
	1826	36,746	6,837	20,733	59,207	23,105	8,434	-	94,463
	1827	15,003	2,238	8,249	83,140	8,893	4,095	-	63,040
	1828	44,559	7,296	12,588	54,725	21,014	4,943	-	86,998
	1829	25,706	7,613	21,528	‡8,322	22,056	2,269	-	82,811

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824. † Paper subject to specific duties after 30th June, 1824. ‡ Cyphering Slates.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
		MANUFACTURES OF					HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS	
		Brushes of all kinds.	Quicksilver.	Hair cloth, and hair seating.	Bolting cloths.	Oil cloth, and oil cloth carpeting of every description.	Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass flats, braids, &c.	Of fur, wool, leather, and silk.
		DOLLARS.						
30th September,	1821	*	*	*	*	*	*	352,196
	1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	723,412
	1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	813,394
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,201
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	202	-	1,273	729	2,191	67,693	3,481
	1825	10,092	107,799	16,966	20,126	24,760	555,189	32,530
	1826	11,512	182,910	11,588	30,576	51,801	338,634	21,104
	1827	5,395	173,195	21,220	31,540	30,309	321,016	19,412
	1828	4,652	249,011	21,588	29,417	35,259	383,836	26,659
	1829	5,634	210,608	[illegible]	48,971	[illegible]	513,881	30,563

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.

YEARS ENDING	Anatomical preparations.	Antimony, regulus of.	Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Cork tree, bark of.	Clay, unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821	-	-	-	2,567	29,446			
1822	-	-	-	10,967	59,528			
1823	-	-	-	16,013	22,684			
9 mos. to 30 June, 1824	-	-	-	26,032	4,362			
3 mos. to 30 Sept. 1824	-	-	12,081	4,028	2,563	183	1,060	
1825	319	14,634	58,899	10,247	26,667	8,232	5,015	79,689
1826	748	6,575	59,617	17,647	46,077	7,688	7,166	122,684
1827	670	12,306	38,351	19,255	36,511	3,346	7,378	128,949
1828	234	23,207	25,706	23,379	29,484	1,595	5,612	279,041
1829	60	4,918	8,942	9,067	14,425	2,448	3,176	198,599

* Not designated until after the 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
	VALUE OF ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, SUBJECT TO DUTIES AT									
	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent.	35 per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	Total value.
	DOLLARS.									
30th September, 1821	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	30,894,917
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,361,215
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,621,552
9 mos to 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,810,556
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	112,637	739,594	45,854	739,720	137,865	-	-	-	-	11,440,277
1825	1,558,132	3,045,456	187,661	613,544	1,003,309	-	-	-	-	55,923,959
1826	990,976	2,630,679	109,296	325,138	664,771	-	-	-	-	42,713,330
1327	1,039,099	2,021,432	87,704	177,688	436,928	-	-	-	-	41,956,121
1828	912,458	2,147,890	90,782	151,937	503,619	-	-	-	-	45,845,761

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.

YEARS ENDING		Animals for breed.	Pewter, old.	Tin in pigs and bars.	BRASS.		COPPER.			
					In pigs and bars.	Old.	In pigs and bars.	In plates, suited to the sheathing of vessels.	For the use of Mint.	Old, fit only to be re-manufactured.
		DOLLARS.								
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
30th September,	1821	-	-	-	-	-	246,328			
	1822	-	-	-	-	-	598,384			
	1823	-	-	-	-	-	548,006			
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	-	-	345,029			
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	2,495	411	32,620	-	71	97,421	6,004	1,206	
	1825	22,998	3,130	56,925	32,566	5,782	143,764	427,701	55,590	
	1826	125,230	2,721	103,513	-	8,397	686,940	328,064	72,926	35,928
	1827	28,065	1,600	130,443	34,697	2,624	160,778	438,382	22,302	66,985
	1828	47,163	1,341	50,977	534	4,471	687,416	400,560	8,844	124,457
	1829	20,356	1,089	84,117	-	9,312	386,032	273,780	14,495	84,910

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES								
		Floor mattings of flags or other materials.		CARPETING.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Brussels.	Turkey.	Wilton.	Venetian.	Ingrain.	All other of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton.	Value.
		Sq. yards.	Dollars.	SQUARE YARDS.						Dollars.
30th September,	1821	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	
	1822									
	1823									
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824									
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	-	-	21,080	8,219	-	81,508	11,831	358	37,834
Year to	1825	-	-	80,195	1,135	4,370	115,462	386,916	3,091	515,391
	1826	-	-	62,211	1,334	7,656	96,130	506,322	5,570	545,148
	1827	-	-	47,413	4,281	9,056	78,085	552,786	14,598	511,186
	1828	1,045	177	55,277	1,958	2,899	79,873	683,487	5,179	581,946

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

YEARS ENDING	CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.		Flannels and Baizes.	Blankets.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures of.	Total.
	Exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.	Not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.						
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821	* -	5,038,255	* -	434,256	* -	1,766,443	* -	7,238,954
1822	-	8,491,935	-	991,147	-	2,269,513	-	11,752,595
1823	-	5,844,086	-	604,896	-	1,504,469	-	7,953,451
9 months to 30 June, 1824	-	3,481,100	-	396,381	-	1,594,109	-	5,471,590
3 " 30 June, 1824	1,525,057	39,002	156,850	129,642	55,868	564,571	144,273	2,615,263
1825	5,122,977	141,585	1,065,609	891,197	369,747	2,277,486	1,008,272	10,876,873
1826	4,423,870	112,844	586,823	527,784	189,993	1,143,166	892,346	7,886,826
1827	4,047,233	238,180	587,250	703,477	376,927	1,382,875	895,573	8,231,515
1828	4,162,098	153,616	521,177	624,239	365,339	1,446,146	678,399	7,951,014
1829	3,335,994	-	95,034	455,467	230,986	1,600,622	551,958	6,270,061

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
		Printed and Colored.	White.	Hosiery, Gloves, Mits, &c.	Twist, Yarn, and Thread.	Nankeens.	All other.	Total.
		DOLLARS.						
30th September,	1821	4,366,407	2,511,405	397,586	151,138	361,978	-	7,788,514
	1822	5,856,763	2,951,627	866,618	181,843	823,365	-	10,680,216
	1823	4,899,499	2,636,813	629,211	103,259	600,700	-	8,869,482
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	4,609,236	1,925,162	523,821	115,036	66,504	-	7,239,759
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	1,166,974	429,378	125,603	25,033	122,129	48,791	1,917,908
	1825	7,709,830	3,326,208	545,915	201,549	350,243	375,771	12,509,516
	1826	5,056,725	2,260,024	404,870	175,143	304,980	146,292	8,348,034
	1827	5,316,546	2,584,994	439,773	263,772	256,221	454,847	9,316,153
	1828	6,133,844	2,451,316	640,360	344,040	388,231	1,038,439	10,996,230
	1829	4,404,078	2,242,805	586,997	173,120	542,179	412,838	8,362,017

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				VESTINGS AND PLAIDS.		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.		
		From India.		From other Places.						
		Piece Goods.	Other.	Piece Goods.	Other.	Of Wool, or Wool & Cotton, or Silk.	Of Cotton, or Cotton & Silk.	Linens, Bleached and Unbleached.	Checks and Stripes.	All other.
		DOLLARS.								
30th September,	1821	*	*	*	4,486,924	*	*	2,564,159	*	*
	1822	-	-	-	6,840,928	-	-	4,132,747	-	-
	1823	-	-	-	6,713,771	-	-	3,803,007	-	-
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	5,027,056	-	-	3,046,920	-	-
3 mos. to 30 Sept.,	1824	790,756	22,415	1,241,882	121,225	47,518	400	802,569	8,121	16,006
	1825	3,500,884	193,823	3,253,318	3,323,502	625,204	90,468	3,645,125	30,564	212,098
	1826	2,839,694	400,173	2,480,902	2,384,068	225,450	25,461	2,720,565	36,515	229,946
	1827	1,483,238	63,019	2,960,201	2,038,787	123,525	85,832	2,360,880	65,235	230,671
	1828	2,726,127	103,627	2,840,871	1,937,989	162,884	53,326	2,471,352	43,336	724,851
	1829	1,809,391	203,693	3,015,405	2,020,139	233,028	18,423	2,480,181	101,720	260,530

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	OILS.							
	Foreign Fishing.		Olive in casks.	Castor.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Hempseed.	Value.
	Spermaceti.	Whale and other fish.						
	GALLONS.							Dollars.
30th September, 1821	7,000	418	49,530	* .	* .	* .	* .	51,680
1822	1,735	1,194	54,778	. .	. .	. .	.	49,380
1823	25,059	2,231	10,793	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,832
9 mos. to 30 June, 1824	. .	639	43,855	. .	. .	. .	. .	26,804
3 mos. to 30 Sept. 1824	. .	147	30,300	52	17,126	. .	. .	26,114
Year 1825	5	200	108,104	2,451	79,367	46	9,398	103,639
1826	. .	194	79,404	244	90,459	. .	18,123	89,715
1827	27	238	32,846	73	111,871	57	43	68,646
1828	1,426	4,009	255,272	369	32,390	109	3,848	140,827
1829	. .	1,372	95,809	689	131,528	29	52	109,782

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		COPPER.		MANUFACTURES OF						
		Vessels of.	All other manufactures of.	Brass.	Tin.	Pewter and lead, except shot.	Wood, including cabinet wares.	Leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness.	Ready made clothing.	Glass ware not subject to specific duty.
		DOLLARS.								
September 30,	1821,	* -	161,360	224,996	20,343	* -	* -	* -	† -	240,001
	1822,	-	160,935	352,542	18,151	-	-	-	-	317,158
	1823,	-	91,610	259,214	16,372	-	-	-	-	430,527
9 mos. to June 30,	1824,	-	57,112	200,266	8,645	-	-	-	-	276,552
3 mos. to Sept. 30,	1824,	701	9,466	106,900	834	2,862	6,671	32,723	-	62,563
	1825,	12,245	26,916	477,420	11,413	37,526	75,474	629,772	-	218,005
	1826,	3,592	23,152	332,561	8,732	34,841	125,750	410,745	-	150,088
	1827,	3,567	138,018	429,834	23,344	20,251	98,316	444,466	-	92,591
	1828,	6,099	18,514	468,408	15,629	30,957	101,048	492,074	28,844	188,384
	1829,	4,175	43,010	316,331	11,101	24,680	120,881	543,630	79,136	144,283

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824.

† Not designated until after 30th June, 1828.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		MANUFACTURES OF								
		Wares.					Gold and Silver.		Lace.	
		China or Porcelain.	Earthen and stones.	Japanned.	Plated.	Gilt.	Watches, and parts of.	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, &c.	Thread, silk, or cotton, except coach.	Coach.
		DOLLARS.								
				*	*	*	*		*	*
30th September,	1821	34,851	629,032	-	-	-	-	120,075		
	1822	57,345	1,107,264	-	-	-	-	154,026		
	1823	48,289	1,095,126	-	-	-	-	263,667		
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	19,540	689,876	-	-	-	-	226,839		
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	13,003	166,450	1,844	7,748	1,145	8,642	56,573	22,549	
	1825	75,064	1,011,826	71,992	170,897	272,498	220,498	196,859	977,807	305
	1826	98,539	1,239,050	34,219	111,739	151,034	256,107	155,546	657,927	1,977
	1827	89,290	1,091,757	40,091	144,890	81,792	263,575	98,475	923,669	11
	1828	68,358	1,485,652	32,673	187,127	32,847	407,239	85,838	800,181	395

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.

YEARS ENDING	MANUFACTURES OF							
	Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture.	Square wire used for umbrella stretchers.	Marble, and manufactures of.	Slates and tiles for building.	Prepared quills.	Black lead pencils.	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Paper hangings.
	DOLLARS.							
	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	*
30th September, 1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,137	
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,739	
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,893	
9 mos. to 30 June, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,232	
3 mos. to 30 Sept. 1824	1,463	-	30	3,391	4,888	1,624	-	4,163
1825	78,761	4,626	14,881	45,347	13,251	5,019	-	94,482
1826	36,746	6,837	20,733	59,207	23,105	8,434	-	94,463
1827	15,003	2,238	8,249	83,140	8,893	4,095	-	63,040
1828	44,559	7,296	12,588	54,725	21,014	4,943	-	86,098
1829	25,706	7,613	21,528	‡8,322	22,056	2,269	-	82,811

* Not designated until after 30th June, 1824. † Paper subject to specific duties after 30th June, 1824. ‡ Cyphering Slates.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	CANDLES.				CHEESE.		SOAP.	
	Spermaceti and Wax.		Tallow.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	996	* -	574,201	* -	89,312	* -	242,516	*
1822	3,175	* -	273,446	* -	50,546	* -	566,965	*
1823	1	* -	105,285	* -	86,825	* -	503,672	*
9 mos. to June 30, 1824	2,539	* -	60,118	* -	40,386	* -	178,949	*
3 mos. to Sept. 30, 1824	-	-	3,783	300	4,069	1,066	120,426	7,494
Year 1825	4,287	1,929	39,760	2,664	29,067	4,683	489,197	29,369
1826	3,619	1,539	98,962	7,052	42,662	6,670	226,624	13,714
1827	532	248	143,724	10,458	39,161	5,030	330,583	19,334
1828	1,043	535	398,526	28,331	101,306	11,284	397,489	21,031
1829	366	116	132,917	9,563	177,536	17,177	460,245	30,230

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.

YEARS ENDING	UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				WOOL.			
	Copper bottoms, and copper in plates or sheets not suited to the sheathing of ships.	Brass in plates or sheets.	Tin in plates or sheets	Raw Silk.	Above 10 cts. per pound.	Not exceeding 10 cents per pound.	Opium.	All other articles.
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821,	62,983	*	149,380	*	*		‡	4,906,709
1822,	64,632	-	219,186	-	-	387,312	-	6,197,428
1823,	41,146	-	386,540	4,673	-	340,956	-	6,336,784
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824,	20,709	-	254,222	1,254	-	171,345	-	4,142,300
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824,	2,811	284	95,841	-	182,099	1,590	-	
1825,	40,962	9,966	305,793	8,090	515,926	53,550	-	
1826,	33,597	16,942	276,698	192,496	343,021	106,704	-	
1827,	30,946	21,869	436,873	135,230	233,739	174,788	387,561	
1828,	22,386	21,424	608,738	48,609	401,075	90,870	163,530	
1829,	11,425	17,416	320,326	101,796	†	†	107,171	

* Not designated until after the 30th of June, 1824. † Wool—for quantity and value see specific articles. ‡ Not designated until 1827.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
	VALUE OF ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, SUBJECT TO DUTIES AT									
	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	33⅓ per cent.	35 per cent.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	Total value.
	DOLLARS.									
30th September, 1821	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	30,894,917
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,361,215
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,621,552
9 mos to 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,810,556
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	112,637	739,594	45,854	739,720	137,865	-	-	-	-	11,440,277
1825	1,558,192	3,045,456	187,661	613,544	1,003,309	-	-	-	-	55,923,959
1826	990,976	2,630,679	109,296	325,138	664,771	-	-	-	-	42,713,330
1827	1,039,099	2,021,432	87,704	177,688	436,928	-	-	-	-	41,956,121
1828	912,458	2,147,890	90,782	151,937	503,619	-	-	-	-	45,845,761
1829	777,856	2,134,731	74,116	110,292	409,201	362	757	167	1,009	37,846,298

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		Manufactures of wool not exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.		Patent printed or stained floor cloths.		Oil cloth other than patent floor cloth		Furniture oil cloth.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Square yards.	Dollars.	Square yards.	Dollars.	Square yards.	Dollars.	Square yards.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821								
	1822								
	1823								
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824								
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824								
Year to	1825								
	1826								
	1827								
	1828	367,332	146,545	8,272	4,481	2,607	765	40,897	8,782
	1829	1,062,643	288,174	22,949	18,556	2,873	1,399	18,151	6,278

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1828.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED, OTHER THAN SNUFF AND CIGARS.		SNUFF.		INDIGO.		COTTON.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	40	-	2,310	* 647	584,805	704,412	691,039	140,616
1822	3,135	-	1,005	*1,207	1,126,928	1,762,758	240,151	30,206
1823	13,805	-	7,793	*5,053	893,307	1,751,966	325,424	58,198
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824	1,922	-	303	* 387	465,040	744,390	341,651	54,732
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	15	10	5,624	3,160	16,573	30,128	304,844	46,654
Year 1825	463	204	3,410	1,454	814,420	1,438,766	471,941	78,198
1826	34,492	2,496	2,622	941	1,151,700	1,979,519	244,711	47,766
1827	870	105	21,362	20,232	682,796	1,093,084	123,574	14,034
1828	1,833	87	1,744	437	1,385,282	1,974,917	538,528	57,736
							484,392	54,813

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING	COTTON BAGGING.		DUCK.			SHEETINGS.		Value of Duck and Sheetings.
	Quantity.	Value.	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	
	Square Yards.	Dollars.	PIECES.					Dollars.
30th September, 1821	-	-	24,145 †	19,323 †	1,144 †	36,823	668	894,276
1822	-	-	52,440	42,376	1,618	44,362	2,154	1,524,486
1823	-	-	27,255	38,363	1,944	28,643	451	1,044,180
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824	-	-	22,917	28,658	692	19,612	616	683,739
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	893,775	18,491						
Year to 1825	4,470,775	637,023						
1826	2,204,822	274,973						
1827	3,346,427	366,913						
1828	3,667,121	408,626	‡1,515,584	-	-	-	-	413,266
1829	2,729,835	274,073	‡1,114,136	-	-	-	-	362,333

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1828. † Subject to duties ad valorem from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1828. ‡ Square yards.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		OCHRE.				WHITE AND RED LEAD.		WHITING AND PARIS WHITE.	
		Dry.		In Oil.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	303,543	–	57,719	–	3,978,649	–	29,855	*322,568
	1822	1,297,631	–	106,862	–	4,001,125	–	199,138	*283,735
	1823	1,572,793	–	21,702	–	3,539,245	–	538,510	*266,636
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	403,228	–	25,599	–	3,127,227	–	223,242	*230,665
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	154,645	3,653	–	–	884,320	58,395	35,926	387
Year	1825	556,430	7,838	4,463	235	1,994,618	154,699	353,269	3,783
	1826	993,588	14,897	4,799	305	1,817,991	129,408	394,714	3,266
	1827	892,070	15,027	10,802	453	2,161,826	131,013	357,154	3,095
	1828	1,109,921	22,839	3,396	161	3,087,565	186,853	744,794	5,442
	1829	593,847	9,331	112	4	364,493	21,955	795,087	7,323

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING	FOREIGN SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.		BEER, ALE, & PORTER.	
	From Grain.		From other materials.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	492,176	203,858	3,165,974	1,600,940	9,086,982	1,719,227	72,413	59,950
1822	796,807	285,121	4,292,182	2,165,140	11,990,569	2,398,355	118,591	96,906
1823	309,687	135,292	3,636,537	1,656,127	13,019,328	2,634,222	115,132	94,637
9 mos. to 30 June, 1824	602,279	226,331	3,414,395	1,334,861	10,238,497	1,894,294	64,909	62,309
3 mos. to 30 Sept. 1824	146,250	56,196	1,414,850	525,232	2,879,227	519,349	16,119	15,506
Year 1825	1,258,834	484,674	3,832,336	1,650,536	12,535,062	2,547,715	63,295	59,139
1826	535,226	222,954	3,182,926	1,364,758	13,843,045	2,838,728	68,984	62,213
1827	550,565	250,282	2,986,861	1,401,154	13,376,502	2,818,982	94,686	79,590
1828	1,116,492	502,974	3,986,107	1,828,682	13,393,651	2,788,471	85,086	79,070
1829	700,535	319,123	2,723,349	1,128,791	10,150,224	1,484,104	77,414	71,238

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
		CORDAGE.				TWINE, PACK THREAD, &c.		CORKS.		COPPER.			
		Tarred and Cables.		Untarred and Yarn.						Rods and Bolts.		Nails and Spikes.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	374,170	.	297,010	.	260,517	*107,867	.	‡ .	29,260	.	† 8,632	9,050
	1822	718,293	.	506,237	.	500,612	*147,321	.	.	62,128	.	† 8,921	18,807
	1823	737,081	.	278,769	.	409,050	*122,277	.	.	27,379	.	†15,131	9,308
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	435,680	.	48,409	.	181,934	* 73,283	.	.	12,802	.	† 6,612	3,349
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	54,197	2,373	821	106	107,111	29,198	29,964	4,129				
Year	1825	858,138	42,646	105,086	10,393	355,315	87,981	91,960	23,954	105,103	27,005	1,579	432
	1826	1,505,167	77,186	119,107	7,413	325,641	62,827	140,885	39,303	32,103	7,257	3,394	979
	1827	1.127,109	56,162	85,236	6,339	341,415	75,486	137,540	37,161	13,616	3,081	1,315	304
	1828	2,164,096	109,454	81,629	6,744	424,029	86,302	217,586	50,923	7,309	1,291	11,986	2,214
	1829	1,848,254	97,436	109,775	8,868	480,402	87,692	170,106	35,325	274	29	5,872	1,267

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		VINEGAR.		TEAS.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Bohea.	Souchong.	Hyson Skin and other green.	Hyson and Young Hyson.	Imperial, Gunpowder, &c.	Value.
		Gallons.	Dollars.	POUNDS.					Dollars.
30th September,	1821	*	*	191,953	1,185,342	1,706,837	1,639,914	251,600	1,322,636
	1822	-	-	498,570	1,170,453	2,143,508	2,367,613	459,290	1,860,777
	1823	-	-	668,384	2,134,137	2,160,935	2,770,787	475,767	2,361,245
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	-	-	336,668	1,120,543	1,619,934	2,711,153	261,378	1,933,587
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	1,734	195	163,166	1,138,870	779,853	608,486	180,436	852,725
Year,	1825	21,101	5,353	338,610	1,762,250	3,425,757	4,041,818	641,113	3,728,935
	1826	29,812	6,934	236,682	1,965,719	2,570,004	4,704,371	632,124	3,752,281
	1827	47,391	9,673	61,345	1,357,295	1,225,984	2,788,380	442,634	1,714,882
	1828	26,983	5,135	90,065	1,657,413	1,860,513	3,459,749	639,687	2,451,197
	1829	55,320	10,144	54,868	1,325,714	1,778,224	2,977,751	500,233	2,060,457

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING.		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		COFFEE.		COCOA.		CHOCOLATE.		SUGAR.			
								Brown, &c.		White, Clayed, &c.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Val.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dls.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	21,273,659	4,489,970	1,920,516	231,174	1,326	419	53,145,654	-	6,367,181	*3,553,582
	1822	25,782,390	5,552,649	1,350,011	245,432	1,251	469	77,470,813	-	10,834,857	*5,034,429
	1823	37,337,732	7,098,119	2,102,913	349,233	1,614	646	53,788,724	-	7,000,486	*3,258,689
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	20,901,761	4,299,903	1,759,191	295,966	7,814	750	57,198,256	-	9,941,883	*3,600,771
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	9,322,535	1,137,126	1,056,638	170,824	199	87	22,935,173	1,304,490	4,304,502	260,539
Year,	1825	45,190,630	5,250,828	3,089,576	511,554	1,942	726	64,480,041	3,637,240	7,291,438	595,290
	1826	37,319,497	4,159,558	3,703,415	481,652	2,159	733	76,019,015	4,573,707	8,883,940	737,924
	1827	50,051,986	4,464,391	4,081,875	406,549	2,302	819	70,108,937	4,064,326	6,592,692	513,035
										5,949,006	465,732

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING	SUGAR.				FRUITS.						
	Candy and Loaf.		Other refined.		Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and Plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		Value.
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.					In jars and boxes, and Muscatel.	All other.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	POUNDS.						Dollars.
September 30th, 1821	2,866	313	-	-	264,818	24,688	125,300	259,617	1,030,240	1,174,210	181,035
1822	5,016	574	-	-	262,160	120,779	67,852	190,966	2,704,706	2,653,333	364,516
1823	2,260	342	-	-	489,361	135,944	111,440	468,938	2,181,062	2,691,782	400,523
9 mos. to June 30, 1824	662	92	-	-	329,375	147,990	168,816	664,914	1,915,915	2,294,482	295,859
3 mos. to Sept. 30, 1824	505	71	71,076	4,886	66,394	44,426	546	389	18,795	34,723	12,362
Year to 1825	854	122	135	10	1,153,714	98,273	206,945	865,257	1,696,978	2,005,882	358,040
1826	1,334	222	670	101	744,769	250,750	140,946	591,186	1,882,419	1,609,624	374,990
1827	608	96	43	7	339,483	309,129	179,749	841,510	3,319,949	2,745,872	433,954
1828	380	47	77	12	682,657	50,819	279,904	884,570	2,272,638	1,892,481	343,843
1829	802	141	525	108	877,438	29,334	100,896	1,220,266	2,328,241	1,691,705	355,566

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES							
		IRON.							
		Mill Saws.		Anvils.		Hammers and Sledges for Blacksmiths.		Braziers' rods or round iron, of 3.16 to 8.16 diameter, inclusive.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Number.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	*		*		*		*	
	1822								
	1823								
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824								
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	1,073	1,573	116,387	2,683	10,144	102	2,128	67
Year	1825	1,559	6,022	596,426	34,505	72,897	4,460	224,086	12,578
	1826	1,499	6,076	407,344	24,560	22,153	1,683	498,404	23,600
	1827	1,357	5,322	1,011,412	52,643	41,003	2,071	771,944	27,308
	1828	2,758	8,766	972,129	49,171	58,855	3,081	730,031	25,833
	1829	4,126	12,536	699,836	37,873	65,896	3,049	169,531	6,164

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE [illegible] DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		TALLOW.		LARD.		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		BUTTER.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dol ars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
				†		†		†		†	
30th September,	1821	3,658,970	*464,619								
	1822	3,476,372	*360,859								
	1823	1,156,983	*131,381								
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	204,923	*39,431								
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	84,833	4,624	-	-	279	19	6,272	422	155	17
	1825	426,935	24,309	-	-	263,634	5,294	15,626	1,244	3,314	239
	1826	227,240	13,606	-	-	738,156	23,982	43,525	3,679	3,479	445
	1827	1,133,179	77,836	242	41	208,831	8,049	5,214	503	1,754	283
	1828	1,691,353	105,930	1,648	88	461,143	22,094	3,894	343	1,176	83
	1829	1,015,358	82,435	147	16	430,166	17,598	9,526	1,073	1,994	299

* Includes candles, cheese, and soap. † Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		STEEL.		HEMP.		FLAX, unmanufactured.		WOOL, unmanufactured.		ALUM.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Doll's.
30 t September,	1821	11,570	131,291	86,192	510,489	*		†		1,364	3,741
	1822	16,098	189,613	178,503	1,054,764	-		-		3,345	10,601
	1823	20,551	224,595	115,735	674,454	-		-		2,106	6,196
9 mos. to 3th June,	1824	15,004	166,265	46,673	241,107	-		-		262	1,017
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	6,950	70,140	48,173	243,968	-		-		13	31
Year	1825	26,675	291,215	76,817	431,787	-				2	20
	1826	36,525	384,235	88,116	551,757	-				84	346
	1827	25,012	310,197	100,566	635,854	-				5	48
	1828	35,660	436,425	161,604	1,075,243	6,488	46,686	787,951	120,206	-	1
	1829	24,000	289,831	95,195	655,935	11,343	82,083	1,494,439	239,882		

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		SPICES.									
		Ginger.	Cayenne pepper.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Black pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	Value.
		POUNDS.									DOLLARS.
30th September,	1821	* -	* -	1,082	18,487	20,257	8,362	1,978,828	278,836	330,317	310,281
	1822	-	-	764	31,069	11,303	27,441	2,971,577	952,356	491,382	505,340
	1823	-	-	452	29,350	45,881	116,404	3,133,443	436,387	818,720	580,956
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	-	-	6,786	27,673	62,286	49,998	799,225	737,000	751,738	369,140
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	1,208	2	3,913	22,394	16,287	5,233	2,507,729	156,823	292,800	286,009
Year	1825	37,460	226	11,803	53,322	49,807	92,252	1,524,210	1,560,600	723,160	626,039
	1826	1,919	131	13,336	86,809	18,461	148,932	5,026,286	421,381	896,345	594,568
	1827	305,093	520	2,787	29,201	6,787	83.159	1,037,672	1,014,981	411,707	322,730
	1828	2,771	5	2,070	18,779	8,692	124,009	4,051,759	683,240	667,989	432,504
	1829	547	36	5,874	63,824	11,065	52,378	2,264,444	1,370,076	524,320	461,539

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	OATS.		POTATOES.		PAPER.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Folio and quarto post.	Foolscap, drawing and writing.	Printing, copper-plate and stainer's.	Sheathing.	All other.	Value.
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.					Dollars.
30th September, 1821	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	
1822										
1823										
9 months to 30 June, 1824										
3 months to 30 Sept. 1824	-	-	10	-	1,693	169,312	116	71,986	6,018	75,897
Year 1825	935	197	19,573	7,558	20,684	1,317,627	5,556	101,388	24,958	273,129
1826	12,508	3,901	72,418	29,411	16,259	972,693	8,329	67,982	186,848	250,264
1827	822	209	39,626	14,273	10,147	140,704	665	45,244	13,835	44,241

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		GUNPOWDER.		BRISTLES.		GLUE.		ORANGE MINERAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	73,974	12,416	84,867	–	38,624	*29,155	†	
	1822	104,795	26,132	203,472	–	71,785	*90,043		
	1823	115,869	20,356	91,389	–	63,152	*42,862		
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	29,746	6,755	123,269	–	50,410	*54,217		
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	39,287	6,576	61,163	22,896	6,442	884		
Year	1825	54,236	11,799	175,346	56,606	36,322	4,321		
	1826	63,299	15,510	121,852	49,069	39,265	5,145		
	1827	55,128	12,485	252,181	85,433	3,696	318		
	1828	52,823	12,024	404,847	132,242	3,109	320		
	1829	86,217	19,439	103,958	26,414	4,660	548	335	35

* Value of bristles and glue.

† Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1828.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		GLASS.								
		Apothecary's Vials.			Bottles.				Demijohns.	
		Not above 4 oz. and less.	Above 4 oz. and not above 8 oz.	Value.	Not above 1 quart.	Above 1 qt and not above 2 qts.	Above 2 qts and not above 1 gal.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Groce.		Dollars.	Groce.			Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	*	*	-	10,147	*	*	107,354†	*	*
	1822	-	-	-	15,147	-	-	134,147†		
	1823	-	-	-	12,136	-	-	149,207†		
9 months to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	7,447	-	-	61,760†		
3 months to 30 Sept.	1824	1,461	146	6,745	2,686	17	29	13,210	10,764	1,777
Year	1825	4,167	469	70,075	12,413	669	4	64,658	37,883	15,437
	1826	3,224	227	9,219	22,923	597	26	115,100	63,553	25,547
	1827	8,611	1,227	22,903	27,720	84	35	140,743	53,251	20,710
	1828	3,182	813	10,640	21,979	90	33	104,767	56,295	19,573
										80,027

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		LEAD.				LEADEN PIPES.		LITHARGE.		SUGAR OF LEAD.	
		Bar, Sheet, and Pig.		Shot.							
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	3,197,409	.	2,290,596	*284,701	†		†		†	
	1822	3,254,392	.	1,951,843	*266,441						
	1823	2,324,624	.	1,097,719	*155,175						
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	1,661,376	.	571,180	*107,494						
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	423,913	18,712	49,149	2,364						
Year	1825	5,867,520	293,864	127,091	7,544						
	1826	5,849,100	260,608	93,945	4,801						
	1827	7,986,679	301,697	39,183	1,918						
	1828	8,076,796	294,563	88,549	3,981	123,379	7,118	718,873	28,732	11,735	1,796
	1829	1,639,689	51,852	7,728	294			5,505	191	98,335	20,884

* Value of bar and shot.

† Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1828.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
		CORDAGE.				TWINE, PACK THREAD, &c.		CORKS.		COPPER.			
		Tarred and Cables.		Untarred and Yarn.						Rods and Bolts.		Nails and Spikes.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	374,170	.	297,010	.	260,517	*107,867	.	‡ .	29,260	.	† 8,632	9,050
	1822	718,293	.	506,237	.	500,612	*147,321	.	.	62,128	.	† 8,921	18,807
	1823	737,081	.	278,769	.	409,050	*122,277	.	.	27,379	.	†15,131	9,308
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	435,680	.	48,409	.	181,934	* 73,283	.	.	12,802	.	† 6,612	3,349
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	54,197	2,373	821	106	107,111	29,198	29,964	4,129				
Year	1825	858,138	42,646	105,086	10,393	355,315	87,981	91,960	23,954	105,103	27,005	1,579	432
	1826	1,505,167	77,186	119,107	7,413	325,641	62,827	140,885	39,303	32,103	7,257	8,394	979
	1827	1.127,109	56,162	85,236	6,339	341,415	75,486	137,540	37,161	13,616	3,081	1,315	304
	1828	2,164,096	109,454	81,629	6,744	424,029	86,302	217,586	50,923	7,309	1,291	11,986	2,214
	1829	1,848,254	97,436	109,775	8,868	480,402	87,692	170,106	35,325	274	29	5,872	1,267

IRON.

YEARS ENDING		Iron and Steel Wire.		Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs.			Nails.		Spikes.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Not exceeding 16 oz. per M.	Exceeding 16 oz. per M.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	305,359	35,884	47,908	*	*	678,554	*	87,798	*
	1822	784,491	102,361	41,526	*	*	890,643	*	182,100	*
	1823	618,922	77,137	23,044	*	*	581,639	*	77,028	*
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	541,121	72,292	19,801	*	*	308,917	*	68,537	*
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	228,256	28,911	19,542	.	2,432	95,700	7,320	35,018	1,802
Year	1825	826,994	91,539	37,485	.	9,293	393,863	41,953	25,387	1,191
	1826	765,660	90,401	.	19,163	4,135	230,996	23,739	34,426	1,328
	1827	846,910	79,257	19,902	2,631	4,391	502,457	46,080	52,011	2,624
	1828	1,338,524	117,467	16,911	4,948	5,133	653,655	46,625	82,598	3,598
	1829	463,145	51,170	13,415	5,349	4,249	532,407	36,723	80,511	3,315

* Value included with sheet and hoop.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		IRON.							
		Anchors.		Sheet and Hoop.		Castings, vessels, and all other		In Pigs.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	* 72,580	-	cwt. 24,122	†145,711	cwt. 7,037	‡	18,356	56,805
	1822	*193,817	-	37,424	†213,022	10,663	‡	23,614	72,435
	1823	*114,580	-	39,914	†203,446	14,221	‡	49,607	117,696
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	* 93,073	-	26,154	†121,642	12,833	‡	13,543	58,710
3 mos. to 30 Sept.,	1824	53,991	2,790	lbs 1,062,704	37,583	lbs. 208,712	7,217	2,313	3,444
Year	1825	49,262	3,050	2,106,677	88,111	1,618,975	67,275	16,309	36,513
	1826	46,680	2,502	2,407,867	88,438	1,432,976	55,526	34,092	67,004
	1827	67,371	2,901	4,419,732	135,759	1,108,113	44,402	35,118	46,881
	1828	55,640	3,535	6,551,642	236,794	1,133,140	44,192	69,937	93,025
	1829	54,023	2,979	2,441,024	89,057	1,248,157	41,782	22,771	28,811

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES,							
	IRON.							
	Fire Arms.				Cables and Chains, or parts thereof.		Mill Cranks and Mill Irons, of wrought iron.	
	Muskets.		Rifles.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Value. Dollars.	No.	Value. Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	*		*		*		*	
1822								
1823								
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824								
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	2,140	2,754	2	15	210,550	10,491		
Year 1825	28,125	91,998	46	781	423,766	33,568		
1826	18,188	65,689	158	1,841	431,766	29,140	354	61
1827	4,110	13,176	12	277	388,393	25,624	37	10
1828	7,091	26,679	6	96	847,655	45,611	557	20
1829	13,957	44,715	10	125	810,372	41,097	300	50

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	Models of invention and machinery.	Barilla.	WOOD. Dye.	WOOD. Unmanufactured mahogany.	Tin, in pigs and bars.	Brass, old.	COPPER. In pigs and bars.	COPPER. In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.
	DOLLARS.							
30th September, 1821	*	*	†112,825	*	*	*	22,822	*
1822	-	-	†233,782	-	-	-	26,170	
1823	-	-	†537,560	-	-	-	76,783	
1824	-	-	†545,391	-	-	-	133,883	
1825	-	-	806,125	78,323	-	-	16,862	25,224
1826	21	-	419,900	39,700	6,046	-	89,373	39,684
1827	-	11,650	256,329	77,469	7,929	-	22,190	17,252
1828	-	-	291,911	128,070	7,923	-	94,277	51,282
1829	-	15,333	325,148	83,766	2,075	18,121	69,773	86,237

* Not designated until 1825.

† Includes the value of dye and unmanufactured mahogany previous to 1825.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

IRON.

YEARS ENDING		Nail or spike rods slit.		Slit or rolled for band or scroll or casement rods.		Bar and Bolt.			
						Rolled.		Hammered.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	*	-	*	-	43,684	-	343,094	† 1,213,041
	1822	-	-	-	-	101,334	-	532,805	† 1,864,868
	1823	-	-	-	-	106,933	-	591,880	† 1,891,635
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	-	-	-	-	89,090	-	253,393	† 907,780
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	2,307	369	6,832	457	20,719	55,117	172,573	483,686
Year	1825	3,249	106	70	7	85,010	224,497	492,998	1,562,146
	1826	240	17	2,458	3,946	88,741	223,259	467,515	1,590,350
	1827	840,986	13,273	111,286	6,489	162,052	347,792	440,200	1,323,749
	1828	985,909	28,176	97,909	2,931	205,897	441,000	667,849	2,141,178
	1829	7,282	234	-	-	66,408	119,326	589,638	1,884,049

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

† Value of rolled and hammered.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		STEEL.		HEMP.		FLAX, unmanufactured.		WOOL, unmanufactured.		ALUM.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds. †	Dollars.	Cwt.	Doll's.
30 t September,	1821	11,570	131,291	86,192	510,489	* -		-		1,364	3,741
	1822	16,098	189,613	178,503	1,054,764	-		-		3,345	10,601
	1823	20,551	224,595	115,735	674,454	-		-		2,106	6,196
9 mos. to 30 June,	1824	15,004	166,265	46,673	241,107	-		-		262	1,017
3 mos. to 30 Sept.	1824	6,950	70,140	48,173	243,968	-		-		13	31
Year	1825	26,675	291,215	76,817	431,787	-				2	20
	1826	36,525	384,235	88,116	551,757	-				84	346
	1827	25,012	310,197	100,566	635,854	-				5	48
	1828	35,660	436,425	161,604	1,075,243	6,488	46,686	787,951	120,206	-	1
	1829	24,000	289,831	95,195	655,935	11,343	82,083	1,494,439	239,882		

* subject to both ad valorem and specific duties.

YEARS ENDING		COPPERAS.		WHEAT FLOUR.		SALT.		COAL.		WHEAT.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	1,829	1,581	*	-	3,943,727	609,021	627,737	91,352		
	1822	10,692	12,614	-	-	4,087,381	625,932	970,828	139,790		
	1823	16,973	17,282	-	-	5,127,657	740,866	854,983	111,629		
9 months to June 30,	1824	48,729	8,707	-	-	3,383,672	473,557	572,310	81,659		
3 do Sept. 30,	1824	785	728	370	1,274	1,017,727	139,929	192,505	29,882	488	140
Year	1825	3,409	3,949	118	266	4,574,202	589,125	722,255	108,527	1,065	1,015
	1826	4,361	6,882	33	82	4,564,720	677,058	970,021	145,262	3,448	5,000
	1827	3,251	3,629	47	91	4,320,489	535,201	1,127,388	142,677	1,064	910
	1828	3,887	4,535	6	12	3,962,957	443,469	906,200	104,292	852	688
	1829	1,822	2,053	151	339	5,945,547	714,618	1,272,970	145,993	263	305

* Subject to ad valorem duties until 30th June, 1824.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	OATS.		POTATOES.		PAPER.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Folio and quarto post.	Foolscap, drawing and writing.	Printing, copper-plate and stainer's.	Sheathing.	All other.	Value.
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.					Dollars.
30th September, 1821	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	
1822										
1823										
9 months to 30 June, 1824										
3 months to 30 Sept. 1824	-	-	10	-	1,693	169,312	116	71,986	6,018	75,827
Year 1825	935	197	19,573	7,558	20,684	1,317,627	5,556	101,388	24,958	273,129
1826	12,508	3,901	72,418	29,411	16,259	972,693	8,329	67,982	186,848	250,264
1827	822	209	39,626	14,273	10,147	146,704	665	45,244	13,835	53,769

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		BOOKS.					GLASS WARE.			
		Printed previous to 1775.	Printed in other languages than English, Latin, and Greek.	Latin or Greek.	All other.	Value.	Cut and not specified.		All other articles of.	
							Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Volumes.		Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	*	*	*			†	†	†	
	1822									
	1823									
9 months to 30 June,	1824									
3 months to 30 Sept.	1824	962	7,870	2,109	17,338	9,679	6,870	‡1,743	271,118	‡60,820
Year	1825	7,430	82,542	9,755	105,716	172,146	32,106	‡15,523	936,238	‡202,482
	1826	1,619	131,976	13,300	50,304	167,191	36,086	‡17,400	876,858	‡122,731
	1827	1,413	77,614	5,447	67,320	119,287	25,759	12,271	1,249,602	174,234
	1828	2,913	75,046	6,902	71,016	120,537	39,569	15,402	1,515,945	180,626
	1829	2,924	77,006	4,508	98,455	138,528	34,491	10,691	1,326,954	148,638

* Subject to ad valorem duties until 30th June, 1824.
† Subject to both ad valorem and specific duties.
‡ Included in the total value of articles paying duties ad valorem.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
	GLASS.								
	Apothecary's Vials.			Bottles.				Demijohns.	
	Not above 4 oz. and less.	Above 4 oz. and not above 8 oz.	Value.	Not above 1 quart.	Above 1 qt and not above 2 qts.	Above 2 qts and not above 1 gal.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Groce.		Dollars.	Groce.			Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	*	*	-	10,147	*	*	107,354†	*	*
1822	-	-	-	15,147	-	-	134,147†		
1823	-	-	-	12,136	-	-	149,207†		
9 months to 30 June, 1824	-	-	-	7,447	-	-	61,760†		
3 months to 30 Sept. 1824	1,461	146	6,745	2,686	17	29	13,210	10,764	1,777
Year 1825	4,167	469	70,075	12,413	669	4	64,658	37,883	15,437
1826	3,224	227	9,219	22,923	597	26	115,100	63,553	25,547
1827	8,611	1,227	22,903	27,720	84	35	140,743	53,251	20,710
1828	3,182	813	10,640	21,979	90	23	104,767	56,295	19,573
1829	580	111	2,004	12,217	147	19	58,502	60,825	20,027

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		GLASS.						FISH.				
		Window.						Dried.	Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other	Value.
		Not above 8 by 10 inches.	Not above 10 by 12 inches.	Above 10 by 12 inches.	Above 10 by 15 inches.	Uncut, in plates.	Value.					
		100 sq. feet.					Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.			Dollars.
30th September,	1821	-	*8,824	-	-	-	-	346	1,048	7	116	13,186
	1822	-	*6,845	-	-	-	-	712	1,244	387	95	19,255
	1823	-	*14,450	-	-	-	-	2,969	1,507	67	268	31,914
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	-	*4,855	-	-	-	-	644	1,935	782	373	27,864
3 mos. to 30th Sept.	1824	66	45	84	-	5,434	2,858	500	2,639	8	278	15,547
Year	1825	528	806	3,206	-	966	59,956	1,628	1,540	242	778	29,500
	1826	1,293	1,209	4,922	-	558	71,348	757	1,013	87	242	18,841
	1827	939	667	3,210	-	855	71,752	685	1,540	39	101	24,971
	1828	637	311	3,404	-	-	56,577	434	730	38	187	10,469
	1829	736	351	241	2,220	83	50,355	492	999	95	138	16,182

* For value, see bottles.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.					BOOTS AND BOOTEES.		CIGARS.	
	Silk.	Prunelle and other, of stuff or nankeen, &c.	Leather, morocco, kid, &c. for men and women.	Children's.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.				Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	-	-	7,714	-	*6,445	281	-	11,000	113,601
1822	-	-	14,979	-	*9,192	181	-	21,213	197,282
1823	-	-	11,138	-	*7,314	479	-	18,310	189,210
9 mos. to 30th June, 1824	-	-	4,099	-	*2,897	41	-	11,751	112,148
3 mos. to 30th Sept. 1824	352	32	288	12	464	14	66	2,646	23,250
Year 1825	968	903	3,399	229	3,203	207	792	19,109	215,819
1826	1,124	1,353	3,581	308	4,705	455	1,224	22,949	253,542
1827	1,829	1,106	2,714	1,043	4,739	470	1,078	31,616	174,931
1828	3,027	1,316	1,986	739	4,441	114	455	19,169	209,479
1829	1,759	1,563	3,190	235	4,869	207	614	28,887	310,943

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

YEARS ENDING		PLAYING CARDS.		ROOFING SLATES.							
		Quantity.	Value.	Not above 12 by 6 inches.	Not above 12 by 14 inches.	Not above 14 by 16 inches.	Not above 16 by 18 inches.	Not above 18 by 20 inches.	Not above 20 by 24 inches.	Above 20 by 24 inches.	Value.
		Packs.	Dollars.	TONS.							Dollars.
30th September,	1821	586	136								
	1822	576	32								
	1823	444	89								
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	3,853	401								
3 mos. to 30th Sep.	1824										
Year	1825	11,870	1,252								
	1826	708	173								
	1827	20,688	1,610								
	1828	1,042	81	397	75	2,449	586	137	37	52	7,116
	1829	620	69	2,818	938	1,824	620	1,553	523	59	68,692

RECAPITULATION.

YEARS ENDING		TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.				
		Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total of merchandise paying duty.	Free of duty.	Total value of Imports.
		DOLLARS.				
30th September,	1821	30,894,917	21,608,494	52,503,411	10,082,313	62,585,724
	1822	46,361,215	29,581,618	75,942,833	7,298,708	83,241,541
	1823	40,621,552	27,909,427	68,530,979	9,048,288	77,579,267
9 mos. to 30th June,	1824	29,810,556	19,567,838	49,378,394	9,608,744	58,987,138
3 mos. to 30th September,	1824	11,440,277	7,166,563	18,606,840	2,955,029	21,561,869
Year,	1825	55,923,959	29,468,606	85,392,565	10,947,510	96,340,075
	1826	42,713,330	29,693,378	72,406,708	12,567,769	84,974,477
	1827	41,956,121	25,672,843	67,628,964	11,855,104	79,484,068
	1828	45,845,761	30,284,887	76,130,648	12,379,176	88,509,824
	1829	37,846,298	24,840,728	62,687,026	11,805,501	74,492,527

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office,
December 13, 1829.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.

YEARS ENDING		Antimony regulus of.	Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter or zinc.	Burr-stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Cork tree, bark of.	Furs of all kinds.	Hides and skins raw.	Plaister of Paris.	Specimens of Botany.
		DOLLARS.								
30th September,	1821	-	*	153	935	*	7,839	61,921	88	*
	1822	-	-	-	703	-	1,105	36,416	35	
	1823	-	-	-	2,684	-	5,414	630,261	-	
	1824	-	-	-	2,653	-	2,901	339,493	49	
	1825	-	15,339	-	3,704	1,710	5,049	132,681	10	225
	1826	80	30,527	-	696	-	40,903	364,672	-	735
	1827	-	25,720	-	1,512	-	2,787	390,032	152	42
	1828	-	15,131	-	4,311	-	8,071	274,099	-	550
	1829	-	6,012	-	3,950	-	5,273	350,166	112	900

* Not designated until 1825.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		Models of invention and machinery.	Barilla.	WOOD. Dye.	WOOD. Unmanufactured mahogany.	Tin, in pigs and bars.	Brass, old.	COPPER. In pigs and bars.	COPPER. In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.
		DOLLARS.							
30th September,	1821	*	*	†112,825	*	*	*	22,822	*
	1822	-	-	†233,782	-	-	-	26,170	
	1823	-	-	†537,560	-	-	-	76,783	
	1824	-	-	†545,391	-	-	-	133,883	
	1825	-	-	806,125	78,323	-	-	16,862	25,224
	1826	21	-	419,900	39,700	6,046	-	89,373	39,684
	1827	-	11,650	256,329	77,469	7,929	-	22,190	17,252
	1828	-	-	291,911	128,070	7,923	-	94,277	51,282
	1829	-	15,333	325,148	83,766	2,075	18,121	69,773	86,237

* Not designated until 1825.

† Includes the value of dye and unmanufactured mahogany previous to 1825.

YEARS ENDING		BULLION.			SPECIE.			
		Old.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	All other articles.	Total.
		DOLLARS.						
30th September,	1821	*	*	90	*	10,477,969	80,085	10,764,757
	1822	-	-	28,248	-	10,781,932	76,505	11,184,896
	1823	-	-	1,800	-	6,371,187	71,060	7,696,749
	1824	-	-	-	-	7,014,552	76,160	8,115,082
	1825	2,080	-	10,849	315,672	8,470,534	1,453	9,885,840
	1826	4,093	15,648	25,090	434,555	3,623,385	-	5,135,108
	1827	780	8,611	3,236	820,304	6,139,155	-	7,785,150
	1828	1,614	13,663	42,588	928,384	6,565,804	-	8,427,678
	1829	2,950	25,270	213,821	935,102	3,136,941	127	5,231,077

* Not designated until 1825.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM, FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.							
		Cloths and Cassimeres.		Flannels and baizes.	Blankets and rugs.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings.	Worsted stuff goods.	All other manufactures of.	Total.
		Exceeding 33⅓ cents per square yard.	Not exceeding 33⅓ cts. per square yard.						
		DOLLARS.							
September 30,	1821,	229,785	*	*	46,895	2,330	102,572	*	381,582
	1822,	150,454	-	-	13,034	17,314	27,075	-	209,877
	1823,	314,657	-	-	16,692	36,881	131,722	-	499,952
	1824,	402,308	-	-	42,219	79,191	111,446	-	635,164
	1825,	363,479	1,441	140,661	24,914	110	71,338	68,145	570,088
	1826,	245,279	15,487	42,392	31,166	9,956	49,478	47,624	441,376
	1827,	157,095	9,508	11,425	14,317	687	26,956	21,713	241,701
	1828,	100,433	8,882	12,022	24,840	2,086	26,099	17,152	191,514
	1829,	138,929	129	5,533	8,195	1,658	22,985	13,670	191,099

YEARS ENDING		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
		Printed and colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	Twist, yarn and thread.	Nankeens.	All other manufactures of.	Total value.
		DOLLARS.						
September 30,	1821,	379,701	320,302	*	6,532	874,608	*	1,581,143
	1822,	572,626	341,371	-	8,817	741,882	-	1,664,696
	1823,	1,206,502	520,506	-	24,767	865,518	-	2,617,293
	1824,	1,544.231	608,068	-	8,474	321,204	-	2,481,977
	1825,	1,105,252	705,339	46,311	9,412	443,271	94,870	2,404,455
	1826,	1,032,381	682,407	74,462	34,862	336,295	65,683	2,226,090
	1827,	964,904	495,188	46,788	63,413	230,448	38,073	1,838,814
	1828,	1,402,103	406,623	44,988	46,736	324,274	18,015	2,242,739
	1829,	751,871	302,435	42,222	27,656	397,033	43,723	1,564,940

* Not designated until 1825.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				VESTINGS AND PLAIDS.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		
		[illegible]		From other Places.						
		From piece goods.	India, other manufactures.	Piece goods.	Other manufactures of.	Of wool, or wool & cotton, or silk.	Of cotton, or cotton & silk.	Linens bleached or unbleached.	Checks and stripes.	All other manufactures of.
		DOLLARS.								
September 30,	1821,	*	*	*	1,057,233	*	*	245,848	*	*
	1822,	-	-	-	1,016,262	-	-	366,104		
	1823,	-	-	-	1,512,449	-	-	1,450,795		
	1824,	-	-	-	1,816,325	-	-	1,660,822		
	1825,	1,084,230	296,007	604,474	581,031	19,480	30,414	1,688,878	44,960	44,798
	1826,	1,415,823	235,669	874,005	709,223	13,034	10,735	1,412,017	19,158	22,546
	1827,	743,430	148,545	483,291	314,860	9,472	7,053	695,231	3,877	8,336
	1828,	648,820	64,790	279,997	229,577	828	2,572	782,844	15,213	25,843
	1829,	470,473	78,637	212,676	159,172	1,968	990	720,122	8,404	22,779

YEARS ENDING		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.					MANUFACTURES OF IRON, AND IRON AND STEEL.				
		Sail duck.	Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and Burlaps.	Russia Sheetings.		Other manufactures of.	Side arms, and fire arms, except rifles and muskets.	Cutting knives, scythes & sickles, reaping hooks, &c.	Screws weighing 24 lbs. or upwards.	Wood Screws.	Other articles not specified.
				Brown.	White.						
		DOLLARS.									
30th September,	1821	* -	* -	† -	† -	26,516	* -	* -	* -	* -	164,306
	1822	-	-	-	-	13,873	-	-	-	-	189,567
	1823	-	-	-	-	14,090	-	-	-	-	136,824
	1824	-	-	-	-	68,845	-	-	-	-	274,421
	1825	219,979	46,374	334,145	36,639	17,852	36,043	5,274	185	-	226,190
	1826	118,435	16,090	318,891	5,024	13,894	29,132	5,610	-	237	232,833
	1827	115,220	27,009	353,083	2,756	16,255	12,180	1,371	-	186	218,348
	1828	102,200	51,178	263,045	1,699	16,685	10,770	3,542	-	198	186,362
	1829	63,566	39,429	191,325	15,604	10,033	12,597	1,011	-	-	100,712

* Not designated until 1825.
† Subject to specific duties until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	COPPER.		MANUFACTURES OF						
	Vessels of.	All other manufactures of.	Brass.	Tin.	Pewter and lead, except shot.	Wood, including cabinet wares.	Leather, including saddles, bridles and harness.	Ready made clothing.	Glass ware not subject to specific duties.
	DOLLARS.								
30th September, 1821	* -	5,194	971	4,018	* -	* -	* -	-	45,583
1822	-	2,339	19,060	1,498	-	-	-	-	53,224
1823	-	500	3,307	738	-	-	-	-	43,991
1824	-	8,689	1,493	3,807	-	-	-	-	58,825
1825	811	8,207	3,438	2,750	-	10,849	7,455	-	28,259
1826	30	3,167	18,545	1,081	507	26,711	10,055	-	48,727
1827	421	428	47,471	467	30	20,687	9,375	-	41,519
1828	1,002	9,908	38,908	260	906	11,337	3,216	-	39,045
1829	-	347	8,557	357	-	11,996	4,156	-	15,841

* Not designated until 1825.

MANUFACTURES OF

YEARS ENDING		Wares.					Gold and silver.		Lace.		Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture.
		China and porcelain.	Earthen and stones.	Japanned.	Plated.	Gilt.	Watches, and parts of.	Articles composed wholly or chiefly of pearls, &c.	Thread, silk, or cotton, except coach.	Coach.	
		DOLLARS.									
30th September,	1821	7,804	31,049	*	*	*	*	67,395	*		
	1822	8,966	46,001	-	-	-	-	33,542			
	1823	4,321	48,418	-	-	-	-	22,613			
	1824	4,279	57,758	-	-	-	-	46,602			
	1825	12,425	66,216	570	2,661	38,712	8,978	21,445	135,964	165	
	1826	35,070	65,822	169	2,061	56,759	13,883	74,401	206,976	403	
	1827	18,371	84,762	378	7,903	36.596	7,760	14,712	73,854	778	
	1828	21,680	95,570	217	7,530	7.422	19,166	35,824	75,424	155	
	1829	5,098	47,576	50	2,172	5,170	3,974	21,544	56,312		

* Not designated until 1825.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		MANUFACTURES OF									
		Square wire, used for umbrella stretchers.	Marble, and manufactures of.	Slates and tiles, for building.	Prepared quills.	Black lead pencils.	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Paper hangings.	Brushes, of all kinds.	Hair cloth, and hair seating.	Oil cloth, and oil cloth carpeting, of every description.
		DOLLARS.									
30th September,	1821	*	*	*	*	*	10,189	*	*	*	*
	1822	-	-	-	-	-	5,635				
	1823	-	-	-	-	-	28,938				
	1824	-	-	-	-	-	45,142				
	1825	323	-	990	2,514	646	‡	1,843	50	-	425
	1826	-	1,078	128	3,313	1,441	-	1,524	536	185	911
	1827	-	760	701	2,269	639	-	1,881	1,551	-	2,283
	1828	-	420	810	341	500	-	1,326	-	-	2,446
	1829	-	50	†965	298	855	-	2,183	-	324	56

YEARS ENDING		Quicksilver.	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets.		UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				WOOL.	
			Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass plats, braids or plates.	Of fur, wool, leather, and silk.	Copper bottoms and copper in plates or sheets not suited to the sheathing of ships.	Brass, in plates or sheets.	Tin, in plates or sheets.	Raw Silk.	Above 10 cents per lb.	Not exceeding 10 cents per lb.
		DOLLARS.								
30th September,	1821	*	9,967	*	6,085	*	10,291	*	†	†
	1822	.	14,116	.	1,070	.	4,856			
	1823	.	11,528	.	.	.	7,666			
	1824	.	9,075	.	1,380	.	29,395	1,407	1,667	
	1825	223,433	4,482	6,713	1,975	1,260	22,786	24,639	16,884	523
	1826	159,329	14,471	7,673	1,411	.	36,531	132,295	2,957	
	1827	230,171	13,987	3,096	1,895	1,400	25,272	181,150	28,686	
	1828	298,088	9,463	2,480	.	.	39,255	47,277	3,094	
	1829	212,013	2,452	7,337	3,663	.	21,922	35,967		

* Not designated until 1825.

† Wool subject to both ad valorem and specific duties after 30th June, 1828.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		Floor mattings of flags or other materials.		CARPETING.†					
		Quantity.	Value.	Brussels.	Venetian.	Wilton.	Ingrain.	All other of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton.	Value.
		Square yards.	Dollars.	SQUARE YARDS.					DOLLARS.
September 30,	1821,								
	1822,								
	1823,								
	1824,								
	1825,	-	-	1,928	-	-	4,851	-	7,337
	1826,	-	-	2,170	-	-	7,558	105	11,898
	1827,	-	-	537	-	-	-	-	1,000
	1828,	-	-	407	-	-	350	1,388	1,566
	1829,	160	115	270	189	-	1,206	3,662	8,531

YEARS ENDING		COTTON BAGGING.		DUCK.†			SHEETINGS.‡		Value of duck and sheetings.
		Quantity.	Value.	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	
		Square yards.	Dollars.	PIECES.					Dollars.
30 September,	1821	*	*	2,248	4,952	-	23,860	1,328	423,950
	1822	-	-	3,577	3,910	22	22,955	430	423,365
	1823	-	-	6,929	7,688	-	22,767	140	435,069
	1824	-	-	4,318	9,861	67	23,540	1,975	497,467
	1825	16,640	2,638						
	1826	12,105	2,248						
	1827	8,846	1,759						
	1828	19,865	3,478	§6,019	-	-	-	-	1,382
	1829	46,421	8,548	§341,891	-	-	-	-	96,426

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1830

† Duck Russia, Ravens, and Holland, subject to duties ad valorem, from 1st July, 1824, to 30th June, 1828.

‡ Sheetings subject to duties ad valorem, after 30th June, 1824.

§ Square yards.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIEIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		OILS.							
		Foreign Fishing.							
		Spermaceti.	Whale, and other fish.	Olive in casks.	Castor.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Hempseed.	Value.
		GALLONS.							DOLLARS.
30th September,	1821	*	*	1,755	*	*	*	*	2,046
	1822	-	-	12,656	-	-	-	-	13,927
	1823	-	-	17,291	-	-	-	-	15,056
	1824	58	13,986	15,060	-	-	-	-	15,788
	1825	2,268	27,368	40,003	1,862	15,241	-	-	52,984
	1826	-	882	42,674	210	14,353	-	3,613	40,916
	1827	249	5,331	9,998	24	31,258	-	-	32,486
	1828	285	12,221	64,809	8	15,471	-	1,992	54,662
	1829	58	195	26,400	-	17,825	-	-	30,049

* Subject to ad valorem duties until 30th June, 1824.

YEARS ENDING		VINEGAR.		TEAS.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Bohea.	Souchong.	Hyson Skin, and other green.	Hyson and Young Hyson.	Imperial, Gunpowder, &c.	Value.
		Gallons.	Dollars.	POUNDS.					DOLLARS.
September 30,	1821,	*	*	82	121,905	41,655	174,116	51,665	242,372
	1822,	-	-	586	437,588	268,944	406,819	219,909	700,198
	1823,	-	-	224,462	591,280	274,820	442,304	202,210	813,550
	1824,	-	-	264,502	399,568	49,587	255,203	180,008	562,109
	1825,	9,168	2,965	151,397	668,565	774,369	1,148,808	292,669	1,482,141
	1826,	3,808	814	101,432	521,848	898,593	806,081	476,799	1,308,694
	1827,	6,645	1,904	4,550	409,736	445,751	463,323	303,057	772,443
	1828,	4,543	1,192	40,750	257,849	259,136	516,008	344,103	679,924
	1829,	3,899	942	8,595	125,322	228,963	455,389	215,726	528,997

* Subject to ad valorem duties until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	WHITE AND RED LEAD, DRY OR GROUND IN OIL.		WHITING, AND PARIS WHITE.		LITHARGE.		LEAD.			
							Bar, sheet, and pig.		Shot.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	74,649	*8,444	128	7	-	-	102,994	-	63,501	†11,276
1822	105,231	*11,711	-	-	-	-	301,549	-	83.641	†23,673
1823	62,428	*6,455	-	-	-	-	305,762	-	60,846	†19,839
1824	130,549	*13,910	-	-	-	-	466,810	-	64,040	†31,078
1825	106,893	12,683	-	-	-	-	1,146,490	71,373	57,160	4,507
1826	127,936	12,306	11,113	187	-	-	2,756,923	149,927	64,717	4,560
1827	131,245	11,275	-	-	-	-	3,855,358	193,604	50,930	3,547
1828	111,141	10,363	89,880	316	-	-	2,537,580	114,375	57,530	3,662

YEARS ENDING		SUGAR. White, clayed, &c. Quantity.	SUGAR. White, clayed, &c. Value.	SUGAR. Candy and Loaf. Quantity	SUGAR. Candy and Loaf. Value.	SUGAR. Other refined. Quantity	SUGAR. Other refined. Value.	FRUITS. Almonds.	FRUITS. Currants.	FRUITS. Brunes and Plums.	FRUITS. Figs.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.			
September 30,	1821,	4,512,430	*1,549,185	713	143	-	-	38,914	100	4,646	9,263
	1822,	5,593,235	*1,059,459	-	-	-	-	14,551	24	94	3,526
	1823,	6,023,397	*1,479,025	454	125	-	-	32,190	18,927	3,716	19,470
	1824,	5,770,613	*998,168	9,347	925	-	-	60,126	21,038	9,677	82,212
	1825,	6,400,981	572,254	-	-	229	37	150,325	300	21,847	123,534
	1826,	4,136,636	424,880	-	-	-	-	73,990	543	21,575	72,281
	1827,	3,321,780	307,913	-	-	6,520	607	48,113	25,344	32,048	148,658
	1828,	1,681,140	184,571	9,956	1,666	-	-	39,843	2,668	17,542	107,874
	1829,	1,699,619	167,260	-	-	-	-	39,408	1,247	3,296	264,567

*Value of brown and white.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		FRUITS.			CANDLES.				CHEESE.		SOAP.	
		Raisins.			Spermaceti and wax.		Tallow.					
		In jars and boxes and Muscatel.	All other.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value:
		Pounds,		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
September 30,	1821,	41,905	80,514	15,373	-	-	95,208	-	18,078	-	48,267	
	1822,	208,488	18,883	24,881	-	-	192,042	-	620	-	273,915	
	1823,	423,815	685,721	73,754	848	-	95,972	-	7,123	-	249,436	
	1824,	110,856	176,711	36,813	2,428	-	105,591	-	13,467	-	366,359	
	1825,	128,114	115,881	55,713	947	551	41,187	4,172	867	940	210,792	21,532
	1826,	73,080	29,110	29,522	2,848	1,510	139,464	14,747	6,811	1,024	215,550	19.158
	1827,	254,062	204,905	54,739	3,325	1,072	90,590	9,353	7,075	890	229,289	19,831
	1828,	212,989	108,533	39,204	1,096	328	245,581	27,679	47,567	6,878	90,686	7,560

YEARS ENDING	TALLOW.		LARD.		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		BUTTER.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	80,212	*32,381	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
1822	47,939	*65,628								
1823	477,346	*78,591								
1824		*49,245								
1825	30,025	2,332			10,895	615				
1826	15,791	1,186	13,500	1,163	837,622	43,514	3,150	410	200	46
1827	177,209	16,616			325,267	28,934				
1828	342,302	25,893			585,962	34,284				
1829	694,813	63,768	20,002	750	386,779	16,596				

* Value of candles, cheese, soap, and tallow.

† Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	SALT PETRE.		VITRIOL.			CAMPHOR.			SALTS.		
	Refined.	Value.	Blue or Roman.	Oil of.	Value.	Crude.	Refined.	Value.	Epsom.	Glauber.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
30th September, 1821	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1822											
1823											
1824											
1825	14,749	832	.	.	.	356	.	96	4,947	1,531	495
1826	150	11	9,171	.	917	.	.	.	200	.	65
1827	552,792	31,042	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	196	3
1828	.	.	136	.	14						
1829	17,123	1,284									

YEARS ENDING		SPICES.									
		Ginger.	Cayenne Pepper.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Black Pepper.	Pimenta.	Cassia.	Value.
		POUNDS.									Dollars.
30th September,	1821	* -	* -	2,407	694	39,435	14,676	680,425	2,509	259,994	236,072
	1822	-	-	5	2,084	9,370	6,145	2,520,869	112,436	390,294	454,654
	1823	-	-	-	1,505	44,587	56,220	4,488,542	126,341	679,780	825,343
	1824	-	-	460	5,286	67,916	81,521	2,236,933	224,593	512,230	600,171
	1825	36,904	-	5,789	35,446	26,814	57,486	2,067,010	405,581	814,947	705,120
	1826	798	20	13,217	10,550	26,028	83,093	2,893,281	621,726	426,643	578,729
	1827	3,344	-	3,352	11,814	26,762	66,263	914,294	490,638	523,885	363,129
	1828	7,549	-	3,238	5,412	10,244	53,415	364,169	157,674	385,362	181,307
	1829	-	-	-	679	18,877	31,096	654,940	374,204	448,535	245,239

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING		TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED, OTHER THAN SNUFF AND CIGARS.		SNUFF.		INDIGO.		COTTON.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	-	-	2,338	782	254,143	416,968	486,753	104,255
	1822	-	-	296	103	521,208	1,158,663	333,828	56,983
	1823	1,201	-	6,287	*3,665	860,584	2,141,881	272,785	42,089
	1824	4,773	-	1,058	*1,987	249,445	513,271	200,894	30,311
	1825	884	176	5,082	1,969	361,989	891,974	459,299	88,360
	1826	20,930	1,951	2,489	357	332,718	712,080	206,716	28,852
	1827	14,000	1,400	20,883	20,562	417,816	864,951	88,105	9,875
	1828	3,455	458	-	-	315,296	562,768	253,256	22,810
	1829	11,378	1,861	2,611	1,403	416,847	715,261	503,388	51,442

* Value of tobacco and snuff.

YEARS ENDING		GUNPOWDER.		BRISTLES.		GLUE.		OCHRE.			
								Dry.		In oil.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	27,250	6,708	30	-	6,053	*2,112	21,753	-	671	
	1822	20,015	5,964	-	-	54	10	5,704			
	1823	45,856	10,750	-	-	-	-	10,485			
	1824	28,925	5,202	-	-	10,644	2,658	35,762			
	1825	26,685	3,712	-	-	50	12	117,986	2,301	100	30
	1826	11,542	1,644	-	-	397	77	21,249	532		
	1827	22,425	2,408	-	-	286	40	13,187	332		
	1828	46,625	5,788	-	-	206	29	2,845	117	1,158	138
	1829	28,300	4,885	11,727	5,000	-	-	224	10		

* Value of bristles and glue.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	WHITE AND RED LEAD, DRY OR GROUND IN OIL.		WHITING, AND PARIS WHITE.		LITHARGE.		LEAD.			
							Bar, sheet, and pig.		Shot.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	74,649	*8,444	128	7	-	-	102,994	-	63,501	†11,276
1822	105,231	*11,711	-	-	-	-	301,549	-	83.641	†23,673
1823	62,428	*6,455	-	-	-	-	305,762	-	60,846	†19,839
1824	130,549	*13,910	-	-	-	-	466,810	-	64,040	†31,078
1825	106,893	12,683	-	-	-	-	1,146,490	71,373	57,160	4,507
1826	127,946	12,306	11,113	187	-	-	2,756,923	149,927	64,717	4,560
1827	131,245	11,275	-	-	-	-	3,855,358	193,604	50,930	3,547
1828	111.141	10,363	89.880	316	-	-	2,537,580	114,375	57,530	3,662

YEARS ENDING		SUGAR OF LEAD.		LEADEN PIPES.		CORDAGE.			
						Tarred and cables.		Untarred and yarns.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September,	1821	-	-	-	-	194,931	-	865	
	1822	-	-	-	-	341,465	-	4,239	
	1823	-	-	-	-	603,626	-	21,691	
	1824	-	-	-	-	878,324	-	14,011	
	1825	-	-	-	-	881,828	64,409	35,299	3,316
	1826	-	-	-	-	1,579,856	110,740	129,387	11,497
	1827	-	-	-	-	1,182,390	91,478	37.369	3,501
	1828	-	-	-	-	1,228,329	101,427	9,091	1,187
	1829	-	-	70,119	2,821	1,719,741	123,947	119,454	8,067

YEAR ENDING		IRON.									
		Iron and steel wire.		Tacks, brads, and sprigs.			Nails.		Spikes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Not above 16 oz. per M.	Above 16 oz. per M.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
30th September,	1821	1,183	440	961	-	-	66,391	-	5,196		
	1822	2,136	268	-	-	-	48,001	-	6,811		
	1823	-	-	-	-	-	23,476	-	11,025		
	1824	5,635	786	-	-	-	5,472	-	1,302		
	1825	1,386	146	-	-	-	5,814	849			
	1826	2,213	306	360	-	187	36,105	4,004	5,305	200	
	1827	-	-	3	-	5	11,248	1,189	786	67	
	1828	402	102	-	-	-	40,048	4,525			
	1829	1,812	213	-	-	-	8,870	1,080			

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEAR ENDING	IRON.							
	Anchors.		Sheet and hoop.		Castings, vessels, and all other.		Pig iron.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	26,704	-	113,120	*14,291	Cwt. 52	† 351	-	
1822	18,453	-	579,936	*27,252	469	†3,182	† 715	
1823	35,816	-	247,856	*13,111	130	1,032	380	
1824	3,000	-	377,776	*15,104	650	8,784	3,186	
1825	6,216	186	82,927	4,233	lbs. 91,383	4,189	-	
1826	-	-	72,122	4,442	4,953	347	1,694	1,695
1827	12,453	558	245,262	12,434	28,167	1,614	1,639	2,799
1828	2,628	234	86,303	3,796	37,146	1,974	1,265	2,124
1829	16,616	978	86,799	3,896	15,789	2,821	3,457	5,986

IRON.

YEARS ENDING	Fire arms.*				Cables and chains, or parts thereof.*		Mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron.*		Mill saws.*	
	Muskets.		Rifles.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821										
1822										
1823										
1824										
1825	18,620	87,438	20	315	56,280	7,895	9,108	326	12	72
1826	14,430	54,250	-	-	10,262	1,329	-	-	19	111
1827	16,626	66,141	2	50	377	19	-	-	60	301
1828	4,383	19,870								
1829	19,135	70,547	-	-	33,000	2,060	-	-	16	76

* Subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	IRON.									
	Anvils *		Hammers and Sledges for blacksmiths.*		Braziers' rods or round iron, of 3-16 to 8-16 diameter.*		Nail or spike rods, slit.*		Slit or rolled, for band, scroll, or casement rods.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821										
1822										
1823										
1824										
1825			150	40	4,480	155			24,000	696
1826	2,122	239	602	66	1,316	79				
1827	1,268	190			39,488	2,017	25,200	851		
1828					126,257	7,963	418,956	11,503		
1829	3,661	260	2,097	210	18,205	367	436,193	23,581		

* Subject to duties and exclusions until 30th June, 1830.

YEARS ENDING	IRON.				STEEL.		HEMP.	
	Bar and bolt.							
	Rolled.		Hammered.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	6,359		9,566	*61,152	1,797	16,088		
1822	6,731		5,308	*51,376	699	5,966	426	4,297
1823	11,468		11,592	*73,994	1,038	5,414	2,960	21,863
1824	5,908		13,778	*69,165	1,558	14,818	539	3,759
1825	7,489	25,236	16,890	74,242	4,393	33,556		
1826	2,066	11,073	14,151	66,654	8,378	69,430	38	438
1827	4,052	14,698	5,838	25,337	5,8-5	42,662	78	1,004
1828	7,266	42,531	4,743	21,009	2,420	18,472		
1829	2,753	8,945	2,522	26,194	1,014	6,656	244	2,244

* Value of rolled and hammered.

YEARS ENDING		SALT.		COAL.		POTATOES.*		PAPER.†	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Folio and quarto post.	Foolscap, drawing, and writing.
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	
30th September,	1821	31,440	15,321	8,318	2,450				
	1822	24,328	12,391	4,167	1,078				
	1823	51,707	17,330	2,846	1,105				
	1824	57,763	17,666	2,414	874				
	1825	70,584	19,445	4,140	1,285	-	-	10,074	488,260
	1826	30,680	8,603	1,080	300	550	550	381,256	755,567
	1827	65,335	16,014	180	66	1,130	337	-	321,837
	1828	37,808	10,718	1,743	682	180	68	3,977	223,309
	1829	44,390	11,389	4,758	2,094	-	-	10,559	272,176

* Subject to duties ad valorem, until 30th June, 1824.
† Paper subject to do. do. do.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	PAPER.*			BOOKS.*				
	Sheathing, benders, &c.	All other.	Value.	Printed previous to 1775.	Printed in other languages than English, Latin & Greek.	Latin or Greek.	All other.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Volumes.		Pounds.		Dollars.
30th September, 1821								
1822								
1823								
1824								
1825	17,262	8,018	200,938	75	4,765	-	3,113	8,521
1826	91,664	141,103	432,126	-	12,020	-	200	16,598
1827	20,881	4,052	81,190	-	13,615	-	3,793	20,150
1828	27,488	-	53,224	-	7,656	-	1,594	12,749
1829	55,610	-	66,206	-	6,796	-	411	8,650

Paper and books subject to duties ad valorem, until 30th June, 1824.

YEARS ENDING		GLASS WARE.*				APOTHECARIES' VIALS.		
		Cut, and not specified.		All other articles of.		Not above 4 oz., and less.	Above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz.	Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Groce		Dollars.
						†	†	†
30th September	1821							
	1822							
	1823							
	1824							
	1825	24,885	-	64,343	-	50	13	42
	1826	21,575	-	86,007	370	8	-	36
	1827	5,249	2,823	110,396	20,882	50	-	226
	1828	3,570	2,381	222,405	42,281			
	1829	1,380	487	115,184	19,423	12	-	90

* Glass ware subject to duties ad valorem, until 30th June, 1824.
† Apothecaries' vials subject to duties ad valorem, until 30th June, 1824.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	GLASS.									
	Bottles.				Demijohns.		Window.			
	Not above one quart.	Exceeding one quart, and not above two quarts.	Over two quarts and not above one gallon.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Not above 8 by 10 inches.	Not above 10 by 12 inches.	Above 10 by 12 inches.	Value.
	Groce.			Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	100 square feet.			Dollars.
					†	†				
30th September, 1821	*249	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	‡2,751
1822	*279	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	‡2,279
1823	*266	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,606	-	‡4,477
1824	*118	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	‡2,991
1825	301	136	5	4,704	16,496	12,455	30	311	203	5,739
1826	593	140	-	5,274	15,149	10,192	13	24	193	2,054
1827	513	24	-	4,523	8,587	5,960	96	80	241	4,119
1828	630	36	-	4,459	11,840	6,986	5	67	14	662
1829	407	85	-	2,952	15,337	9,213	11	5	25	373

† Demijohns subject to duties ad valorem until 30th June, 1824.

YEARS ENDING	FISH.				SILKS AND LEATHERS.				
	Dried or smoked.	Salmon.	Mackerel.	Value.	Silk.	Prunelle, &c.	Leather, Morocco, &c.	Children's.	Value.
	Quintals.	Barrels.		Dollars.	Pairs.				Dollars.
30th September, 1821	14	269	16	3,066	-	-	1,126		
1822	-	85	-	1,463	-	-	1,779		
1823	-	15	-	260	-	-	4,263		
1824	2	370	-	4,761	-	-	2,604	-	1,925
1825	-	34	-	383	-	-	604	81	268
1826	22	37	-	590	-	-	1,529	980	2,029
1827	200	38	150	1,704	356	200	829	-	760
1828	-	28	-	400	-	49	24	96	93
1829	-	-	-	-	844	405	-	-	990

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC DUTIES FROM 1821 TO 1829.

YEARS ENDING	BOOTS AND BOOTEES.		CIGARS.		PLAYING CARDS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.
30th September, 1821	284	*2,244	1,095	13,935	260	520
1822	18	*1,526	2,345	26,286	2,972	1,248
1823	46	*2,511	3,367	30,482		
1824	-	-	4,463	41,366		
1825	24	54	3,362	33,175	5,125	1,118
1826	-	-	3,399	41,466	460	230
1827	-	-	4,452	49,977	26,520	3,501
1828	340	715	3,575	39,945	3,392	1,246
1829	-	-	4,712	48,518	180	31

* Value of shoes and boots.

YEARS ENDING		Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total of merchandise paying duties.	Free of duty.	Total value.
		DOLLARS.				
30th September,	1821	4,595,090	5,942,641	10,537,731	10,764,757	21,302,488
	1822	4,699,844	6,401,462	11,101,306	11,184,896	22,286,202
	1823	8,502,329	11,344,544	19,846,873	7,696,749	27,543,622
	1824	9,724,073	7,498,002	17,222,075	8,115,082	25,337,157
	1825	12,554,408	10,150,395	22,704,803	9,885,840	32,590,643
	1826	11,276,536	8,127,968	19,404,504	5,135,108	24,539,612
	1827	8,139,271	7,478,715	15,617,986	7,785,150	23,403,136
	1828	7,689,381	5,477,958	13,167,339	8,427,678	21,595,017
	1829	5,631,309	5,796,092	11,427,401	5,231,077	16,658,478

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
December 13, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

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TO

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

FROM 1821 TO 1829.

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CONGRESS, *Session.* [Doc. No. 8.] HO. OF REPS. *Executive.*

FIFTH CENSUS.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

gesting the expediency of extending the time allowed by law for completing the fifth census.

DECEMBER 16, 1830.

and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Storrs, of New York, Coulter, Bates, Gurley, Martindale, Grennell, and Holland.

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

ENTLEMEN: From information received at the Department of State, it is rtained, that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, several of the marshals e been unable to complete the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Unit- States, within the time prescribed by the act of the 23d of March, 1830, by the first day of the present month.

s the completion of the fifth census, as respects several of the States of Union, will have been defeated, unless Congress, to whom the case is mitted, should, by an act of the present session, allow further time for king the returns in question, the expediency is suggested of allowing h an act to pass at as early a day as possible.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ASHINGTON, 15*th Dec.* 1830.

CONGRESS, [DOC. No. 9.] HO. OF REPS.
Session. War Dept.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

es of the Reports of H. M. Shreve and R. Delafield, on the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

DECEMBER 16, 1830.

, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is referred the "bill . R. No. 458) to amend the several acts authorizing the registering and granting licenses steamboats, and to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by steam."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December* 15, 1830.

R: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of the reports of H. Shreve and of Capt. R. Delafield, on the improvement in the naviga- of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, called for by the resolution of the se of yesterday.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your most ob't servant,
J. H. EATON.

he Hon. A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

nual Report of the work done in the improvement of the navigation f the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, for the year ending the 30th of eptember, 1830.

GRAND CHAIN, OHIO RIVER, 15*th October*, 1830.

rom the 30th of September, 1829, to the 1st of March, 1830, the United es steamboat Helepolis removed from the main channel of the Mis- ppi river 1307 dangerous snags or trees, a large proportion of ch were taken up at the most dangerous places in the river, from the ıth of the Ohio river to the mouth of Bayou Sarah, a distance of about 850 es. In the same period of time above stated, the crew of that boat also cut ber from the points that were near the falling in banks, to the number of trees, and many logs that had fallen in. On the banks and shore, trees and

logs were cut at different times, when the water was to high to find and while delayed waiting for a main shaft of the engine, which was b

From the 1st of March to the 1st of July, the Helepolis was not w She went up to Louisville, repaired her engine, machinery, boats & returned to the mouth of the Ohio. From the 1st July to the 15th S ber, she removed from the main channel of the Mississippi, betw mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, 559 snags, taken from the mo gerous places in that part of the river. From the 15th to the 30th of S ber, that boat worked from the mouth of the Ohio down to island No. miles distance, the water being extremely low: she removed every d tion of snags in that distance, to the number of 227, making in all 209 all of which have been taken out by the roots, or broken off below the of the bottom of the river.

On the 10th of October, last year, three machine boats commence in the channel of the Mississippi river, and were worked until the November, at which time the water had risen too high for them to c they removed in that time 378 snags. On the 1st of October, 196 me parties, commanded by Capts. Richards, Smith, Price, and Morriso menced work on the sand bars, shores, and island chutes, and worke two months and ten days, when the water rose so high as to stop tha Those men were employed in cutting snags from off the sand bars an the chutes that are dry at low water, and falling timber situated banks that cave in at high water. Capt. Smith worked on the Mi river from the mouth of the Ohio river up to Herculaneum, a distance miles, exclusively on the bars and in the chutes, cutting all the sn were dry. But the stage of water being higher than usual at that s the year, the snags could not be cut as low on the bars, &c. as was ex (those snags on the low flat bars, being in the water, were left sta Richards, Price, and Morrison, worked below the mouth of the O proceeded down as low as lake Washington, 500 miles. Some expe were made at different places on the river, by cutting the timber shores from 100 to 200 feet back from the bank, that fall in most exte at high water. They had the effect anticipated: the shores were left fr snags and logs at low water, and the falling of the banks at those poi not so extensive as it usually had been.

The navigation of the Mississippi river was evidently greatly in last year: for example, in the year 1828, the losses by snags in that riv not less than one hundred thousand dollars, sixty-eight thousand o was paid by the insurance offices in Louisville, Cincinnati, and N leans: in 1829, the losses were about seventy thousand dollars; for thousand were paid by the offices above mentioned. In the year 183 has not been but one flat boat lost on a snag in that river, that has co in my knowledge, and not a solitary loss by snags of any other de of boats.

Preparations were made last year for removing the rocks from the of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, by building boats, preparin materials, &c., and transporting men to that point for executing th but, in consequence of the high stage of water, the work could not menced: the men that were brought down were employed from months in building houses for quartering the laborers, blacksmit powder magazine, making buoys to be placed in the channel, ca the blasters and drillers in the execution of the work.

Capt. John K. Dillingham, with three men, was retained to keep the boats l property safe, until the 1st of July last: at that time some men were em-yed to make the necessary preparations for commencing the work. On 31st of that month, the water was sufficiently low to commence opera-ns on the rocks: since that time, the work has been driven as fast as cir-mstances would admit. There has been blasted and removed from the nnel 225 boatloads of rocks, averaging 15 tons each, amounting to 3375 s. One rock, which stood immediately below the lower end of the chan- through the chain, at the distance of about ¼ of a mile, not included in above tonnage, the water being 16 feet deep around it, the broken rocks re thrown off, and sunk sufficiently low to be entirely out of reach of any t that can pass at any stage of water. That rock projected 4½ feet above water at its lowest stage: it has been blasted, and taken off eight feet, be-; 3½ feet below the present extreme low water, which is 19 inches below deepest channels over the bars in the river from Louisville to this place. at rock, at its upper surface, when finished, measured in length 42 feet, and feet in width. All the dangerous rocks in the channel, for the whole ent of the chain, have been removed. That important work will be com-ted at farthest by the 10th November next.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
HENRY M. SHREVE.
Superintendent, &c.

Brig. General C. GRATIOT.
Chief Engineer, Washington.

LOUISVILLE, *Nov.* 13, 1830.

SIR: I am gratified to inform the Department that I have completed the nprovement of the navigation of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, to the ll extent of the law of Congress authorizing that improvement. In some articulars I have exceeded the letter of that law, and my instructions from e Department. The letter from the Department dated 9th April, 1829, structed me to open a channel of 400 feet in width. When executing the ork, I found that a channel of that width would not remove the rocks hich were the most dangerous to the navigation at a middle stage of wa-r, and were situated on the sand bar, and dry at extreme low water, cover-g a space of about one acre, and rising from ten to twelve feet above the rface of the sand bar. To make the improvement complete, I deemed it cessary to remove that reef of rocks. There was also a reef running from e above named rocks on the bar, quite across the channel, to the main and wer reef of rocks, many of which projected above the surface of the water hen low, and none of them more than one foot below the water; all of hich have been removed; by which means a channel has been opened om the main reef of rocks to the sand bar on the Kentucky shore, of about 00 feet in width. I thought it most advisable to pursue the same plan roughout the chain. I have therefore caused all the rocks from the chan-el to the Kentucky shore to be taken out, and by that means the improve-ent has been made complete. The rocks that were taken out of the chan-

nel have been placed into several deep channels, which passed through rocks next to the Illinois shore, where at least one half of the water wh flowed down the river at its lowest stage passed, by which means the qua ty of water flowing down the channel did not afford more than 22 inc of water over the sand which drifted into it. For the purpose of remov that impediment, I ventured an experiment, by completely filling up passes through the rocks, so as to form a dam of rocks from the Illi shore to the outer point of the lower reef, and turn the whole force of ter down the channel. After having thrown in the rocks taken from channel near the lower reef, I had a sufficient quantity of rock boated t the reef and shore to complete the dam, which now extends from the Ill shore to the outermost point of the lower reef of rocks in the chain, a tance of 557 yards, and above the water when within one foot o lowest stage. The experiment has had the contemplated effect: the bar in the main channel, which previously afforded not more than 22 i es water, has been washed away, opening a channel of 4 feet depth, feet in width, free from obstructions, and easy to be seen by all descrip of craft that navigate the river. It is also straight and smooth. To the channel in a higher stage of water, I have placed 5 buoys in a line the rocks, in such a manner that every boat passing, that keeps bet the buoys and the Kentucky shore, cannot come in contact with the remaining along the Illinois shore. The buoys are made of poplar sixteen feet long, three feet in diameter in the middle, tapered to a po each end, the upper end covered with straps of iron, so as to prevent from being cut by the drifting ice. They are permanently fastened to in the bottom of the river, by bolts and chains 60 feet in length.

At the Little Chain, fifteen miles above the Grand Chain, there were s large rocks in the channel, one of which I deemed necessary to remov which has been done. On two others that were a little below the s of the water, I have buoys of the same size and construction as those Grand Chain. After completing the work at the chain, I had all the perty at that place belonging to the United States carefully stored. three old machine boats, which were built in 1827 for removing snags from the channel in the Mississippi river, and worked this year on the C Chain, are rotten and unfit for further service, excepting the machiner longing to them. That has been taken off, and stored with the other pr ty. The two machine boats built last year, for the removal of rocks Grand Chain, together with the scows, have been laid up at the Grand for safe keeping, in the care of a trusty man. Those boats will be ser ble next year, should the Government continue the improvement of t ver. The machinery which has been taken from the old machine will be serviceable to put on new boats, for the same service, as will a tools, &c. remaining on hand. The provisions remaining on hand l sent to the different parties of men employed on the Mississippi, deemed the best disposition that could be made of them. In a few days will be furnished with an inventory of them, accompanying the acc for the completion of the work done at the Grand Chain, and betwee Louisville and Portland canal and the mouth of Falling run, which has also been completed.

The experiment made by the construction of the dam at the Grand proves clearly that all the bars in the Ohio river, from the falls to its m may be improved in the same manner. A portion of those dams m formed by placing the logs which lie on the bottom of the river o

at the proper point for constructing such dams. At many places there be nearly a sufficient quantity of logs found in the channel to build dams as would be required. By disposing of the logs in that manner, will be effectually placed out of the reach of boats navigating the river, answer a double purpose, as much labor will be saved in getting them tually out of the way. The logs and trees which obstruct the navi- n of the Ohio river are of a different description to those of the Mis- ɔpi. In the Ohio, the logs lie on the bottom of the river, are of hea- mber, and will not float; consequently, when they are taken from the nel, they must be disposed of by some means, to prevent their getting e way again. The river is not of sufficient depth to sink them, where will be out of reach of boats; and, if placed in deep water, it is found are liable to roll in high water, and lodge again on shoals. That ıas been tested by Messrs. John Bruce and William Courtney's opera- on the Ohio river. I know of no plan so economical as to place them ms on the bars, where, by the addition of a sufficient quantity of rock to ılete that work, they will be held firmly to the spot where they are plac- ɔtherwise, they must either be taken up the banks of the river above water mark, or cut or split to pieces in such a manner as to pile them ıore, where they will dry and burn. The latter plan was pursued with ɔgs removed from the bed of the river this year, between the Louisville Portland canal and the mouth of Falling run, where many hundred were found and disposed of, at great labor. The depth of water the sand bars in the Ohio river at low water, in its present situation, is nore than 22 inches; many of them have been as shoal as 20 inches du- the last 3 months. By constructing dams, as above described, there ıe no doubt but the depth of water may be doubled, and perhaps 4 feet be had at the lowest stage of the river. The immense advantage aris- from such an improvement needs no explanation. I am not able to in- the Department what number of dams would be required, or to esti- the expense of their construction correctly. My present impression t sixty-one dams will be required in the whole extent of the river from sville to the Mississippi. The expense of their construction, if car- on at the same time that the obstructions are removed from the chan- will not exceed an average of more than $1200 each, in addition to the val of the obstructions that must be removed, to make the river a safe gation in its present situation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE, *Superintendent, &c.*

rig'r Gen. C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

e whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that the statement e foregoing letter, in relation to the improvement of the Ohio river at Grand Chain, made by Capt. Henry M. Shreve, the Superintendent un- he Engineer Department, is strictly correct. We have been employed m as officers to assist in the execution of that work, and are particular- quainted with all the facts stated, and know them to be true.

JOHN K. DILLINGHAM.
MADISON EVANS.
WILLIAM L. EVANS.
McDOWELL PUNTNEY

LOUISVILLE, 18*th November*, 183

SIR: Enclosed I transmit to the Department Captain John Sowers' r of work done from the 15th of September to the 30th of October, incl showing each day's work in detail. That the Department may form a rect idea of the extent of the work done, and yet necessary to be exec I beg leave to inform you, that, in that part of the Mississippi river w those 647 snags have been taken out, in a distance of 96 miles, was wo over last year by the same boat, in such manner as to be entirely free every description of snags, when the river was ten feet above extreme water, or in such stage that the medium size steamboats can navigat Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers. The river being, at the time when work shown in Capt Sowers' report was done, about five feet lower th any time within the last four years. The snags that lie near the bottom, are so fixed as not to rise and fall with the different stages of the water, at the present extreme low stage of the river, exposed to view, either a the water, or by the breakers of them near its surface.

The men employed this year to work on the sand bars, island chutes, shores, are making good progress; and, from present prospects, will be to work to advantage as late as the 1st of January next. I shall, however, governed by circumstances, as relates to that part of the work. The st boat will work until the first of March.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. SHREVE,
Superintendent

Brig. Gen. C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer, Washington.

LIST of the number of snags removed from the 15th of September the 30th October, inclusive, between the mouth of the Ohio and head of Prairie bend, distance 96 miles.

Date.		No. of Snags.
1830, Sept. 15,	Removed,	14
16,	do	18
17,	do	30
18,	do	10
19,	Sunday, at Puntney's wood yard.	
20,	Removed,	6
21,	do	2
22,	do	9
23,	do	18
24,	do	16
25,	do	25
	Total, from mouth of Ohio to Island No. 2,	—

LIST—Continued.

		No. of Snags.	
26,	Sunday, at Puntney's wood yard.		
27,	Removed, - - - - -	21	
28,	do - - - - -	22	
29,	do - - - - -	12	
30,	Sounded Wolf island, 5½ to right, and 6 feet to left.		
t. 1,	Removed, - - - - -	30	
2,	do - - - - -	8	
3,	Sunday, at Wills' point.		
4,	Removed, - - - - -	17	
5,	do - - - - -	10	
6,	do - - - - -	17	
7,	do - - - - -	21	
8,	do - - - - -	11	
9,	do - - - - -	26	
10,	Sunday, at Donaldson's wood yard.		
11,	Removed, - - - - -	22	
	Total, from head of No. 2 to the head of No. 10,	—	217
12,	Removed the island chute of No. 10, - -		17
13,	do - - - - -	12	
14,	do - - - - -	15	
15,	do - - - - -	21	
16,	do - - - - -	12	
17,	Sunday, 3 miles above N. Madrid—seven earthquakes.		
18,	Removed, - - - - -	19	
19,	do - - - - -	19	
	Total from No. 10 to N. Madrid, - -	—	98
20,	Removed, - - - - -	20	
21,	do - - - - -	24	
22,	do - - - - -	22	
23,	do - - - - -	6	
24,	Sunday, at Labesier's wood yard.		
25,	Removed, - - - - -	16	
26,	do - - - - -	33	
27,	do - - - - -	20	
28,	do - - - - -	7	
	Total from N. Madrid to island 14, - -	—	143
29,	Removed, - - - - -	12	
30,	do - - - - -	7	
		—	19
	Total number of snags removed to the 30th October,		647

Correct statement. JOHN SOWERS,

Ass. Sup. improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Master of the U. S. steamboat Helepolis.

October, 1830.

Inspection Report on the operations under the superintendence of tain Henry M. Shreve, for improving the navigation of the M sippi river, and of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain, 1830, by tain R. Delafield, under orders from the War Department.

The difficulties in the navigation of the Mississippi consist in the n ous snags that are found in the track of steamboats and flat boats, o whole length of the river, and so numerous that no pilot can possibly k mind their location. To remove them, the present superintendent has c ed and put in operation a steamboat, provided with the necessary mach worked by the engine of the boat, which answers the purpose adm well. This boat commenced its operation in August, 1829, and w eight months, during which period she worked between the mouth Ohio and Bayou Sarah, a distance of 823 miles, removing from the dangerous points about 1548 snags, all of which endangered both the a ing and descending trade; and was particularly beneficial in removi dangerous snags thrown in the bed of the river by the earthquakes the winter of 1811 and 12, at Plum point—a position that could not b ed without daylight, and which at present is as safe as any part of the Also at three other dangerous points, viz: at islands No. 62 and 63, a Chicot, and at the mouth of St. Francis river; at all of which places extremely hazardous to navigate during the night; and where boats come to until daylight, now they are equally safe with other parts river. Heretofore flat boats did not make it a practice to run at nigh they had reached Natchez; at present, they run night and day, fr mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans.

The boat is at present operating on the Mississippi, about six mile Cape Girardeau, having this season removed the most dangerous sn tween this point and the mouth of the Ohio. It is the intention of perintendent to continue on this part of the river about three weeks when the fall of the river will make it necessary to go below the of the Ohio, where it will be in the most favorable state for working tageously, as the water will by that time have subsided to its lowes He is now organizing a force of two hundred laborers, to be despat flat boats, provided with axes for removing all the snags on the sa above low water mark, and which are dangerous during the high s the floods. This force will also remove the standing timber from thos in banks which furnish most of the trees that afterwards float off, an ing on some sand bar below, form the dangerous snags. It is his tion to send one party above, and another below the mouth of the perform the work. These parties, and the continued operation of t boat, will, by the end of the season, produce the most favorable an ble results to the navigation of the river.

The boat is commanded by a man from whom the Department ma late upon good management, promptness, and expedition: his mates a are also to be relied upon for their fidelity; and, with the ability of perintendent, the Department need be under no apprehensions of this going on in any other than the most advantageous manner. To giv per idea of the boat machinery and the manœuvre, I accompany thi with several sketches. It will be perceived that two methods are n for removing the snags. The first, as shown in fig. 1, is, when the

ıly planted, it is removed by breaking off at the point *d*, and in some ıances even twelve feet below it, as at *b*—a case similar to which occurı during my stay on board the boat. When the tree is not broken, it throws ın the position *c*, sufficiently loosened from its bed to enable the maınery calculated for this purpose to take it on deck, where the root is cut off ∃ dropped in deep water, and the tree cut into parts and thrown overard. This manœuvre will be understood by inspecting the other sketches ⁼ompanying this.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are side and end views and plan of the boats, connected toıher at the bows by the strong timbers forming the snag-beam *g*. The boat ıng put in motion by the full power of the engine, is directed in such manr as to receive the end of the snag on *top* of the beam, where, by the great ımentum of the whole moving mass, together with the continued action the engine, the snag either is broken off at *d* or *b*, or is loosened from its l and thrown in the position *c*;—in which case it becomes necessary to se it on deck—to accomplish which, it is brought *under* the snag beam, l between the two boats, in the space *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, when the chain from the ndlass (fig. 4, *a*) is passed round it. This windlass is worked by the l *b*, passing through the leading block *c*, to a barrel of 16 inches dieter on the main shaft of the engine, at *d*. When the log is raised to et the shaft of the windlass, it is secured for the moment to the bolster y a chain on deck, when the windlass is overhauled by the downhaul which is also worked by a barrel on the main shaft; at the same time, the ın, as it slacks, is hauled out in the position represented in fig. 4, by a ⁼ attached to the ring *o*, passing forward to a leading block *p*, and then k to a barrel on the main shaft of the engine.

ıs the log or snag rises and becomes counterpoised, it falls back on the ers *r*, *r*, of figs. 1 and 2, between the strong timber frame on each side of rollers, which secures other parts of the boat from injury; when in this ıtion, the root is cut off, and drops through the space *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, in the r; the trunk of the tree is then cut in two pieces, one half of which is ıched by a tackle purchase into the river, through *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, and the ⁼r half, by another tackle purchase, is launched astern over the inclined ıe *s*, fig. 2. The falls of both these purchases are led to the main shaft he engine. The whole manœuvre being performed by the power of engine, with the single exception of sawing, which is done with crossıaws, worked by hand. A great saving in time would be effected by workthese saws with the engine, a plan for which I suggested to Capt. Shreve, neans of a band passing round the fly-wheels. He proposes making this rovement—the only one I could discover in any way requisite for faciliıg this splendid piece of mechanism, the power of which is such as to ⁼ the largest and most firmly planted snag in the river. One of the largest ɔd contained 1600 cubic feet of timber, after separating the root from it, ⁼h could not altogether have weighed less than 60 tons.

ı 1829, it raised a tree 160 feet in length, and 3½ feet diameter, and anothat was planted 20 feet in the bed of the river. The greatest number of s removed in a day is 47: the number removed on the 5th August, at ıime of making this inspection, was 17, and the day previous 37. Her ⁼ consists of a captain, 2 mates, 2 hands for working the engine, 2 pilots, rpenter, 2 smiths, 8 firemen, 20 laborers, deck hands, &c., 2 cooks and ⁼ward—in all 40 hands; and consumes about half a cord of wood per r, the whole daily expense being about $83 81.

The expenditures, account current, &c. were forwarded by the Superin
dent for this work up to the 30th June, 1830, when there remained a bal
on hand of $8,161 09. Since when, there has been expended,

For fuel - - - - - - - -	$33
To Bushnell, for blocks, &c. - - - - - -	6
To steamer Waverly, freight - - - - - -	
For payments to laborers in part for services rendered, per receipt book - - - - - - - -	2
	$6

which, deducted from the balance on hand on the 30th June, leaves an
able sum for the present quarter of $7,531 68, to which has to be add
sum remaining on hand from the Grand Chain, of - - $6,7
As above - - - - - - - - 7,5

The amount in the hands of the Superintendent - $14,9
with the exception of $2,500 placed by him in the hands of a merch
Louisville, for the purpose of purchasing provisions; the reasons for
which, I understood the Superintendent to say, had been explained
Department, and obtained its sanction.

This balance remaining on hand will suffice for all purposes until th
of the season, when, and not till then, do the laborers and all others e
ed receive their wages; this being a condition subscribed to before e
on the service.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIEL
Captain of Engin

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer.

C

***Inspection Report, containing "information with regard to the p
and conduct of operations for the improvement of the naviga
the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," under the superintendence of
Shreve.***

GRAND CHAIN, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER,
August 4, 1

The operations at this place commenced on the 31st of July, when,
first time during the season, could any thing be done, on account of th
of the Ohio, and the back water from the Mississippi, which latter r
fluences the depth of water at the Grand Chain, by preventing the f
charge of the Ohio, whenever the Mississippi is highest. A very per
ganization exists, to farther the work with rapidity, whenever the d
water will justify an increased force being employed. The superin
can command the services of one hundred men in three days' notice; a
ing in the adjacent country, and anxious to be employed. The ne
tools, boats, scows, machinery, temporary quarters, (huts,) and part
provisions for such an increased force, are at hand, and, from the pre
pearance of the river, will be called into operation during the comin

he result of the few days' work done at this point proves very satisfactory. e force consisted of seventeen men, who have blasted a large quantity of k under water, and removed three lighter-loads (say thirty tons) of the ces and fragments from the channel, to a point on the shoal where they can of no inconvenience to the navigation. The power of the machinery (see accompanying sketches) is such, that a mass of rock measuring 128 cubic feet s removed with facility, and deposited out of the channel. They find the k on which their labor has been bestowed to consist of detached masses, ting on the sand bed of the river, and, without difficulty, have succeeded removing such as they have blasted, leaving no trace of them behind.

The most favorable results may be looked for, should the water fall, or even ntinue at the present stage of four feet in the channel. The rock is of a ture to yield readily to the blast of gunpowder, being indurated on the face, and quite soft within: wedges and sledge hammers are applied to aking up such masses as are too large to handle, and which it would be oss of time to remove with the machines. There are five machines for sing large masses of rock, and eight scows for removing the stone to the als; at present, one only is in operation; the other four will forthwith be in operation, should the river continue at a stand, and no indications of a e of water, when the present force of an overseer and seventeen laborers ll be increased to one hundred.

Buoys have been prepared to mark out the channel, when improved. The paratory arrangements, so far as I can discover, are well matured, the manery well calculated for its intended purposes, and the subordinate agents ployed by the superintendents, trusty, and attentive to the work: under these cumstances, nothing, other than a rise of water, can prevent these dangerobstructions to the navigation of the river being entirely removed. The ks now removing are marked *a* on the accompanying plan of that g. 1) part of the river to be improved, being a cluster directly in the cenof the navigable channel, and which have heretofore caused heavy losses. e plan adopted by the Superintendent for improving this pass in the ri-, is to blast all the rocks in the channel, between (Fig. 1) the dotted lines *c*, *d*, *e*, and deposite the fragments to the right and left, on the shoals and *f*—first removing those most dangerous to the navigation, as at *a*, (Fig. 1,) n proceeding to the points *m* and *n*, which will materially increase the dth of the present navigable channel. To effect this object, the rock is t bored in the usual manner: being under water adds nothing to the diffity. The charge of powder is placed (Fig. 2) in a tin canister of the diameof the drill, to which is attached a tin tube long enough to reach the sure of the water, and some little above, for priming, when the ramming is ne in the usual way, (see Fig. 2.) After the rock is sufficiently broken, the uble scows, with their machinery, are brought over (Fig. 3 and 4) the k, and the large masses hoisted on deck, from whence they are broken and transferred to the lighters, conveyed and deposited on the shoals. e Figs. 3 and 4.

e amount of expenditures to the 31st of March of this year, was - - - - - - - - $7,618 10
ice when, the sum of $665 has been expended for services, a boat and provisions, up to this date - - - - 665 00
is sum was deposited in the hands of merchants at Louisville, to purchase provisions - - - - - 2,500 00

$10,783 10

CONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 10.] Ho. of Reps. Treas. Dept.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1831.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1831.

DECEMBER 21, 1830.
Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 20, 1830.

r: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of resentatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed to be made for service of the year 1831, amounting to - - $10,568,566 09

Viz:

il list, foreign intercourse, and mis-llaneous, - - -	$2,144,319 50
tary service, including fortifica-ns, armories, arsenals, ordnance, dian affairs, revolutionary and mi-ary pensions, and internal improve-ent, - - - -	5,589,051 79
l service, including the marine rps, - - - -	2,835,194 80

the estimates are added statements, showing—

he appropriations for the service of the year 1831, ade by former acts, including public debt, gradual provement of the Navy, arming and equipping the lilitia, subscription to canal stocks, revolutionary ims, and Indian affairs, amounting to - -	$11,284,345 00
he existing appropriations, which will not be required the service of the year 1830, and which it is pro-sed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1831, mounting to - - - - - -	1,375,154 77
he existing appropriations, which will be required complete the service of 1830 and former years, but hich will be expended in 1831, amounting to -	3,740,552 96

These three last mentioned amounts, together with so much remain unexpended of the sum stated in the Report on the Finan sented by this Department on the 15th instant, as the estimated exp in the 4th quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may priated by Congress for the year 1831, will complete the whole subject to the disposition of the Executive Government in that yea

There is, also, added to the estimates, a statement of the several ations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the clo present year; either because the objects for which they were made pleted, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no applicable to, them, amounting to - - - $14

I have the honor to be, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Tre

The Honorable the SPEAKER
Of the House of Representatives U. S.

CIVIL LIST.

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation and mileage to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress:	
Forty-eight members of the Senate, at $8 per day, estimating eighty-eight days	$33,792
Speaker of the House of Representatives, at $16 per day	1,408
Two hundred and fourteen members, at $8 per day	150,656
Delegate from the Michigan Territory, at $8 per day	704
Do. do. Arkansas Territory, at $8 per day	704
Do. do. Florida Territory, at $8 per day	704
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of Government	120,000
Secretary of the Senate	3,000
Principal clerk	1,800
Three engrossing clerks, at $1,500 each, and two at $700 each	5,900
Messenger to the office of the Secretary of the Senate	700
Chaplain to the Senate	500
Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate	1,500
Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate	1,450
Clerk to the House of Representatives	3,000
Principal clerk	1,800
Six engrossing clerks, at $1,500 each	9,000
Messenger to the Clerk's office	700
Chaplain to the House of Representatives	500
Sergeant-at-Arms to do.	1,500

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Doorkeeper to the House of Representatives - - -	$1,500			
Assistant Doorkeeper to do. - - - - -	1,450			
		342,268		
Stationary, Fuel, Printing, and all other Incidental and Contingent Expenses of both Houses of Congress.				
For the Senate, as estimated by the Secretary - - -	29,685			
For the House of Representatives, as estimated by the Clerk -	100,000			
		129,685		
Library of Congress.				
Salary of the Librarian - - - - - -	1,500			
Salary of the Assistant - - - - - -	800			
Contingent expenses - - - - - -	450			
		2,750		
			474,703	
EXECUTIVE.				
Compensation to the President of the United States - -	25,000			
Compensation to the Vice President of the United States - -	5,000			
		30,000		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.				
Secretary of State - - - - - -		6,000		
Clerks, per act of 23d April, 1830 - - - -		18,950		
Clerks in the Patent Office, per act of 23d April, 1830 -		4,300		
Machinist in the Patent Office, per act of 26th May, 1824 -		700		
Messenger and assistant in Department of State - -		1,050		
Messenger in the Patent Office - - - -		400		

For books - - - - - - -	700		
For book and newspaper binding - - - -	500		
For stationary - - - - - -	1,000		
For printing - - - - - -	600		
For extra writing - - - - - -	500		
For labor hire - - - - - -	400		
For use of horse - - - - - -	200		
For printing laws in newspapers and pamphlet - -	15,000		
For compiling index for ditto in pamphlet - - -	150		
For packing and directing laws and documents - -	350		
For miscellaneous - - - - - -	600		
		20,000	
For compiling, printing, and binding the Biennial Register of Officers, &c. of Government, to the 30th September, 1831, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of 27th April, 1816 - - -		1,000	
For storage of laws and documents of the United States to 31st December, 1830 - - - - - - - -		340	
For the Patent Office, viz: wood - - - -	150		
stationary and parchment -	900		
record and other books - - -	80		
extra clerk hire, to comply with a resolution of the House of Representatives of 2d April, 1830	400		
		1,530	
For repairs and improvements to the grounds attached to the Patent Office, and erecting a small building thereon, (the surplus funds in the Treasury of an appropriation "for completing the fixtures in the Patent Office" not being considered applicable to this object,)		360	
			54,030

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818		15,050	
Clerks, per act of 2d March, 1827		2,000	
Messenger		700	
			$20,750
Fifth Auditor		3,000	
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818		10,500	
Clerks, per act of 26th May, 1824	3,700		
Deduct for two clerks transferred to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury	2,300		
		1,400	
Clerk, per act of 2d March, 1827		200	
Messenger		700	
			15,800
Treasurer of the United States		3,000	
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818		5,250	
Clerk, per act of 26th May, 1824		800	
Messenger		700	
			9,750
Register of the Treasury		3,000	
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818		22,350	
Clerks, per act of 2d March, 1827		800	
Messenger and assistant		1,050	
			27,200
Commissioner of the General Land Office		3,000	
Clerks, per act of 2d March, 1827		10,450	

Fifth Auditor's office per same act - - 1,700			
	3,450		
[This clerk, though nominally attached to the Fifth Auditor's office, has performed his duties in the Solicitor's office, and it is submitted that he should be transferred by law.]			
Messenger - - - - - - -	500		
		7,450	
The Solicitor of the Treasury estimates, viz:			
For the salary of a chief clerk - - -	1,700		
For the salary of a copying clerk - -	800		
Submitted,	2,500		
Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund - -		250	
Expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department.			
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including advertising Treasury notices and extra copying -	5,000		
First Comptroller - - - -	1,000		
Second Comptroller - - - -	1,000		
First Auditor - - - - -	800		
Second Auditor - - - -	800		
Third Auditor - - - -	1,000		
Fourth Auditor - - - -	1,500		
Fifth Auditor - - - - -	1,000		
Treasurer of the United States - -	700		

Office of the Register of the Treasury - - -	$3,000			
Commissioner of the General Land Office, including compensation to the person employed to color the maps required by the resolution of the Senate of 23d February, 1823, -	9,000			
For compensation for extra aid employed during the year 1830, on various duties connected with the issuing of military land scrip, and in the issuing of patents founded on Virginia military surveys, and in the writing and recording of patents for lands sold, the regular force of the office being insufficient for the performance of those duties,	4,000			
Solicitor of the Treasury, including $1,000 for a small law library, - - - - -	2,000			
For translating foreign languages, and for receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, - - - -	300			
For stating and printing the public accounts for the year 1830, including binding, - - - - - -	1,400			
		32,500		
The superintendent of the southeast Executive building estimates for the general purposes of said building—			$56,400	
Salary of the superintendent, - - - - - -		250		
Salary of the watchmen, - - - - - -		600		
For contingent expenses, including fuel for the entire building, la				

Secretary of War, - - - - - -	6,000				
Clerks, being $3,800 less than allowed per act of 20th April, 1818, - - - - - -	19,600				
Clerk, per act of 2d March, 1827, - - - -	1,000				
Messenger and assistant, - - - - -	1,050				
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	3,000				
Books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, - -	1,000				
		31,650			
Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, - -	3,900				
Messenger, - - - - - -	700				
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	200				
		4,800			
Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of 26th May, 1824, - - - -	3,500				
Messenger, - - - - - -	700				
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	830				
		5,030			
Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of 20th April, 1818, - - - - - -	2,150				
Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of 2d March, 1827, - - - - - -	800				
Contingent expenses, including $200 for the office of General-in-Chief, - - - - - - -	1,200				
		4,150			
Clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, including $1,000 for additional clerk, - - - -	3,150				
For a messenger, - - - - - -	500				
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	600				
		4,250			

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Clerks in the Ordnance office, per act of 20th April, 1818,	$2,950			
Contingent expenses, - - - - - -	800			
		3,750		
Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of 26th May, 1824, - - - - -	2,150			
Clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of 2d March, 1827, - - - - -	800			
Contingent expenses, - - - - - -	2,600			
		5,550		
Clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of 26th May, 1824, - - - - - -	2,150			
Clerk in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of 2d March, 1827, - - - - - -	800			
Contingent expenses, - - - - - -	1,270			
Drawing instruments, repairing instruments, purchase of books and maps, &c. - - - - -	1,192			
For the support of lithographic press, - - -	950			
		6,362		
Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act of 26th May, 1824, - - - - - -	1,150			
Contingent expenses, - - - - - -	470			
		1,620		
			67,162	
The Superintendent of the northwest Executive building estimates for the general purposes of said building—				
Salary of the Superintendent - - - - -		$50		

		4,200
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Secretary of the Navy - - - - - 6,000		
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818 - - - 8,200		
Clerk, per act of 26th May, 1824 - - - - 1,000		
Clerk, per act of 2d March, 1827 - - - - 1,000		
Messenger and Assistant - - - - - 1,050		
Contingent expenses - - - - - 3,000		
	20,250	
Commissioners of the Navy Board - - - 10,500		
Secretary - - - - - - - 2,000		
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818 - - - 3,550		
Clerks and Draughtsman, per act of 26th May, 1824 - 4,000		
Clerk, per act of 2d March, 1827 - - - - 200		
Messenger - - - - - - - 700		
Contingent expenses - - - - - 1,800		
	22,750	
		43,000
The Superintendent of the southwest Executive building estimates for the general purposes of said building—		
Salary of the Superintendent - - - - -	250	
Salary of the watchmen - - - - - -	600	
Contingent expenses, including fuel for the entire building, labor, oil, repairs of fire engines and buckets, repairs of building, and the improvement of grounds attached thereto - - -	3,350	
		4,200

ESTIMATE—Continued.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
Postmaster General - - - - -	$6,000		
Two Assistant Postmasters General - - -	5,000		
Clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818 - - -	22,700		
Clerks, per act of 26th May, 1824 - - - -	5,600		
Clerks, per act of 2d March, 1827 - - - -	6,400		
Clerks, per act of 24th May, 1828 - - -	5,000		
Messenger and two assistants - - - -	1,400		
		52,100	
Contingent expenses, viz: wood, stationary, newspapers, &c. not including the Department expenses of mail bags, locks, prosecutions, &c. which are paid from the funds of the Department - - - - - - - -		7,500	
Superintending public buildings and premises - -	500		
For making up blanks - - - - -	400		
Compensation to two watchmen - - - -	500		
Compensation to one laborer - - - -	240		
		1,640	
			61,240
			528,632
SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.			
Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan -		2,000	

1st January to 31st March, 1838				
			3,900	
Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas - - -		2,000		
Clerks - - - - - - - -		2,000		
			4,000	
Surveyor in Alabama - - - - - -		2,000		
Clerks - - - - - - - -		1,500		
			3,500	
Surveyor in Florida - - - - - -		2,000		
Clerks - - - - - - - -		2,000		
			4,000	
				19,500
Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington - -		-	-	2,000
OFFICERS OF THE MINT.				
Compensation to the Director - - - -	2,000			
Treasurer - - - - - - -	1,200			
Chief Coiner - - - - - - -	1,500			
Assayer - - - - - - -	1,500			
Melter and Refiner - - - - -	1,500			
Engraver - - - - - - -	1,200			
Treasurer's clerk - - - - - -	700			
		-	9,600	
MINT ESTABLISHMENT.				
For compensation of assistants in the several departments of the Mint; for extra clerk hire, and for wages of laborers employed in the different operations of the Mint - - - -		-	14,600	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Incidental and Contingent Expenses.				
For repairs of furnaces and machinery, repairs of buildings, for carpenter's, blacksmith's and millwright's work - - -		$3,500		
For iron, steel, lead, castings, nitric and sulphuric acids, potash, copper alloy, and precipitation of silver, tallow, candles, &c. -		2,500		
For wood and coal for the steam engine and furnaces - -		3,500		
For stationary and fuel for the different offices - - -		230		
For crucibles, melting pots, and ironmongery - - -		2,350		
For wastage on coining gold and silver - - - -		1,500		
			13,590	
				37,790
GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.				
MICHIGAN TERRITORY.				
Governor - - - - - - -	2,000			
Four Judges, at $1,200 each - - - - -	4,800			
Secretary - - - - - - -	1,000			
Contingent expenses - - - - -	350			
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, including arrearages and necessary repairs of the legislative hall. - - - - -	8,289			
		16,439		
ARKANSAS TERRITORY.				

of the Legislature, per act of 24th May, 1828 - -	720			
		15,880		
FLORIDA TERRITORY.				
Governor, - - - - - - -	2,500 00			
Three Judges, at $1,500 each, and one Judge at $2,000, and additional compensation from 23d May, 1830, to 31st December, 1831, at $800 each, - -	11,644 09			
Secretary, - - - - - - -	1,000 00			
Contingent expenses, - - - - -	350 00			
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing and distributing the laws, including $248 46 for deficiency for printing the laws,	7,639 46			
		23,133 55		
				55,452 55
JUDICIARY.				
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, - - - -		5,000 00		
Six Associate Judges, at $4,500 each, - - - -		27,000 00		
			32,000 00	
DISTRICT JUDGES.				
District of Maine, - - - - - -	1,800 00			
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, - -	472 52			
		2,272 52		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

District of New Hampshire, - - - -	-	$1,000 00	
Vermont, - - - -	1,200 00		
Do. from 29th May, to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	236 26		
		1,436 26	
Massachusetts, - - -	2,500 00		
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	531 59		
		3,031 59	
Rhode Island, - - - -	1,500 00		
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	295 38		
		1,795 38	
Connecticut, - - - -	1,500 00		
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	295 38		
		1,795 38	
New York, northern district, - -	2,000 00		
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	236 26		
		2,236 26	
New York, southern district, - -	3,500 00		
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	1,122 25		
		4,622 25	
New Jersey, - - - -	1,500 00		
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	177 20		
		1,677 20	

Pennsylvania, eastern district,	2,500 00	
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	531 59	
		3,031 59
Pennsylvania, western district,	1,800 00	
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	118 13	
		1,918 13
Delaware,	1,500 00	
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	177 20	
		1,677 20
Maryland,	2,000 00	
Do from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	236 26	
		2,236 26
Virginia, eastern district,		1,800 00
Do. western do.		1,600 00
Kentucky,		1,500 00
Tennessee,		1,500 00
Ohio,		1,000 00
North Carolina,	2,000 00	
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	295 38	
		2,295 38
South Carolina,	2,500 00	
Do. from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830,	413 46	
		2,913 46
Georgia,	2,500 0	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

District of Georgia, from 29th May to 31st December, 1830, per act of 29th May, 1830, -	$590 66		
		3,090 66	
Louisiana, - - - - - -		3,000 00	
Mississippi, - - - - - -		2,000 00	
Indiana, - - - - - -		1,000 00	
Illinois, - - - - - -		1,000 00	
Alabama, - - - -	2,500 00		
Do. from 29 May to 31 December, 1830, per act of 28th May, 1830, - -	590,66	3,090 66	
Missouri, - - - - - -		1,200	
			55,720 18
Judge of the Orphan's Court, Washington county, - - -		1,000 00	
do. Alexandria county, - - -		800 00	
			1,800 00
Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, - - - -		2,700 00	
Two Associate Judges, at $2,500 each, - - - -		5,000 00	
			7,700 00
Attorney General of the United States, - - - -		4,000 00	
Clerk, - - - - - - - - -		800 00	
			4,800 00
The Attorney General estimates, viz:			
For a Messenger, - - - -	$700,		
Increase of his clerk's salary, - - -	400,		
Contingencies, - - - - -	500,		
Books, - - - - - -	500,		

Reporter of the decisions of the [illegible]		
District Attorney, Maine,		200 00
New Hampshire,		200 00
Vermont,		200 00
Rhode Island,		200 00
Connecticut,		200 00
New Jersey,		200 00
Delaware,		200 00
Virginia, eastern district,		200 00
Do. western district,		200 00
Kentucky,		200 00
Tennessee, easten district,		200 00
Tennessee, western district,		200 00
Ohio,		2000 0
North Carolina,		200 00
Georgia,		200 00
Louisiana, eastern district,		200 00
Do. western district,		200 00
Mississippi,		200 00
Indiana,		200 00
Illinois,		200 00
Alabama, northern district,		200 00
Do. southern district,		200 00
Missouri,		200 00
Michigan,		250 00
Arkansas,		250 00
Florida, eastern district,		200 00
Do. middle district,		200 00
Do. western district,		200 00
Do. southern district,		200 00
		6,300 00

Marshal for the District of Maine,	$200 00		
New Hampshire,	200 00		
Vermont,	200 00		
New Jersey,	200 00		
Virginia,	200 00		
North Carolina,	400 00		
Kentucky,	200 00		
Ohio,	200 00		
Tennessee, eastern district,	200 00		
do. western district	200 00		
Louisiana, eastern district,	200 00		
do. western district,	200 00		
Mississippi,	200 00		
Indiana,	200 00		
Illinois,	200 00		
Alabama, northern district,	200 00		
do. southern district,	200 00		
Missouri,	200 00		
Michigan,	200 00		
Arkansas,	200 00		
Florida, eastern district,	200 00		
do. middle district,	200 00		
do. western district,	200 00		
do. Southern district,	200 00		
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District		5,000 00	

which the United States are concerned, and [illegible] fences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, - - - - - - -	160,000		
		274,320 18	
			1,392,387 73

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUITIES AND GRANTS.

David Williams, per act of 3d November, 1780 - - - -	200 00		
Joseph De Beaulieu, 5th August, 1782 - - - -	100 00		
Josiah H. Webb, 12th December, 1811 - - - -	50 00		
Rachael Dohrman, 3d March, 1817 - - - - -	300 00		
Arnold H. Dohrman, 3d March, 1817 - - - - -	100 00		
Elizabeth C. Perry, 2d March, 1821 - - - - -	400 00		
Christopher G. Perry, Oliver H. Perry, Christopher R. Perry, Elizabeth M. Perry, each a pension of $150, per act of 2d March, 1821	600 00		
		1,750 00	

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the support of light-houses, floating lights, and other establishments, for the protection of navigation; supplying light-houses with oil, tube glasses, wicks, buff skins, and whiting, and keeping apparatus in repair, viz:

1726 lamps, at $25 94 per lamp - - - - -	44,772 44
150 keepers of light-houses, salaries - - -	58,133 33
16 keepers of floating lights, salaries - - -	8,250 00
Weighing, mooring, cleaning, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers - - -	12,000 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Incidental expenses, repairs and improvements to light-houses, and the buildings connected therewith - - -	$30,000 00		
Incidental expenses, seamen's wages, repairs and supplies to floating lights - - - - - - - -	40,000 00		
		193,155 77	
For building a light-house on Little Watts island, at the southeastern extremity of Tangier sound, in Maryland, being the balance of an appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1830, -	6,400 00		
For building a light-house on Clay island, at the northernmost extremity of Tangier sound, in Maryland, being the balance of an appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1830, - -	5,900 00		
For building a light-house at the south entrance of Roanoke marshes, in North Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1830, - - - - - -	5,000 00		
For building a light-house at or near Choctaw point, in Mobile bay, in Alabama, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1830, - - - - - -	6,500 00		
For building a light-house at a proper site near St. Mark's harbor, in Florida, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1830, - - - - - -	6,000 00		
		29,800 00	222,955 77

in front of the Capitol, agreeably to a contract with the President of the United States, - - - - - - - - -	-	4,000 00	
For the salaries of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices where there are no sales, - - - - - - - - - -	-	3,000 00	
For surveying public lands in all the surveying departments, including the deficit in consequence of there having been no appropriation made for surveys in the year 1830, and excluding any surveys that may be required under treaties recently made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, -	150,000 00		
For surveying private land claims, - - - - - - -	8,000 00		
		158,000 00	
For allowance to the Law Agent, Assistant Counsel, &c., under the act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, dated 23d May, 1828, including contingencies, -	-	6,000 00	
Alterations and improvements in the Executive Buildings.			
Alterations in principal staircase, and closets adjoining, in the Treasury building, for the purpose of providing six additional rooms for offices, -	1,500 00		
Altering, improving, and rendering fire-proof, the basement story of the fire-proof building west of the Treasury, so as to adapt it for the safe keeping of public records, - - - - - - - -	1,000 00		
Painting the four Executive Departments inside and out, - - -	4,000 00		
		6,500 00	
			488,381 77
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.			
The Secretary of State estimates, viz:			
For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, the Netherlands, and Colombia, at $9,000 each, - -	54,000 00		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

For salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the places above enumerated, at $2,000 each,	$12,000 00		
For salaries of the Chargé des Affaires of the United States to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and Guatemala,	40,500 00		
For outfit of Minister to Russia,	9,000 00		
For outfits of Chargé des Affaires to Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatemala, at $4,500 each,	18,000 00		
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	20,000 00		
		153,500 00	
To comply with the provisions of the act of 29th May, 1830, entitled "An act providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries,"		10,500 00	
For salaries of Agents of claims at London and Paris, at $2,000 each,		4,000 00	
For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries,		20,000 00	
For the expenses of intercourse with Mediterranean powers,		40,000 00	
For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,		25,000 00	
			253,000 00

FOR EXPENSES OF THE ARMY, INCLUDING THE MILITARY ACADEMY.	Pay.	Subsistence	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.
General Staff.					
1 major general	$2,400	$1,095	$672	-	$4,167 00
4 servants	240	292	-	120	652 00
2 aids-de-camp, in addition to their pay in the line	576	146	384	-	1,106 00
2 brigadier generals	2,496	1,752	960	-	5,208 00
6 servants	360	438	-	180	978 00
2 aids-de-camp, in addition to their pay in the line	480	-	384	-	864 00
1 adjutant general	1,080	438	480	-	1,998 00
2 servants	120	146	-	60	326 00
2 inspectors general	2,160	876	960	-	3,996 00
4 servants	240	292	-	120	652 00
1 quartermaster general	1,248	876	480	-	2,604 00
3 servants	180	219	-	90	489 00
2 quartermasters	1,440	584	768	-	2,792 00
4 servants	240	292	-	120	652 00
2 quartermasters, in addition to their pay in the line	360	-	480	-	840 00
1 servant	60	73	-	30	163 00
30 assistant quartermasters, in addition to their pay in the line	4,800	-	3,840	-	8,640 00
2 military storekeepers	960	584	-	-	1,544 00
2 servants	120	146	-	60	326 00
1 commissary general of purchases	3,000	-	-	-	3,000 00
2 military storekeepers	960	584	-	-	1,544 00

1 *aid-de-camp, additional* compensation (assistant topographical engineer)	240	-	192	-	432
1 lieutenant colonel	720	365	288	-	1,373
2 servants	120	146	-	60	326
2 majors	1,200	584	576	-	2,360
4 servants	240	292	-	120	652
1 adjutant, additional compensation to lieutenant's pay	120	-	192	-	312
1 paymaster, additional compensation to lieutenant's pay	240	73	288	-	601
1 servant	60	73	-	30	163
6 topographical engineers	4,320	1,752	2,304	-	8,376
12 servants	720	876	-	360	1,956
4 assistant topographical engineers	1,920	1,168	-	-	3,088
4 servants	240	292	-	120	652
6 captains	2,880	1,752	-	-	4,632
6 servants	360	438	-	180	978
6 first lieutenants	2,160	1,752	-	-	3,912
6 servants	360	438	-	180	978
6 second lieutenants	1,800	1,752	-	-	3,552
6 servants	360	438	-	180	978
1 professor of natural and experimental philosophy	720	365	288	-	1,373
2 servants	120	146	-	60	326
1 assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, additional compensation to lieutenant's pay	180	-	-	-	180
1 professor of mathematics	600	292	288	-	1,180
2 servants	120	146	-	60	326
1 assistant professor of mathematics, additional compensation to lieutenant's pay	180	-	-	-	180
1 professor of the art of engineering	600	292	288	-	1,180
2 servants	120	146	-	60	326

[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		1,248
4 captains, for ordnance duties	1,920	1,168	-	-	3,088
4 servants	240	292	-	120	652
4 sergeant majors	432	-	-	-	432
4 quartermaster sergeants	432	-	-	-	432
36 captains	17,280	10,512	-	-	27,792
36 servants	2,160	2,628	-	1,080	5,868
72 first lieutenants	25,920	21,024	-	-	46,944
72 servants	4,320	5,256	-	2,160	11,736
72 second lieutenants	21,600	21,024	-	-	42,624
72 servants	4,320	5,256	-	2,160	11,736
144 sergeants	13,824	-	-	-	13,824
144 corporals	12,096	-	-	-	12,096
108 artificers	12,960	-	-	-	12,960
72 musicians	5,184	-	-	-	5,184
1,512 privates	90,720	-	-	-	90,720
Additional compensation to commanding officers of 3 companies, at $10 per month	4,320	-	-	-	4,320
Extra allowance to officers of artillery employed on ordnance duties, including storekeepers and enlisted men, exclusively of ordnance.					
1 lieutenant colonel	180	-	-	-	180
1 major by brevet	120	-	-	-	120
5 captains	600	-	-	-	600
14 first lieutenants	560	-	-	-	560
14 second lieutenants	1,400	-	-	-	1,400
6 storekeepers	2,880	1,752	-	-	4,632
6 servants	360	438	-	180	978

Additional compensation to the commanding officers of 70 companies, at $10 per month - - - - -	8,400	-	-	-	8,400
MISCELLANEOUS.	352,716	87,381	8,064	7,560	455,721
For double or extra rations to officers commanding departments, posts, &c. - - - - - - - - -	-	29,000	-	-	29,000
[*Note.*—The actual expenditure on account of double rations will depend on the rank of commanding officers and the number who may receive that allowance. This estimate is founded on the present distribution of the Army.]					
For compensation of 87 supernumerary second Lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy - - - - -	31,320	31,755	-	2,610	65,685
For the brevet compensation of such officers of the Army as are by law entitled to it - - - - - -	7,308	3,577	5,515	600	17,000
	38,628	64,332	5,515	3,210	111,685
RECAPITULATION.					
General staff - - - - - - -	87,516 75	28,324	24,576	3,390	143,806 75
Engineers, including the Military Academy - - -	76,508	53,436	5,856	1,710	137,510
Four regiments of artillery - - - - -	244,288	75,482	4,608	6,420	330,798
Seven regiments of infantry - - - - -	352,716	87,381	8,064	7,560	455,721
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	38,628	64,332	5,515	3,210	111,685
	799,656 75	308,955	48,619	22,290	1,179,520 75

ESTIMATE—Continued.

RECRUITING SERVICE.		
For bounties for 2619 recruits, at $12 per man - - - -	$31,428	
For premium for enlisting the above, at $2 per man - - - -	5,238	
	36,666	
Deduct amount on hand 31st December next - - - - -	4,000	
		32,666
For contingent expenses of the recruiting service, including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, stationary, citizen surgeons for examining and attending recruits, magistrates for administering oaths, and all expenses on their account until put in march for their regiments, at $8 per man - -	20,052	
Deduct for amount on hand 31st December next - - - -	5,000	
		15,052
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.		
For clothing for the Army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture - - - - - - - -	198,746 70	
Deduct for materials and clothing on hand - - - - -	85 000 00	
		113,746 70
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
For medicines, instruments, dressings, hospital stores, bedding, stationary, printing, furniture for dispensaries, medical books, vaccine matter, packing boxes, casks, citizen physicians, extra supplies from loss, and contingencies -		30,000
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.		

		266,300
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
For fuel - - - - - - - - - -	56,000	
Forage - - - - - - - - - -	27,000	
Straw, for soldiers' bedding - - - - - - - -	2,800	
Stationary, including blank forms for Pay and Quartermasters' Departments - - - - - - - - - -	8,000	
Transportation of officers' baggage, or the allowance made to them when travelling on duty without troops - - - - - - -	50,000	
Transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops - - - - - - - - - -	7,000	
Transportation of subsistence from the places of purchase and points of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent - - - - - - - -	20,000	
Transportation of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the mines in the neighborhood of the Upper Mississippi to the several arsenals - - - - - -	18,000	
Transportation of the army, including the purchase of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, &c., boats for the transportation of troops and supplies, and for garrison purposes, drayage and cartage at the several stations, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department, the expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the gulf of Mexico, and that of procuring water at such posts as, from their local situation, require it	65,000	
Repairing barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, at the several posts, and for erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and gunhouses at the Atlantic posts, including the necessary tools and materials - - - - - - - -	55,000	
Rent of quarters for officers, and barracks for troops, at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, and of storehouses for the safe		

keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c., including that of a farm at fortress Monroe for artillery practice - - - - - - -	$34,000	
Postage on letters and packets received by officers on public service at the several posts - - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Expenses of courts martial, and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses, while on that service - -	8,000	
Extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, or other constant labor, for a period exceeding ten days, under the act of 2d March, 1819 - - - - -	15,000	
Per diem to officers on topographical duty - - - - -	7,000	
Expenses of expresses from the frontier posts, of escorts to paymasters, hire of laborers, compensation of clerks employed as assistants to the officers of the department at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and compensation to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works -	11,000	
		393,800
MILITARY ACADEMY.		
For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage - -	8,418 20	
For repairs and improvements - - - - - -	3,448	
For defraying the expenses of the board of visiters - - - -	1,500	
For quartermaster's clerk - - - - - - - -	500	
For adjutant's clerk - - - - - - - - -	400	
For increase of the library, subscription to scientific and military journals, binding books, and assistant to the librarian -	1,472	

		22,026 20
For fuel for the first quarter of the year 1832 - - - - -	-	2,305 50
[*Note.*—As the fuel must in future, be conveyed to West Point on the river, which is frozen during the winter, the supply for the first quarter of 1832 must be provided in the autumn of 1831.]		
For contingencies of the Army - - - - - - - -	-	10,000
		2,066,317 15
ARREARAGES.		
For arrearages prior to the 1st of July, 1815, payable through the Third Auditor's office - - - - - - - - - -		5,000
PERMANENT OBJECTS.		
For fortifications, viz:		
For the preservation of George's island, Boston harbor, a breakwater to preserve the sea wall, Massachusetts - - - - - - -	5,000	
Fort Adams, Massachusetts - - - - - - - -	100,000	
Fort Hamilton, (to complete,) New York - - - - -	10,000	
Repairing fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York - - -	50,000	
Fort Monroe, Virginia - - - - - - - -	80,000	
Fort Calhoun, Virginia - - - - - - - -	80,000	
Fort Macon, (to complete) North Carolina - - - -	70,000	
A fort at Oak island, (to complete) North Carolina - - - -	95,000	
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina - - - - -	45,000	
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida - - - - - -	150,000	
A fort at Mobile point, Alabama - - - - - - -	95,000	
Repairing the battery at Bienvenu, Louisiana - - - -	3,400	

Repairing fort Wood, Louisiana - - - - - -		$3,600 00	
Contingencies of fortifications - - - - - -		15,000 00	
			802,000 00
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.			
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio - -		3,480 00	
For removing sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio - -		9,275 00	
For completing the improvement of Cleaveland harbor, Ohio - -		3,670 00	
For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio		5,680 00	
For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, O.		7,015 00	
For improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio - - - -		6,370 00	
For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania		1,700 00	
For improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York - - -		16,670 00	
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York -		17,450 00	
For completing piers at Oswego, New York - -	2,812 92		
Claim of contractors for losses by storms in 1829 -	519 00		
Balance due contractors - - - -	84 92		
		3,416 84	
For completing repairs to piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine -		1,175 00	
For completing the sea wall for the preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts - - - - - - - - -		12,390 00	
For repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts - - - -		2,820 00	
For completing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts - -		8,400 00	
For removing the bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts -		8,265 00	
For improving the harbors of Newcastle, Maine, [illegible]			

For opening, grading, bridging, and constructing the Cumberland road in Illinois	66,000 00		
For continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan	10,000 00		
For continuing the road from Detroit to fort Gratiot, Michigan	8,000 00		
For continuing the road from Detroit to Saganaw bay, Michigan	8,000 00		
For arrearage due T. S. Knapp, superintendent of the road from Maumee to Detroit	14 75		
For arrearage due Major Birch, for survey of the raft of Red river, Louisiana	187 50		
For arrearage due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock harbor, New York	1,800 00		
For arrearage due for materials delivered into the works at Dunkirk harbor, New York	702 50		
For continuing the construction of the Cumberland road westwardly from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio	100,000 00		
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of 30th April, 1824	30,000 00		
	428,616 59		
For carrying on the work of the Delaware breakwater - 270,000 00			
Deduct partial appropriation by act of 23d April, 1830 62,000 00			
	208,000 00		
For completing the military road in the State of Maine, including the erection of bridges	2,600 00		
		639,216 59	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
For the national armories	360,000 00		

Contingencies of the Indian Department - - - - -	20,000 00	160,690 00	
			5,589,051 79

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

There will be required for the support of the Navy during the year 1831, in addition to the unexpended balances that may remain on hand on the 1st of January, 1831—

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the Navy, and pay of seamen -	1,278,694 03		
Pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, and all the civil establishments of the several Navy yards and stations - - - -	57,680 00		
Provisions - - - - - - - - -	173,463 00		
Repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the wear and tear of vessels in commission - - - - - - - - -	615,419 50		
Medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick - - - - - - - -	25,000 00		
Improvements of Navy yards, and for necessary repairs during the year	244,140 76		
Ordnance and ordnance stores. Under this head there will be no appropriation required, as there will be a balance on hand on the 1st January 1831, sufficient to meet the demands of the year.			
Defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year 1831, for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation of stores and materials of every description, for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to Navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationary and fuel to Navy Agents, for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting, for apprehending deserters, for com-			

pensation to Judge Advocates, for per diem allowances to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations, for printing and stationary of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings, for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines and for machinery, for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service, for pilotage, for cabin furniture, vessels in commission, and furniture of officers' houses at Navy yards, for taxes on Navy yards and public property, for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at Navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation, for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries and steam engines, for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary, for repairs of magazines and powder houses, for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatever - - - - -	$250,000 00	
For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year 1831, not hereinbefore enumerated - - - - - - - -	5,000 00	
		$2,649,397 29
MARINE CORPS.		
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of officers - - - - - - - -	109,373 00	
For subsistence for 461 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and	29,181 80	

age, and cartage, expenses of recruiting, per diem allowance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers on extra duty, conpensation to Judge Advocates, house rent and chamber money where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the Quartermaster's Department, expenses of burying deceased persons, printing and stationary, postage on public letters, forage, expenses in pursuing deserters, keeping in repair the barracks at the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools - - - - - - - - -	14,000 00		
For military stores, viz: pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, armorer's tools, musical instruments for a band, drums, fifes, flags, and ordnance stores - - - - - - - - -	2,000 00		
For medicines and hospital stores, and surgical instruments, for the officers of marines serving on shore - - - - - - -	2,369 71		
		185,797 51	2,835,194 80
			10,558,016 09

RECAPITULATION.

CIVIL LIST.

Legislature - - - - - - - - - -	474,703 00
Executive - - - - - - - - - -	30,000 00
Department of State - - - - - - - -	54,030 00
General purposes of the building occupied by the Department of State -	4,200 00

Diplomatic department	153,500 00		
To provide for the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries	10,500 00		
Agents for claims at London and Paris	4,000 00		
Relief and protection of American seamen	20,000 00		
Intercourse with the Mediterranean powers	40,000 00		
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	25,000 00		
		253,000 00	
			2,133,769 50
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay of the army and subsistence of officers	1,108.611 75		
Forage	48,619 00		
Clothing or purchasing department	136,036 70		
Bounties and premiums	32,666 00		
Expenses of the recruiting service	15,952 00		
Medical department	30,000 00		
Subsistence department	266,300 00		
Quartermaster's department	393,800 00		
Military academy	24,331 70		
Contingencies of the Army	10,000 00		
		2,066,317 15	
Arrearages	- -	5,000 00	
Fortifications	802,000 00		
Internal improvements	639,216 59		
		1,441,216 59	
National armories	360,000 00		
Armament of fortifications	100,000 00		
Current expenses of the ordnance service	68,600 00		
Arsenals	94,400 00		
		623,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF SUBMISSIONS.

					10,558,016 09
Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury	-	-	-	2,400	
Clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller	-	-	-	3,550	
Clerks in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury	-	-	-	2,500	
Messenger, &c. in the office of the Attorney General	-	-	-	2,100	10,550
					10,568,566 09

A STATEMENT of the Appropriations made for the service of the year 1831, *by former Acts of Congress.*

Arming and equipping the militia,	per act of the	23d April, 1808,	- -	-	$200,000
Paying the public debt, - - - -		3d March, 1817,	- -	-	10,000,000
Gradual improvement of the Navy, - - -		3d March, 1827,	- -	-	500,000
Revolutionary claims (indefinite) - - -		15th May, 1828,	- -	-	200,000
Subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, - - - - - -		24th May, 1828,	- -	-	200,000
Civilization of Indians, - - - - -		3d March, 1819,	- -	10,000	
Annuities to Indians, viz: - - - -		6th May, 1796,	- -	8,000	
		25th Feb'y, 1799,	- -	15,000	
		3d March, 1805,	- -	1,000	
		21st April, 1806,	- -	4,325	
		3d March, 1807,	- -	300	
		19th Feb'y, 1808,	- -	5,400	
		1st May, 1810,	- -	1,750	
		3d March, 1811,	- -	1,500	
		26th April, 1816,	- -	200	
		3d March, 1817,	- -	6,000	
		3d March, 1819,	- -	45,950	
		15th May, 1820,	- -	1,000	
		7th May, 1822,	- -	16,150	
		6th May, 1824,	- -	17,000	
		20th May, 1826,	- -	20,270	
		22d May, 1826,	- -	20,000	
		[illegible]	- -	10,500	

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amounts required to complete the service of the present and former years, tho' they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1830.	Amounts which will not be required for the service of the present year, and may be therefore applied in aid of the service of the year 1831.	Amounts which will be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because those moneys will not be required for or will no longer be applicable to them.
CIVIL LIST.			
Congress and its officers	49,781 52		
Contingent expenses of the Senate	15,600		
Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives	30,000		
Library of Congress	2,691 68	- -	21 56
President and Vice President of the United States	7,500		
Salaries, Department of State	2,566 86	- -	83 80
Contingent expenses, including publishing the laws	2,887 79		
Publishing foreign correspondence	5,300		
Procuring statements of fines, penalties, &c.	- -	2,594 79	
Compensation to certain Marshals	- -	1,500	
Salaries, Treasury Department	24,900 02	- -	475 60
Contingent expenses do	7,815 26		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Salary, Secretary to the Commissioners Sinking Fund	62 50			
Salaries, War Department	6,957 12		131	97
Contingent expenses do.	1,100 00			
Books, maps, and plans, War Department	570			
Salaries, Navy Department	4,900 27			
Contingent expenses do.	2,650			
Superintendent and watchmen, War and Navy Departments	212 30			
Erecting a building for the use of the War and Navy Departments	-	-	1,500	
Salaries, General Post Office	4,343		2,075	11
Salaries, officers of the Mint	2,400			
Salaries, Surveyors and their clerks	6,825		1,641	95
Salary Commissioner Public Buildings, Washington	500			
Governments in the Territories of the United States	10,000 54		487	87
Salaries, Judges of the Supreme Court	8,000		2,380	71
Salaries, District Judges	9,275		3,428	58
Salaries, Attorney General and his clerk	1,200		48	61
Marshals, clerks, and jurors	8,155 22			
Salaries of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, District of Columbia	500		562	08
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Annuities and grants	850		69	97
Mint establishment	13,000		4,261	24
Extension of the Mint establishment	61,333 33			
Surveys of public lands	9,190 54			

Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue			
Bringing votes for President and Vice President of the United States	- -	- -	171 50
Refunding surplus proceeds of property sold for payment of direct tax	- -	- -	4,476 43
Building custom-houses and ware-houses	2,627 53		
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	500		
Florida claims	1,877 45		
Land claims in Alabama	- -	- -	180 33
Do. St. Helena and Jackson Court-house Land Districts	1,600		
Miscellaneous expenses	18,923 94	- -	51 67
Marine hospital establishment	5,244 89		
Unclaimed merchandise	- -	- -	37,858 55
Payment of balances to Collectors of new internal revenue	- -	- -	36 23
Payment of Claims for property lost	- -	- -	20
Fifth census	360,000 00		
Marine hospital, Charleston, South Carolina	25,000 00		
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.			
Diplomatic department	11,957 37		
Relief and protection of American seamen	2,057 10		
Claims on Spain	-	14,400 18	
Claims on France	-	15,127 72	
Awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent	-	7,210 49	
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Subsistence of the army	37,475 20	75,000 00	
Quartermaster's department	11,586 88	-	
Bounties and premiums	-	4,000 00	
Expenses of recruiting	-	5,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Medical or hospital department	4,323 25		
Invalid and half-pay pensions	-	30,850 09	
Printing, binding, &c., infantry tactics	555 00		
Armories	4,804 13		
National armory, Harper's ferry	15,000 00		
Arsenals	30,467 01		
Arsenal at Springfield	2,000 00		
Purchase of land for arsenal at Watertown	50 00		
Armament of fortifications	4,913 10		
Arming and equipping the militia	65,157 15		
Fort Delaware	-	-	1 28
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi	192 00		
Fortifications at Charleston	-	36,779 00	
Do. Savannah	-	50,000 00	
Barracks at fort Crawford	4,000 00		
Do. fort Monroe	1,000 00		
Do. Key West, &c.	7,500 00		
Do. Green bay	15,000 00		
Storehouse at Baton Rouge	1,500 00		
Building piers, Oswego river, New York	-	-	10
Do. Allen's rocks, Warren river	-	-	188 56
Deepening the harbor of Mobile	-	13,421 22	
Do. channel mouth of Pascagoula river	-	10,900 00	
Removing obstructions Saugatuck river and harbor	-	-	28 00

Do.	Harbor of Bass river			
Do.	Entrance to river Teche			200 00
Do.	Water tract between lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay			25 00
Do.	River and harbor of St. Mark's			109 38
Do.	Harbor of Stonington			6 37
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine		9,956 41		
Do.	Green bay to Winnebago lake, &c.		2,000 00	
Florida canal			7,116 50	
Massachusetts militia claims		430,748 26		
Georgia militia claims		54,269 18		
Balances due to certain States on account of militia		59,077 65		
To alter the bridge and draw across the Potomac				8,000 00
Expenses of a brigade of militia				10,191 39
Survey of the southern shore of lake Ontario				9 47
Do.	Genesee river and harbor			143 95
Do.	Mouth of Sandy creek			172 56
Do.	Passes at the mouth of the Mississippi			88 60
Fort Rigolets and Chef Menteur				88
Fortifications				99 12
Civilization of Indians		2,029 50	5,275 13	
Presents to Indians		4,314 68		
Choctaw schools		5,439 38		
To aid the emigration of Creek Indians		20,600 00		
Payment of claims against Osages		834 50		
Expenses of an exploring delegation			159 00	
Removing Quapaw Indians			1,300 00	
Purchasing provisions for Quapaw Indians			1,000 00	
To extinguish the claims of Cherokee Indians to lands in Georgia			46,104 50	
To extinguish the title of Creek Indians to lands in Georgia				4,989 57
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations of lands in Georgia			11,283 00	
To provide for an exchange of lands and the removal of Indians			483,300 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826	-	8,188 08	
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per act of 22d May, 1826	29,564 54		
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 24th May, 1828	88,900 22		
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1829	32,331 64		
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 25th March, 1830	5,881 56		
Effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, per act of 20th May, 1830	999 90		
Effecting the treaty with the Choctaws, per act of 30th April, 1830	-	21,737 00	
Expenses of treating with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, per act of 30th April, 1830	-	2,507 58	
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, per act of 7th April, 1830	1,132 42		
Expenses of holding a treaty with the Cherokees, for lands in North Carolina	2,549 19		
Running the Indian boundary line in Florida	-	-	135 49
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi	-	-	55 38
Indian annuities	77,491 78		
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay and subsistence of the Navy	227,000 00	360,313 91	
Pay of superintendents, &c.	3,600 18		
Provisions	190,272 47	140,939 87	
Medicines, &c.	4,709 00		
Timber sheds	37,514 74		
Timber docks	4,685 00		
Wharves at Washington and Norfolk	7,359 63		
Storehouses and building ways	10,769 00		

Repairs of vessels - - - - - - - -	168,648 79			
Shiphouses - - - - - - - -	-	-	230 00	
Laborers, and fuel for engines - - - - - -	-	-	6,509 54	
Covering ships in ordinary - - - - - - -	16,540 74			
Survey of Savannah, &c. - - - - - - -	-	3,417 54		
Agency on the coast of Africa - - - - - -	-	7,479 99		
Reimbursement of the Marshal of Florida - - - - -	-	6,249 18		
Captors of Algerine vessels - - - - - - -	-	-	14,690 75	
Relief of certain individuals - - - - - - -	6,914 98			
Navy hospital fund - - - - - - - -	375 38			
Navy pension fund - - - - - - - -	1,116 79			
Privateer pension fund - - - - - - -	1,885 69			
Arrearages prior to 1827 - - - - - - -	50			
Do 1828 - - - - - - -	258 76			
Do 1829 - - - - - - -	67 33			
Contingent expenses prior to 1824 - - - - - -	188 54			
Do for 1824 - - - - - -	444 93			
Do for 1825 - - - - - -	6 86			
Do not enumerated, 1825 - - - -	131 20			
Do for 1826 - - - - - -	3 80			
Do for 1827 - - - - - -	149 99			
Do not enumerated, 1827 - - - -	8 46			
Do for 1828 - - - - - -	5,000 00	-	18,130 05	
Do not enumerated, 1828 - - - -	43 48			
Do for 1829 - - - - - -	10,000 00	-	5,963 03	
Do not enumerated, 1829 - - - -	68 28			
Do for 1830 - - - - - -	39,733 72			
Do not enumerated, 1830 - - - -	3,764 00			
Building barges - - - - - - - -	-	-	67 16	

st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 11.] Ho. of Rep. Treas. Dept

DISBURSEMENTS FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of May last,

statement of disbursements made, since the year 1789, *for fortifica ims, light-houses, public debt, revolutionary and other pensions, and nternal improvements, &c.*

DECEMBER 21, 1830.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

20th December, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives o e 26th May, 1830, I have the honor to transmit a statement of the disburse ents made since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, under the follow g heads, viz:

Fortifications,
Light-houses,
Public debt,
Revolutionary and other pensions, and
Internal improvements;

owing, as far as practicable, the amount disbursed in each year, and i ch State and Territory.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Reps. U. S.

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	12,400	6,114 67	
-	728 21	18,500	7,381 91	
-	320 37	22,200	3,895	
-	568 30	19,000	3,800	
582	178 56	20,000	4,010	
-	513 88	23,500	8,700	
185 26	360 23	22,100	6,199 84	
1,000	293 71	22,500	3,783 64	
-	463 73	22,200	8,482 02	
2,570 81	163 95	22,615 57	3,377 34	
4,500	641 86	40,890	6,100	
2,737 41	287 40	31,340	5,000	
-	1,363 95	31,800	4,300	
-	4,600 45	32,200	5,100	
3,000	929 45	31,650	5,200	
2,200	387 63	32,100	4,100	
7,093 59	464 61	30,850	4,000	
48,590	829 81	36,730	6,800	
16,048 45	389 71	44,345 34	5,800	
105 19	1,069 16	49,155 84	6,100	
-	546 54	36,424 19	6,000	
-	449 47	31,983 52	6,000	
1,367 62	457 33	13,050	5,700	
-	407 94	12,600	5,100	
-	2,048 63	28,300	5,500	
1,655 97	280 14	30,400	9,900	
-	665 80	47,823 91	14,013 49	
-	659 86	38,641 77	21,664 20	
-	739 14	30,695 41	141,229 58	
1,177	590 66	30,171 93	130,912 54	
-	8,881 39	28,729 17	79,162 90	
-	2,434 43	26,669 42	121,793 91	
-	12,504 04	23,494 63	105,551 74	
-	1,665 08	112,101 07	94,272 13	
-	986 87	38,615 42	75,967 41	
2,500	1,215 18	18,609 18	95,174 49	200
-	1,036 50	18,026 85	72,082 38	
-	991 70	28,343 88	69,345 91	
600	14,161 45	20,642 12	62,156 82	35,329 76
95,913 30	65,277 12	1,181,399 22	1,229,771 92	35,529 76

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

	For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
	-	-	16,300	7,288 92	
	-	754 58	80,200	2,957	
	-	553 08	17,000	3,052	
	-	915 36	27,500	3,045	
	410	747 37	31,700	2,036	
	454 75	8,460 21	30,800	3,150	
	-	6,346 49	27,500	2,925	
	5,400	641 99	27,500	2,851 11	
	50,000	385 40	34,150	2,813	
	40,131 25	178 50	44,460	2,336	
	8,500	673 42	53,682	2,276	
	-	473 90	57,550	2,100	
	-	948 17	55,500	1,900	
	-	601 40	56,200	2,000	
	-	1,056 09	54,900	2,000	
	-	1,137 59	65,050	2,000	
	-	2,566 28	55,450	1,800	
	7,000	1,829 48	227,750	1,700	
	1,911 42	6,340 86	51,112 96	1,850	
	10,077 70	5,645 40	48,237 98	1,900	
	7,469 64	1 192 25	18,500	1,750	
	13,500	1,482 43	6,000	1,780	
	-	990 05	16,000	1,650	
	1,032 02	1,080 80	11,500	1,700	
	-	1,185 88	26,000	1,600	
	-	1,046 02	48,000	2,180	
17	102 96	10,721 34	54,655 28	3,274 72	
18	262 66	3,099 61	46 157 21	4,029 60	
19	-	5,200 34	44,647 28	35,764 09	
20	16	1,376 49	49,830 75	22,603 05	
1	-	1,651 90	46,251 34	29,411 86	
2	-	1,560 07	40,358 41	39,277 50	
3	-	4,463 58	39,706 75	31,671 57	
4	39,500	2,717 96	200,573 58	26,979 89	
5	44,477 28	2,169 96	50,913 59	26,077 07	
6	89,221 25	1,860 77	67,695 50	22,796 80	
7	106,801 47	12,409 65	65,327 76	11,939 45	200
8	80,000	8,373 89	40,073 12	17,015 52	
9	97,277 06	10,200 49	49,031 03	13,462 07	
	603,545 46	113,039 05	1,933,764 54	346,943 22	200

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN VERMONT.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	-	250	
-	-	-	250	
-	-	-	445	
-	-	-	620	
-	-	-	1,850 26	
-	-	-	1,747 50	
-	-	-	1,901 39	
-	-	-	1,703 50	
-	-	-	1,481 75	
-	-	-	1,980	
-	-	-	1,157 38	
-	-	-	1,500	
-	-	-	1,700	
-	-	-	2,350	
-	-	-	2,000	
-	-	-	1,800	
-	-	-	1,900	
-	-	-	2,850	
-	-	-	2,200	
-	-	-	3,900	
-	-	-	3,900	
-	-	-	2,900	
-	-	-	2,900	
-	-	-	2,600	
-	-	-	9,260	
-	-	-	15,435 03	
-	-	-	28,418 18	
-	-	-	170,170 43	
-	-	-	132,863 29	
-	-	-	112,660 08	
-	-	-	164,747 43	
-	-	-	114,788 68	
-	-	-	115,995 73	
-	-	-	122,876 22	
-	3,159 20	-	118,831 95	
-	655 21	-	53,403 65	
-	353 62	-	80,374 80	
-	561 19	-	67,159 42	
	4,729 22		1,352,871 67	

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	32,000	11,001 27	
-	-	28,950	4,260	
-	-	21,000	4,037	
-	-	20,400	3,982	
-	-	27,350	1,930	
-	-	25,000	4,210	
-	-	22,900	3,632 46	
-	-	23,275	3,748 70	
-	-	25,700	3,435 92	
-	-	25,300	1,694 46	
-	-	33,362	1,967 37	
-	-	30,800	1,880 16	
-	-	27,100	3,272 15	
-	-	29,250	2,300	
-	-	27,970	3,200	
-	-	28,500	2,900	
-	-	25,450	2,300	
-	-	42,900	3,200	
-	330 56	44,474 10	3,000	
-	-	80,211 03	2,700	
-	-	41,265 08	3,200	
-	49	2,750	3,000	
-	-	7,050	2,900	
-	-	9,200	2,800	
20,000	-	15,500	2,200	
350	-	11,752	4,169	
-	213 17	15,475	5,303	
-	281 88	13,563 26	15,624 56	
-	-	11,519 99	71,296 24	
-	-	11,588 43	43,255 14	
-	50 19	11,912 10	47,238 54	
-	68 83	12,562	57,796 26	
-	1,411 62	13,005 71	51,967 41	
-	44 59	14,881 86	43,171 59	
-	128 24	95,133 82	39,623 61	
-	84 78	45,879 91	48,180 45	
-	35 62	23,689 18	33,773 82	
-	490 93	73,592 01		
-	61 76	79,629 42	6,706 09	100
20,350	3,251 17	1,131,841 90	550,857 20	100

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN DELAWARE.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	2,670	5,220	
-	5,501 50	4,550	1,840	
-	2,012	-	1,860	
-	1,757	2,025	1,884	
-	3,029 62	2,980	1,374	
-	3,590 83	2,640	1,374	
-	2,870 21	2,825	1,951	
-	6,588 81	3,860	2,044 83	
-	2,200	3,385	1,442	
-	1,500	6,750	659	
-	2,494 55	11,504 26	500	
-	9,733 99	11,211 33	600	
-	13,900	11,711 33	300	
-	8,067 15	13,186 60	1,400	
-	9,678 33	12,886 59	1,200	
-	3,537 50	9,829 28	1,200	
-	1,200	8,991 52	600	
-	6,437 65	56,637 06	1,900	
5,000	4,000	11,495 94	1,150	
-	2,400	23,982 04	500	
-	4,350	4,730 03	1,050	
-	5,250	-	1,000	
-	5,418 88	-	1,000	
-	1,560	570	1,000	
15,000	4,876 66	1,800	1,180	
23,640 85	3,561 07	1,073	1,652 92	
36,000	3,830	1,309	1,050	
61,500	8,467	1,400	4,787 36	
75,000	2,590	846 65	7,417 61	
59,200	10,065	979 60	6,262 98	
47,500	3,600	738 26	5,692 63	
12,500	3,987 23	506 36	6,418 92	
46,500	12,774 55	709 96	4,833 50	
11,500	11,388 70	998 93	2,364 01	
53,180 47	13,025 75	24 65		
18,479 75	5,783 20	63 48	2,934 40	104 01
-	43,339	63 48	1,371 20	2,100
-	10,787	96 50	838 22	9,413
12,001 28	9,822 09	78 56	1,817 15	22,895 99
477,002 35	254,814 77	218,190 41	81,169 73	34,513

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	6,000	24,514	22,991 99	
-	12,805 24	66,633 96	9,402	
-	2,291 68	71,650	7,000	
11 50	1,150 60	40,450	8,200	
-	213 10	62,300	4,000	
-	1,022 02	61,450	8,000	
1,837 85	272 40	30,500	8,910 31	
-	374 95	53,000	10,368 29	
402	209 03	67,400	4,589 82	
1,181 58	-	32,900	4,589 82	
-	403 79	87,688 05	8,200	
4,000	13,350	58,000	8,500	
2,000	6,719 21	59,200	7,000	
2,000	9,332 62	59,000	6,000	
600	6,092 31	48,900	8,000	
3,700	9,780 83	85,850 97	8,920 41	
8,000	8,950 63	42,246 28	9,000	
62,500	4,464 42	59,933	8,500	
65,800	1,775 53	61,924 33	10,046 76	
3,080 18	1,653 51	94,695 67	8,500	
3,000	2,588 27	46,444 16	6,015	
8,793 44	1,402 77	7,500	10,000	
300	1,610 31	26,000	9,500	
9,924	1,286 39	13,000	9,811 82	
23,322 08	1,856 88	29,000	4,530	
-	5,287 10	64,000	10,740	
16,550	2,043 19	37,055	15,137 26	
61,530	1,562 12	38,474 70	59,120 62	
298,000	1,954 36	30,352 38	142,641 57	
359,866 72	3,447 27	31,317 45	126,529 99	
162,252	32,086 77	25,914 97	91,059 26	
137,040 94	11,189 55	24,420 24	118,562 64	
175,486 48	10,171 93	23,653 74	95,646 32	
184,331 95	12,365 06	23,221 93	61,591 43	
171,750 15	15,619 70	90,294 67	47,644 77	
183,500	19,159 98	58,328 14	83,386 34	
144,214 21	26,652 70	57,748 89	51,346 46	
190,989 96	22,889 85	49,022 65	35,939 76	
201,500	31,282 81	63,515 37	49,978 24	80
2,488,465 04	291,318 88	1,907,500 75	1,194,920 88	80

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	612 75	6,500	3,000	
-	6,708 66	48,950		
-	1,537 49	43,000		
-	664 27	70,500		
230	1,331 31	109,500		
304	242 10	98,500	383 86	
690	1,058 85	121,058 18		
3,975 95	1,231 61	119,700		
11,500	8,340 09	122,500		
-	244 74	123,500		
48 68	10,950 43	253,000		
-	2,376 05	185,400		
-	1,172 90	183,800	300	
-	-	184,500		
-	5,766 70	179,000	126 07	
-	779 22	269,500	55 12	
10,000	5,155 48	200,000		
136,873 11	2,630 67	245,600	76 04	
109,497 07	1,478 52	201,326 40	180 84	
47,000	6,945 86	262,104 57	361 68	
19,000	9,745 53	173,594 52	414 20	
47,956 78	3,063 56	116,788 96	840 82	
50,000	6,920 59	72,000	835	
67,000	1,882 33	107,000	770	
-	4,938 35	207,000	830	
163,911 39	2,475 12	291,119 66	648 95	
1,158 24	5,506 61	470,734 27	1,799 11	
812 05	5,786 07	430,000	4,925 66	
777 69	3,016 48	338,034 25	14,221 97	
1,000	4,227 96	279,891 40	15,704 28	
7,950	5,175 41	247,016 36	15,248 04	
3,661	3,254 17	233,239 12	14,683 29	
-	5,208 44	191,138 16	13,873 22	
-	4,692 69	378,716 63	12,235 76	
-	5,765 07	373,166 50	13,216 49	
-	3,738 58	260,108 49	13,832 99	
-	6,667 76	427,008 16	7,790 11	
1,000	12,588 25	479,808 59	8,202 99	
31,672	3,651 03	525,910 90	8,589 35	
707,017 96	157,531 70	8,630,215 11	153,149 94	

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

For fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	-	194 33	
-	-	-	429 76	
-	-	-	986 95	
-	-	-	573 75	
-	-	-	6,484 82	
-	-	-	9,703 69	
-	-	-	39,081 49	
-	-	-	80,177 12	
-	-	-	84,039 82	
-	-	-	76,547 05	
-	-	-	92,362 10	
-	-	-	64,910 53	
-	-	-	65,913 49	
-	-	-	62,243 10	
-	-	-	65,063	
-	-	-	39,742 61	
-	-	-	35,483 79	
-	-	-	40,593 43	
			764,530 83	

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN OHIO.

r fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	-	-	55,725
-	-	-	1,010 55	19,000
-	-	-	1,027 55	30,945 50
-	-	-	771	17,000
-	-	-	2,171 66	3,000
-	-	-	1,924 41	40,781 71
-	-	-	5,963 73	12,700
-	-	-	10,764 53	36,416 57
-	- -	-	32,514 54	24,200
-	-	-	94,240 98	505
-	-	-	97,480 21	40,155 27
-	-	-	82,705 56	9,802 85
-	-	-	106,251 45	3,257 54
-	-	-	83,935 34	
-	1,000	-	86,558 34	
-	5,470	-	82,233 91	9,197 27
-	5,601 66	-	74,057 64	32,523 56
-	1,658 85	-	60,550 43	40,925 99
-	358 72	-	-	34,135 02
-	1,630 13	-	18,851 33	52,694 04
	15,719 36		853,013 16	462,965 32

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN INDIANA.

'or fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
25				
500				
-	-	-	313 50	
-	-	-	390	
-	-	-	273 33	
-	-	-	322 66	
-	-	-	1,175 43	
-	-	-	2,846 59	
-	-	-	2,576 48	
-	-	-	8,767 45	
-	-	-	9,933 08	
-	-	-	17,131 90	10,000
-	-	-	19,226 99	
-	-	-	16,487 37	32,629 46
-	-	-	16,240 28	17,857 84
-	-	-	12,399 41	11,462 73
-	-	-	14,828 59	10,798 09
-	-	-	17,037 33	7,176 97
-	-	-	15,281 93	7,352 54
-	-	-	18,268 49	8,887 75
-	-	-	14,618 01	8,902 11
525			188,118 82	115,067 49

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
220				
145 76				
			472 36	600
-	-	-	436 64	608 51
-	-	-	466 45	6,791 49
-	-	-	1,216 60	
-	-	-	2,365 21	
128 60	-	-	3,420 60	
-	-	-	3,165	
-	-	-	3,578 30	
-	-	-	2,154 53	
-	-	-	5,396 56	
-	-	-	3,544 47	
-	-	-	3,872 15	
-	-	-	2,026 50	500
-	-	-	5,725 82	
494 36			37,841 19	8,500

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
250				
-	-	-	168	
-	-	-	832	
5,000	-	-	1,255 78	
-	-	-	1,643 70	
-	-	-	3,309 73	
-	-	-	2,206 76	
38 69	-	-	2,064 66	
-	-	-	3,253 83	
-	-	-	4,352 28	4,792 14
-	-	-	4,474 54	3,282 79
-	-	-	4,846 72	4,990 55
-	-	-	5,253 36	1,385 64
-	-	-	5,535 48	1,981 45
-	-	-	5,519 76	8,142 52
-	-	-	4,782 32	
5,288 69	-	-	49,498 92	24,575 09

STATEMENT—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

or fortifications.	For lighthouses.	For public debt.	For revolutionary and other pensions.	For internal improvements.
-	-	-	-	3,325 82
-	-	-	-	11,645 74
-	-	-	-	6,065
-	-	-	-	25,822 28
-	-	-	-	618 36
				47,477 20

STATEMENT—Continued.

SBURSEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

r fortifications.	For light-houses.	For public debt.	For revolution-ary and other pensions.	For internal improve-ments.
-	-	79,642 86		
-	-	338,520 67		
-	-	226,480 15		
-	-	125,494 82		
3,986 65	-	177,380 45		
5,383 20	-	147,768 63		
11,609 20	-	376,496 89		
6,535 63	-	140,809 49		
12,566 16	-	372,648 22		
2,200 90	-	71,219 13		
-	-	70,941 41		
-	-	3,862 68	255	
-	-	913 29	377 93	
1,500	-	89,393 87	309	
-	-	63,145 10	1,024	
-	-	90,000	875 74	
-	-	124,494 74	4,204 76	
-	-	304,090 45	7,413 01	
-	-	81,860 49	9,236 07	
-	-	159,217 37	14,867 80	
-	-	59,115 99	10,540 11	
-	-	56,789 63	11,799 70	
-	-	55,481 89	11,664 95	
-	-	57,070 14	12,720 71	
-	-	82,881 83	11,229 39	
-	-	317,337 80	4,276 54	
-	-	195,634 81	4,040 46	
-	-	67,977 79	4,403 33	
-	-	324,622 94	1,855 71	
-	-	142,010 93	5,586 61	
43,781 74	-	4,403,304 46	118,180 82	

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

lting, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Represen- of the 16th instant, a report of the progress which has been the construction of the Cumberland Road, &c. &c.

DECEMBER 21, 1830.

Read, and laid upon the table.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
December 17, 1830.

compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives ıy, calling for a report of the progress which had been made in ıction of the Cumberland road through the State of Indiana, the money already expended, and the probable sum that will be re- complete it, I have the honor to submit herewith a report from er department, which communicates the information required on

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your most ob't serv't,
J. H. EATON.

n. A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1830.

e following statement furnishes the information on the subject of rland road in Indiana, required by a resolution of the House of ıtives, referred by you to this department.

NGRESS,
ssion.

[Doc. No. 12.]

Ho. of Reps.
Treas. Dept.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

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Your most ob't serv't,
J. H. EATON.

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1830.

The following statement furnishes the information on the subject of berland road in Indiana, required by a resolution of the House of ıtatives, referred by you to this department.

the 30th September, 1831, is $63,829 20, which taken from $72,
, (throwing away the odd cents,) there remains for the fourth quarter
831 the sum of $8,384: this last amount, however, may yet be swallow-
up in addition to the masonry and other contingencies, not as yet to be
rtained.

perations on this road under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1829, were
menced, agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of War, dated May
1829. These instructions contemplated the cutting and removing the
ber from the eighty feet, grubbing the centre thirty feet, and grading the
e. Advertisements were accordingly set up in different places, and in-
ed in a number of newspapers, for proposals accordingly; but, previous to
day of letting, other instructions were received from the War Deparment,
d July 7, 1829. These instructions changed the manner of operations,
directed that the money appropriated be so applied as to open a road
ugh the whole distance across the State, by cutting down and removing
timber the whole width of eighty feet, and the stumps on the centre,
ty feet, to be cut low &c.: under these instructions contracts were enter-
nto, and the report of the same forwarded on the 3d day of October, 1829.
nder these contracts but $15,837 of the appropriation was required, and
retionary instructions, dated 26th September, 1829, were received from
Secretary of War to grub the centre thirty feet. Under these instruc-
s, the Superintendents proceeded to let out the grubbing at private con-
ts: this was effected, with very few exceptions, with the former contract-
and a report forwarded on the 28th day of December, 1829. Since that
e the work has progressed as fast as could have been expected (with few
eptions) under existing circumstances. It is well known to the Depart-
nt that this road, in crossing the State of Indiana, passes over a low, flat
ntry; a great part of which being very muddy, and even covered with wa-
r during the fall, winter, and spring seasons, the grubbing could not be done;
sides, last fall and spring were remarkably wet seasons. The road is now
pened the eighty feet, and the centre thirty feet grubbed, the whole dis-
nce through the State, a distance of 149 miles. In taking a review of the
sources of the country adapted to the purposes of construction, we find
at, after leaving this place twenty miles east and west, materials for con-
ucting the road become more plenty. Under the present contracts, *rock*
abutments of bridges and culverts are obtained at a high price and with
fficulty; but we have no doubt but brick of a good quality can be had, as
e country abounds with good clay. We believe rock or gravel can be had
a reasonable expense, for covering the road. Having just forwarded co-
s of our late contracts, we think it unnecessary to forward any at this time.
As to the present contractors, they are mostly farmers of our own State,
o have left their farms with a view to make money, to purchase more
d &c.; of course they are generally men owning small farms, but not
althy.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your ob't serv'ts,
HO. JOHNSON,
JOHN MILROY,
Superintendents, &c.

General C. GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer.

not be found, giving it the preference over the sand stones, most of h are of a very inferior quality. To guard the ends of the piers and ents against the drift timber, hard stone should be procured at any ex- for these parts, working it in with brick. Very good brick can be convenient to all places on the road where they will be required; and numerous streams and ravines to cross, over the White river and Wa- lone, would I construct wooden superstructures. The former of these *onveniently* be bridged with *brick masonry*. No bricks being now d, no stone quarried or lime burnt, and time not sufficient to procure efore the building season terminates, no masonry can be done on this f the road during the present season. I would therefore recommend e Department require plans, giving the *dimensions* of all the parts bridges and culverts, and all other masonry necessary on the line, to mitted for its consideration; and that contracts be made under the t appropriations for the materials *only*, which, if of brick, should be ed this winter, exposing the clay to the frost, and working it in the by a *machine* that will secure its being well tempered. This is the more to be recommended, as no masonry can be laid before the subside, sometime in May or June next; and, if adopted, will put disposal of the superintendents a large sum that may advantageously plied to grading, without in any manner retarding the masonry, be- giving time for the proper plans to be matured and submitted for con- tion—a course I cannot too strongly recommend.

e last statement herewith annexed gives the state of the financial trans- s of the superintendents—by which you will perceive they are account- as on hand, for the sum of $5,289 37, deposited in the hands of four ons. The superintendents have promised to write you particularly on subject, explanatory of their views, and reasons for making these deposites. they have no doubt done so ere this, I merely call the attention of the artment to the facts as stated, believing they can more correctly repre- the reason for such a course.

ll of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Captain of Engineers.

Brig. General CHARLES GRATIOT,
Chief Engineer.

WESTERN SECTION—Continued.

s of contractors.	No. of miles.	Cutting	Grubbing.	Amount of contract.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
n & Linton,	58, 59,& 60	390	264	654	310	
erson,	65, 66,& 67	250	330	580	456	
y,	68 and 71	119½	118	237½	157½	
ahon,	72	119	72	191	85	
	73, 74,& 76	383	285	668	501	
ore & Beard,	75	119	-	119	90	
,	75	-	100	100		
Barber,	77	128	70	198	100	
				15,822½	10,363	
ct the amount paid - - -				10,363		
unt due on the western section -				5,459½	When finished.	
do. eastern do. -				4,994½	Do. do.	
amount due when finished - -				10,454		

TES made on inspecting the works of the several Contractors on he National Road from Indianapolis to the western boundary of the State of Indiana.

Miles.	Contractors.	Remarks.
1	Danning -	Timber cut, cleared from the road, and all grubbed.
2	McIlvain -	Do do do do
3	Harris - -	Do do do do
and 5	Martin & McLean	Do do do do
6	Rhodes -	Do do do do
7	Jones - -	Do do do do
8	Martin & McLean	Do do do do
9	Thompson -	Do do do do
10	Hinton - -	Do. not cleared from the road, do
11	Martin & McLean	Do. cleared from the road, and all grubbed.
12	Hinton & Rose -	Do. about half not cleared, do
13	Hinton & Matlock	Do. not cleared from the road, do
14	Hinton & Kinman	Do. cleared from the land, a few stumps to grub.
15	Hinton & Iran -	Do do do and all grubbed.

NOTES—Continued.

s.	Contractors.	Remarks.
', 60	Liston - -	About two days grubbing to finish, and some timber to haul off.
, 63,	Hedges - -	All finished, with the exception of a few scattering logs to haul off.
, 67	Emerson -	All cut, and timber hauled off; some grubbing of roots and spur roots yet to be done.
70	Prairie - -	Wabash rivers, easily bridged; sandstone, limestone, and brick, all of good quality, in the immediate vicinity; great choice in the sandstone; very good bricks *can* be made.
	Kelsey - -	Some grubbing to be done; otherwise, finished.
	McMahon, -	
74	Rays - -	All cut and grubbed, only requires the timber to be hauled off; ¼ yet to finish.
	Ashmore & Beard	One quarter to grub, and a small piece to cut down.
	Rays - -	Same as numbers 73 and 74.
	Barber - -	Quarter of a mile to cut; some clearing on the balance of the mile; otherwise, finished. [This reaches to the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois.]

EASTERN SECTION.

f the amounts paid to Contractors, and the contract price of their work, from Indianapolis, east.

f Contractors.	No. of miles.	Cutting.	Grubbing.	Total.	Am't paid.	Remarks.
', - -	1	$100	85	185	10	
on, -	2 and 3	239	120	359		
- -	2	100	100	200	130	
on, -	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	894	720	1,614	1,065	With Nos. 2 and 3.
Pogue, -	4 and 5	240	240	480	300	

EASTERN SECTION—Continued.

nes of Contractors.	No. of miles.	Cutting.	Grubbing.	Total.	Am't paid.	Remarks.
ring, -	68 and 69	100	200	300	250	
rles, - -	69	48	-	48	48	
l, - -	70 and 71	275	-	275	225	
l Lasch, -	70 and 71	-	180	180	50	
				18,329½	13,471	
h. Reed, -	9 and 10	-	136	136		In addition to the sum agreed to be paid Rosebury for the same work.
				18,465½		
luct the amount paid, - - -				13,471		
ance due when the work is finished, -				4,994½		On the eastern section.
Do do do -				5,459½		Do western section.
ount due for cutting and grubbing, -				10,454		When the work is finished.

TES made on inspecting the work of the several Contractors on the National Road, from Indianopolis to the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana.

Miles.	Contractors.	Remarks.
1	Sanders -	Finished, with the exception of hauling out a few stumps, grubbing a peach orchard, and removing fences.
2	Gaudy - -	Has some logs and roots to remove.
3	Harris - -	All cut, grubbed, and cleared from the road.
and 5	Reed & Pogue -	One mile nearly finished, and the other mile all the timber on the road, and to be hauled off.
and 7	Roberts -	On the first mile some stumps to remove; on the second, the timber is now in heaps, and burning.
8	Laukes - -	All cut and grubbed; much timber remaining on the road to be hauled off.
, 9, 10, nd 11	Rosebury & Reed	Nearly all the timber remains on the road; the three-fourths of the last mile is neither cut nor grubbed; otherwise, all cut and grubbed.

NOTES—Continued.

	Contractors.	Remarks.
	Holesclaw -	Some 40 rods, or so, is still to be grubbed, and some few logs on the balance to to remove.
49,	Sinnard -	Nearly all finished, a little clearing of rubbish only.
0		
2	Do -	As the preceding, only requiring inspection.
4	Hawey & Newby	All cut, grubbed, and cleared off.
57,	Baird - -	A number of fences, enclosing cornfields,
8		still standing; one or two stumps remaining; otherwise, finished.
0	Jackson -	Not quite finished; workmen now on it.
	Williams & B. -	Some few logs in the creek, and fences to be removed; otherwise, finished.
	Talbot - -	Finished to the removal of fences.
	Fisher - -	Do do of a few spur roots.
	Sinnard -	Finished.
	McLean & S. -	Some clearing off of rubbish, and fences to remove; otherwise, finished.
	Sinnard -	All cut, grubbed, and cleared off.
	Trader - -	Some roots and logs to remove.
9	Fleming -	Some few logs and fences to remove, and a long root or stump in the water to finish.
1	Hill & Lasch -	Some grubbing, and one-seventh of first mile and one-fourth of the other to finish; timber on the road.
		[This reaches to the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana.]

t Congress,
d Session.

[Doc. No. 13.]

Ho. of Reps.
War Dept.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TO THE

irman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, with the result of the examination of Back Creek, &c.

In Senate, April 26, 1830.
Laid on the table by Mr. Barnard, and ordered to be printed.

December 21, 1830.
Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

Department of War,
April 7, 1830.

ir: I transmit, herewith, for the use of the Committee on Internal Im-rements, a copy of Lieut. Col. Long's report of the result of his exa-ation of Back creek, with an estimate annexed of the cost of improving navigation thereof; and have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. EATON.

Hon. Joseph Hemphill,
Chairman Com. Internal Improvements, Ho. Reps.

Baltimore, *April* 3, 1830.

eral Charles Gratiot,
U. S. Chief Engineer, Washington.

r: In conformity to your instructions of the 24th ultimo, I repaired to adelphia, and communicated to the President of the Chesapeake and ware Canal Company the object of my visit to that place, as implied by enor of the instructions alluded to. The President very politely ac-panied me to Back creek, and afforded me every facility in his power come acquainted with the nature of the channel uniting the Chesapeake Delaware canal with the Chesapeake bay, and with the obstructions difficulties in the way of its navigation.

he views of the canal company, their privileges with respect to opera-effecting the navigation of waters in which the public have a right, itously, to participate, and the propriety of subjecting them to the addi-l expense of enlarging and deepening the channel through which their l, which has already cost more than two millions of dollars, is accessible,

ld be apparent from an inspection of the chart. The quantities required
e excavated, in order to free the channel from impediments of this na-
, will, of course, be very considerable.
he distance from the western tide lock of the canal to Elk river, pur-
g the meanderings of the channel, is about four and a quarter miles;
t one-third part of this distance, extending from the lock downward,
:hannel is very crooked, and less than two hundred and fifty feet wide.
:veral places its width does not exceed one hundred and fifty feet, and its
gation is rendered exceedingly difficult and even hazardous in low wa-
.n consequence of windings that occur at such places. Vessels often run
and, especially when the wind is unfavorable, as it frequently happens that
are compelled to wait a change of wind and tide before they can re-
their progress. Steamboats and vessels meeting or passing each
are much incommoded, and even exposed to serious accidents, for
of sufficient *sea room* in the channel, not only in that part of it above
.ioned, but on various other points.
ıe channel of which we have been treating terminates in the immediate
ity of the western tide lock, in a space so contracted as to preclude all
eniences for mooring of vessels or the *winding* of steamboats. This
nstance has induced the provision contemplated in the report of Mr.
rmore for the formation of a basin to subserve the purposes just advert-
. The basin thus provided for is to be five hundred feet long, and
ıundred feet wide, excavated within the bosom of the creek, where the
r at present has a low tide depth of five feet only. We are inclined
gard the proposed area of the basin much smaller than the exigencies of
ase seem to require, and would prefer an area equivalent to a length of
ıundred feet by a breadth of two hundred and fifty feet, which would
ire an excavation amounting to about thirty thousand tons from the bot-
of the creek, in the vicinity of the western tide lock.
ı the same report provision is contemplated to be made for increasing the
h of the channel to one hundred and fifty feet. We are however in-
d to believe that the accommodation of the trade, &c., likely to pass in
direction, will require a channel at least two hundred feet wide; and
a greater depth of channel will be required in several places. More-
Mr. Livermore seems to have contemplated the straightening of the
ıel in a very few places only, whereas we are of opinion that the
r and accommodation of the trade require that an improvement of this
hould be made at several points. We are inclined to believe, from a
computation made at that place, that the amount of excavation on
several accounts, in addition to that required for the basin at the lock,
ıot fall short of one hundred thousand tons of mud to be raised from
ɔttom of the creek, at various depths, from two to eight feet below the
:e of low water.
th respect to the cost of dredging, as stated in the report of Mr. Liver-
, no doubt is entertained as to the correctness of his deductions from
remises he has assumed. The circumstances attendant on the dredging
ck creek are, however, believed to be very different from those at-
ıg on dredging within the canal, and are, without doubt, of a charac-
render this operation far less expensive in the former than in the latter.
re inclined to regard the experience acquired in dredging the harbor
ltimore as a much more correct and satisfactory test of the cost of dredg-
ı Back creek, than that afforded by the same operation in the canal.

on its re-adjustments, safe keeping of the apparatus dur-
nter, staking out the channel, &c. - - 1,530 00

imum cost of excavating a basin at the western tide
the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and of improving
igation of Back creek - - - - $40,000 00

amount gives for the cost of excavating and removing 130,000 tons
at 33⅓ cents per ton, inclusive of all expenses, which is about one-
reater than that actually incurred in dredging the harbor of Baltimore—
ence which, it is believed, may reasonably be accounted for, by tak-
o view the disparity in the circumstances affecting these operations at
ces under consideration, to which allusion has already been made in
mer part of this paper. It should, moreover, be observed, that the
ıery procured for this purpose will be worth nearly as much at the
ation as at the commencement of the service, and may be employed
ıntage in other similar operations.

onclusion we would remark, that the foregoing estimate is predicated
supposition that the excavations are to be made exclusively in marsh
free from sand, gravel, roots, &c., which would be likely to prevent
ısy and expeditious operations of dredging machines; and that the
is to be carried on under the direction of a skilful superintendent, well
l in the management of such operations,

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. H. LONG,
Bt. Lieut. Col. Top. Eng.

st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 14.] Ho. of Reps.

NAVY UNITED STATES—THREE SCHOONERS.

(To accompany bill H. R. No. 507.)

December 22, 1830.
Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following documents relating to the building of three schooners for the naval service.

House of Representatives,
Committee on Naval Affairs, Dec. 14, 1830.

ir: The Committee on Naval Affairs have directed me to request of r department estimates of the expense of building each of the three ooners suggested in your report to the President of December 7, 1830, such estimates of arming, manning, and continuing one year in service a of them, and a sloop of war, as will enable them to state the comparaexpense of each of these classes of vessels to the House.
hey desire these estimates at as early a day as may be consistent with duties of the department.

With esteem and respect,
Your humble servant,
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

n. John Branch, Esq.
Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, *Dec.* 20, 1830.

ir: In obedience to the requisition made by the Committee on Naval Afrs of the House of Representatives, dated 14th December, 1830, and adssed to this department, the following communication from the Comminers of the Navy Board is herewith transmitted.
n this will be found the estimates called for by that requisition.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c. &c.
JNO. BRANCH.

Hon. M. Hoffman,
Ch'n Com. on Naval Affairs, H. R.

ındred 18-pound shot, - -	$810		
ındred 9-pound do. - -	90		
		3,040	
ıskets, at $12, - - -	600		
stols, at $6, - - - -	300		
words, at $2 70, - - -	135		
oarding pikes, at $2, - - -	100		
boarding hatchets, at $1 50 each, -	45		
		1,180	

Spare.

ain's stores, - - - -	$250		
ter's do. - - - -	200		
's do. - - - -	200		
r's do. - - - -	150		
		800	
			$29,120

B.

ate of the pay and subsistence, medicines, hospital stores, and provisions, with the wear and tear of a schooner for one year.

ıd subsistence, - - - - -	$13,851 00
ions, including marines, - - -	5,840 00
ines and hospital stores, - - - -	600 00
and tear, - - - - - -	4,000 00
	$24,291 00

C.

ıate of the pay and subsistence, medicines, hospital stores, and visions, with the wear and tear of a sloop of war of the first class one year.

ıd subsistence, - - - - -	$33,625 34
ions, including marines, - - - -	17,428 75
ines and hospital stores, - - - -	1,200 00
and tear, - - - - - -	10,000 00
	$62,254 09

CONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 15.] HO. OF REPS. Navy Dept.

SURVEYS—NAVAL DEPOTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

ply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th in-nt, in relation to the reports of the survey of certain ports and rbors, with a view to the establishment of Naval Depots.

DECEMBER 23, 1830.

Read, and laid upon the table.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 20, 1830.

R: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, d 14th December, 1830, addressed to this Department, I have the honor nform you that copies of the reports of the surveys made in conformity a resolution of the Senate of the 13th February, 1817, which embrace information called for in the above resolution of the House, were, on 4th of February, 1818, laid before the President of the United States, by him transmitted to the Senate on the 6th of the same month. hese will be found in the State Papers of the Senate of that year, in ument numbered 104.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.
JNO. BRANCH.

he Hon. the SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

st Congress, [Doc. No. 16.] Ho. of Reps.
d Session.

REPORT

ON

THE SURVEY OF NORTH RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

December 23, 1830.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

February, 1830.

Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 6th April, 1829, directing me to ke a survey of the North river, between Scituate and Marshfield, Mas-husetts, to ascertain the practicability of removing obstructions at the uth of the same, and to estimate the cost, I have the honor of reporting t the survey has been completed, and a map of the same, drawn by utenant Day, of the second infantry, will accompany this report, show- what and where the obstructions are, the relative situation of the river h the harbor of Scituate, and an extent of about seven miles of the coast, ween the harbor and the mouth of the river; showing, also, by continuous ves, the depth of water from one to four fathoms. It may be observed t what constitutes the obstructions to the navigation of this river are als of fine drifting sand; that the bar at the mouth of the river, at low , is nearly bare at times, and is constantly changing its position by the on of the waves thrown in by the different directions of the wind, and the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

To remove the bar, and to secure the channel from being again filled, would uire an extensive work, and one of great strength to resist the force of ms and current; indeed, it would be a thing almost impracticable to erect ork on this sandy foundation, exposed, as it would be, to the rake of the from so many different directions, sufficiently to stand.

Were this point secured, and the channel once opened, there would be but e difficulty in removing the shoals above, and the current of the river, h the ebbing of the tide, would keep the channel clear. It was suggested a passage might be cut through from the river to the ocean, at the point , as marked on the map. A level was taken across this ridge, which is iposed of sand and gravel thrown up by the sea; and, from the examina-, it was found that the same objections would obtain here as at the mouth he river. A survey was then made, and the level taken, with the view pening a cannel from the river, at the point marked A, (which is above obstructions in the river) direct to Scituate harbor, a distance of less than miles.

n adopting this measure, all the obstructions are eluded, and all the objects ired more full attained than they could be by opening either of the

it is believed that taking the whole of the excavation at an average of 16¾ nts per cubic yard, would be a fair estimate.

n order to carry eight feet of water through the channel at high tide, ad- ting the cut to be 20 feet wide at the bottom, and 36 feet at water line, re will be 88,374.66 cubic yards of earth to be excavated: this includes excavation of two recesses for the convenience of vessels passing each er.

374.66 yards, at 16¾ cents per yard, will amount to -	$14,802 75
this add 10 per cent. for guard locks and contingent ex- enses - - - - - - - -	1,480 27
ing a total amount of - - - - -	$16,283 02

pening the proposed channel of the North river, between Scituate and shfield, for the improvement of the navigation of said river.

Which is respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDERSON,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Brigadier General C. GRATIOT,

Chief Engineer, Commanding Department.

CONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 17.] HO. OF REPS. Treas. Dept.

ALANCES ON THE BOOKS OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

ısmitting an abstract of balances on the books of the Fourth Audi-, which appear to have been due more than three years prior to the h September, 1830.

DECEMBER 24, 1830.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, 22d December, 1830.

R: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed 3d h, 1809, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the es-hment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," f the act, passed 3d March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the pt settlement of public accounts," I have the honor to transmit, here- a statement of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on h balances appear to have been due, more than three years prior to the September last, on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. lso transmit, herewith, a copy of his letter which accompanied said nent.

ave the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller*

on. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, 21st December, 1830.

R: In compliance with your request of the 29th October last, I have the r to transmit to you, herewith, an abstract of balances remaining on the s of this office for more than three years prior to the 30th September, , with such information as I have been able to obtain in each particular To the abstract is added a particular list of notes, in addition to the al remarks, explanatory of the several cases to which they refer, all of , in my opinion, I take leave to repeat, require legislative authority able me to adjust and close their accounts on the books of this office. r of the balances are of small amount, most of them under one hundred s, and have been standing from ten to twenty years, and upwards, and does not appear the least prospect of their ever being recovered. It is probable that, in many cases, the delinquents have claims against the es appearing to their debit, which, if presented and adjusted, would nd sufficient to meet the debt against them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

AMOS KENDALL.

[illegible] First Comptroller"

			ing service. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	
George Beale, sen., contractor -	Do -	39 60	Bal. of advance on account of contract.	
Jno. W. Bronough, do -	Do -	4,345 12	Balance of advances by Navy Department. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	Judgment, May term, 1828. Marshal's return, "no effects."
Samuel Blair, surgeon - -	Warren, Vt. -	302 78	Overpayment by Purser in 1811 & '12.	Non est inventus.
Fitz Henry Babbitt, lieutenant -	Boston - -	262 68	Killed on board frigate President. Balance on settlement in 1825.	
Justian Butterfield - -	Sackett's Har. N.Y.	2,966 00	- - - - - -	Suit ordered Sept. 10, 1830. No return.
Roswell Bingham - -	Do -	251 83	- - - - - -	Do. do. do.
Thomas Carberry, measurer -	Washington, D.C.	158 36	Dead.	Dead. Insolvent. No administration.
Jno. F. Cochran, midshipman -	Baltimore -	38 09	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Richard Caton, do -	Annapolis, Md. -	38 00	Dead.	
John Clark, do -	- - -	80 75	Killed in action on lake Erie.	Not found.
James Connor, do -	New York -	14 95	- - - - - -	Do.
Rodgers Carter - - -	- - -	40 00		
Henry Caldwell, cap. mar. corps -	- -	100 00	Advanced by N. Agent. Dead. Reported for suit 15th Oct. 1821.	Do.
Jno. M. Couton - - -	- - -	30 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Jno. Carroway, sailingmaster -	- - -	80 00	Do. do.	
Benj. D. Coakley, do -	North Carolina -	1,000 00	Dead. No repres. Suit dismissed.	Dead. No repres. Suit dismissed.
Peter Craig, do -	Princeton, N. J. -	30 09	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
W. R. T. Chamberland, mids. -	Portsmouth, N. H.	780 00	Advanced by recruiting officer & N. A.	
Charles Cromwell, sailingmaster -	- - -	12 53	Balance on settlement. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	Non est inventus.
Robert Cutchen, do -	Norfolk, Va. -	62 18	Balance on settlement in 1818.	
Henry P. Casey, master's mate -	- - -	3 98	Overpayment by Purser.	
Jno. L. Clark, sailingmaster -	Baltimore -	406 00	Balance of advance by Navy Agent. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	Died insolvent. No administration.
John Chalmers, contractor -	Washington, D. C.	3,644 44	Balance of advance by Navy Department. Account transmitted for suit.	Judgment, May term, 1827. Insolvent.
Thomas H. P. Cooper, midship.	South Carolina -	41 70	Dead. Advanced by Navy Agent.	

		ing service. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	
George Beale, sen., contractor -	Do -	39 60	Bal. of advance on account of contract.	
Jno. W. Bronough, do -	Do -	4,345 12	Balance of advances by Navy Department. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	Judgment, May term, 1828. Marshal's return, "no effects."
Samuel Blair, surgeon - -	Warren, Vt. -	302 78	Overpayment by Purser in 1811 & '12.	Non est inventus.
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Justian Butterfield - -	Sackett's Har. N.Y.	2,966 00	- - - - - -	Suit ordered Sept. 10, 1830. No return.
Roswell Bingham - -	Do -	251 83	- - - - - -	Do. do. do.
Thomas Carberry, measurer -	Washington, D.C.	158 36	Dead.	Dead. Insolvent. No administration.
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John Clark, do -	- - -	80 75	Killed in action on lake Erie.	Not found.
James Connor, do -	New York -	14 95	- - - - - -	Do.
Rodgers Carter - - -	- - -	40 00		
Henry Caldwell, cap. mar. corps -	- -	100 00	Advanced by N. Agent. Dead. Reported for suit 15th Oct. 1821.	Do.
Jno. M. Couton - - -	- - -	30 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Jno. Carroway, sailingmaster -	- - -	80 00	Do. do.	
Benj. D. Coakley, do -	North Carolina -	1,000 00	Dead. No repres. Suit dismissed.	Dead. No repres. Suit dismissed.
Peter Craig, do -	Princeton, N. J. -	30 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
W. R. T. Chamberland, mids. -	Portsmouth, N. H.	780 00	Advanced by recruiting officer & N. A.	
Charles Cromwell, sailingmaster -	- - -	12 53	Balance on settlement. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	Non est inventus.
Robert Cutchen, do -	Norfolk, Va. -	62 18	Balance on settlement in 1818.	
Henry P. Casey, master's mate -	- - -	3 98	Overpayment by Purser.	
Jno. L. Clark, sailingmaster -	Baltimore -	406 00	Balance of advance by Navy Agent. Transcript of his account transmitted for suit.	Died insolvent. No administration.
John Chalmers, contractor -	Washington, D. C.	3,644 44	Balance of advance by Navy Department. Account transmitted for suit.	Judgment, May term, 1827. Insolvent.
Thomas H. P. Cooper, midship.	South Carolina -	41 70	Dead. Advanced by Navy Agent.	

				the administrator in District of Columbia, at May term, 1828. Nothing yet recovered.
Glenn Drayton, lieutenant -	Charleston, S. C. -	896 15	Balance on settlement in Jan. 1827. Transcript of his acc't trans. for suit.	Suit ordered March 5, 1827. No return.
Daniel S. Dexter, captain -	Erie, Pa. -	4,489 43	Balance on settlement in June, 1824. Transcript of his acc't trans. for suit.	Judgment against executors, but there are no means or prospect of any further payments. The debt may be considered as lost.
D. L. & S. Dennison & A. Symons	Sackett's Harbor -	246 25	- - - - - -	Suit ordered 10 Sept. 1830. No return.
Joseph Dennison - - -	do -	794 34	- - - - - -	Do do do
Daniel Eldridge, sailingmaster -	Philadelphia -	1,968 30	Dead. Insolvent.	Dead. Insolvent.
Thomas B. Eyre, carpenter -	Do -	50 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	Not found.
Wm. W. Edwards, midshipman -	Washington City -	95 53	Killed in action. Balance on settlement in July, 1821. Copy of his account transmitted for suit.	Non est inventus.
Edwin Essex, do -	Do -	35 00	Advance by Navy Department.	
Samuel Elbert, lieutenant -	Savannah, Ga. -	24,373 63	Dead. See note 1, subjoined.	
James Eakin, sailingmaster -	New York -	237 72	Insolvent.	Insolvent.
Samuel A Eakin, lieutenant -	- - -	125 00	Overpaid by Purser G. Thomas.	
E. Ely and William Vaughan -	Sackett's Harbor -	1,484 00	- - - - - -	Suit ordered 10 Sep. 1830. No return.
Mark Fernald, lieutenant -	- - -	35 21	Balance on settlement in July, 1802.	
George Ferragut, do -	Tennessee -	150 00	Balance on settlement in August, 1821. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Suit ordered Dec. 21, 1821. Dead. No further information.
Thomas Fitzsimonds, chr. com. building frigate Philadelphia -	Philadelphia -	2,324 38	Balance on settlement in 1808.	
Joseph Field, midshipman -	- - -	152 15	Supposed to be lost at sea. No property.	Not found.
John H Fosdick, do -	- - -	38 00	Advance by Navy Agent.	
Nathaniel Fanning - -	- - -	70 57	Special statement to the Comptroller of the Treasury, 16th January, 1811.	
Henry P Fleishman, midshipman	Mobile - -	4 80	Balance on settlement in Feb. 1815.	
John Freeborn, master's mate -	- - -	18 56	- - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.

				insolvent. The assets or accounts will be but small. Judgment also against the administrator in District of Columbia, at May term, 1828. Nothing yet recovered.
Glenn Drayton, lieutenant -	Charleston, S. C. -	896 15	Balance on settlement in Jan. 1827. Transcript of his acc't trans. for suit.	Suit ordered March 5, 1827. No return.
Daniel S. Dexter, captain -	Erie, Pa. -	4,489 43	Balance on settlement in June, 1824. Transcript of his acc't trans. for suit.	Judgment against executors, but there are no means or prospect of any further payments. The debt may be considered as lost.
D. L. & S. Dennison & A. Symons	Sackett's Harbor -	246 25	- - - - - -	Suit ordered 10 Sept. 1830. No return.
Joseph Dennison - - -	do -	794 34	- - - - - -	Do do do
Daniel Eldridge, sailingmaster -	Philadelphia -	1,968 30	Dead. Insolvent.	Dead. Insolvent.
Thomas B. Eyre, carpenter -	Do -	50 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	Not found.
Wm. W. Edwards, midshipman -	Washington City -	95 53	Killed in action. Balance on settlement in July, 1821. Copy of his account transmitted for suit.	Non est inventus.
Edwin Essex, do -	Do -	35 00	Advance by Navy Department.	
Samuel Elbert, lieutenant -	Savannah, Ga. -	24,373 63	Dead. See note 1, subjoined.	
James Eakin, sailingmaster -	New York -	237 72	Insolvent.	Insolvent.
Samuel A Eakin, lieutenant -	- - -	125 00	Overpaid by Purser G. Thomas.	
E. Ely and William Vaughan -	Sackett's Harbor -	1,484 00	- - - - - -	Suit ordered 10 Sep. 1830. No return.
Mark Fernald, lieutenant -	- - -	35 21	Balance on settlement in July, 1802.	
George Ferragut, do -	Tennessee -	150 00	Balance on settlement in August, 1821. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Suit ordered Dec. 21, 1821. Dead. No further information.
Thomas Fitzsimonds, chr. com. building frigate Philadelphia -	Philadelphia -	2,324 38	Balance on settlement in 1808.	
Joseph Field, midshipman -	- - -	152 15	Supposed to be lost at sea. No property.	Not found.
John H Fosdick, do -	- - -	38 00	Advance by Navy Agent.	
Nathaniel Fanning - -	- - -	70 57	Special statement to the Comptroller of the Treasury, 16th January, 1811.	
Henry P Fleishman, midshipman	Mobile - -	4 80	Balance on settlement in Feb. 1815.	
John Freeborn, master's mate -	- - -	18 56	- - - - - -	No suit. Place of residence unknown.

[illegible]	[illegible]	75 00	Special statement made to the Comptroller, 11th December, 1809.	
John Gault, midshipman	Baltimore	44 07	- - - - - -	Non est inventus.
Joseph Gantt, do	- - -	38 00	Advanced by N. Agent in June, 1799.	
Henry L. Gross, do	- - -	51 56	Balance of advance by N. Department.	
Thomas Gordon, do	Easton, Md.	35 26	Balance on settlement in April, 1801. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Non est inventus.
Wm. Godby, do	- - -	30 00	Dead. Advanced by Navy Agent.	
John Gavino, navy agent	Gibraltar	3,886 85	Balance on settlement in Nov. 1808. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Principal died in Spain. Suit ordered 2d Nov. 1821, against his sureties in Philadelphia, who are now insolvent.
John R. Grayson, sailingmaster	Washington, D.C.	281 27	- - - - - -	No such case in suit. Place of residence unknown.
James Gibbon, lieutenant	Richmond, Va.	390 95	Dead.	Dead. Insolvent.
Wm. Gerard, jr., midshipman	Middletown, Ct.	114 00	- - - - - -	Not found.
John Goulding, contractor,	Georgetown, D.C.	4,642 50	Dead.	Principal and sureties dead & insolvent.
Rob't Greenleaf, paym. ma. corps	Providence, R. I.	12,912 97	Dead.	Dead and insolvent.
George H. Geddes, lieutenant	Dover, Del.	1,600 00	- - - - - -	Insolvent.
Richard Gregory, surgeon's mate	Washington, D.C.	108 00	- - - - - -	Dead. Representatives unknown.
Charles Gobert, contractor	Do	400 00	- - - - - -	No suit. Insolvent.
John Grant, midshipman	Georgetown	40 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	
Wm. Gunning, do	Raleigh, N. C.	45 79	Overpayment by Purser. Lost in gunboat No. 2, October, 1811.	
Wm. Gyles, do	Charleston, S. C.	57 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
John C. C. Gunn, do	Norfolk, Va.	106 17	- - - - - -	Several suits issued. Returned "non est inventus."
Peter Gamble, lieutenant	Lewistown, N. J.	20 50	- - - - - -	Dead. Representatives unknown.
Wm. L. Gill, midshipman	Baltimore	19 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Benjamin Griffin, steward	- - - -	14 66	Advanced by agent for prisoners of war in England.	
Joseph Gamble, sailingmaster	Philadelphia	130 00	No property.	No property.
Lewis German, lieutenant	Do	1,196 69	Dead.	Dead Representatives unknown.
Anthony Gale, colonel of marines	Do	529 63	Balance on settlement in July. Copy transmitted for suit.	No suit ordered. Died insolvent.
Henry Gray, lieutenant	Albany, N. Y.	494 16	Advanced by recruiting officer. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Suit ordered 8th July, 1825. Dead. Left no property.

Andrew Hassett, do	Baltimore	10 28		
H. J. Humphreys, do	- - -	38 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Henry H. Haskins, do	New York	120 00	- - - - - -	Not found.
Benjamin Hyde, lieut. marines	Alexandria, D. C.	1,000 00	Adv. by N. Agent and com'ng officer.	Non est inventus.
Joseph Heslip, midshipman	Baltimore	4 88	Overpayment by Purser.	
William Harper, do	Philadelphia	41 17	Do do.	
Anthony W. Hayman	- - -	80 00	- - - - - -	Process not executed spring term, 1824.
John Hyland, (of Stephen)	- - -	125 82	- - - - - -	No suit. Not found.
Ed. F. Howell	- - -	120 97	- - - - - -	Killed during the late war. No property.
JuliusHumphreys, midshipman	- - -	429 29	- - - - - -	No suit. Not found.
Lewis Henchman, master's mate	- - -	66 67	- - - - - -	No such case in suit. Residence unk'n.
Wm. H. Haddaway, midshipman	Talbot co. Md.	40 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Charles H. Hanna, capt. marines	Franklin co. Ky.	562 23	Advanced by Navy Department, and overpayment by Purser. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Suit ordered Dec. 8, 1826. Judgment May term, 1828.
Leonard Hall, sailingmaster	Baltimore	276 88	Balance on settlement in Aug. 1821.	Several writs issued, and returned, Not found.
John S. Hutton, do	Philadelphia	233 57	- - - - - -	Non est inventus.
P. L. Hoffman, purser	New York	3,920 07	Balance on settlement in Nov. 1818, and for slop clothing omitted to be credited by him, and subsequently charged. Copy of account made out for suit December, 1824.	Insolvent.
A. F. Hanlon, do	Peekskill, N. Y.	1,908 08	Bal. on settlement in May, 1823. Copy of account trans. for suit Aug. 1824.	Dead. No suit. Reps. not found.
David Hall, sailingmaster	Norfolk	210 00	- - - - - -	Process not executed, spring term, 1825.
Richard S. Heath, lieutenant	Dumfries, Va.	74 90	Dead.	No representative. Suit discontinued.
William B. Harris, midshipman	Philadelphia	27 76	- - - - - -	No property.
Benjamin Hodgdon, purser	Do	287 78	Dead.	
Josiah Hazard, sailingmaster	- - -	220 35	Balance on settlement in Sept. 1809. Copy of account trans. for suit.	Suit ordered 8th July, 1825. Died insolvent.
Daniel Hurley, contractor	- - -	80 00	Transf. from the books of Reg. Treas.	
Edward Hall	- - -	188 14	Do do do.	
Robert Hamilton, marshal	- - -	17 54	Balance on settlement in May, 1808. Copy of ac't trans. for suit Feb 1810.	
John B. Henry, midshipman	- - -	78 45	Balance on settlement in May, 1809. Copy of ac't trans. for suit Feb. 1809.	

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] between [illegible] and Shannon. No account rendered.	[illegible]
[illegible] W. Legg, lieut. marines	- - -	236 28	Overpayment by Purser.	[illegible]
Enoch Lowe, lieutenant - -	- - -	485 51	Balance on settlement in Aug. 1817.	[illegible]
Arthur Latimer, do - -	St. Mary's co. Md.	257 66	Advanced by N. Agents for provisions in Canada, and by command'g officer while prisoner during the late war.	[illegible]
Nath'l G. Leighton, mas. mate -	Boston - -	60 00	Advanced by recruiting officer.	[illegible]
Robert Lewis, purser - -	Philadelphia -	4,047 44		[illegible]
Caleb Lowndes, contractor -	Do -	2,000 00		[illegible]
George W. Leggett, midshipman	- - -	60 96		[illegible]
[illegible] do	- - -	578 86	Dead. Balance on settlement in Aug. 1824. Copy of his ac't trans. for suit.	Dead. Leaving [illegible] sentative [illegible]
[illegible] Langdon, purser -	- - -	1,347 30	Dead. Balance on settlement. Copy of acc't trans. for suit.	Died at sea insolvent. Debt lost.
[illegible] master's mate	- - -	52 18	Overpayment by Purser.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Lewis, midshipman -	Boston - -	131 62	Discharged from service Dec. 1801.	Not found.
Henry S. Langdon, navy agent -	Portsmouth, N. H.	8,078 34	- - - - -	Nothing more expected [illegible] parties all being insolvent.
Winslow Lewis & Co., contractors	Boston - -	1,724 38	Advanced by Navy Department.	[illegible]
Robert C. Ludlow, purser -	- - -	1,749 78	Dead.	[illegible]
B. L. Lear, prize agent - -	Washington, D. C.	3,000 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	[illegible]
[illegible] Little, lieut. marines -	- - -	32		[illegible]
Jacob Lewis, captain - -	New York - -	884 76	Balance on settlement in Sept. 1826. Copy of his acc't transmitted for suit.	Died insolvent. Debt lost.
Wm. Lewis, master com'dt -	Virginia - -	1,049 86	Balance on settlement in Sept. 1826.	[illegible]
Archibald B. Lord, sailingmaster	Charleston, S. C. -	850 05	Do do Dec. 1826.	[illegible]
Wadsworth Loring, midshipman -	Duxbury, Mass. -	50 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	[illegible]
Nathaniel Lyde, purser -	Portsmouth, N. H.	1,664 33	- - - - -	Suit ord'd 28 Sep. 182[illegible]
H. Lawrence & others - -	Sackett's Har. N. Y.	2,651 62	- - - - -	[illegible]
John McCleary, ship-carpenter -	Philadelphia -	300 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	[illegible]

John R. Madison, lieutenant	-	534 48	Advanced by N. Agent, and overpayment by Purser. Lost in the Lynx.	
Wm. McIntosh, do	Georgia	991 03	Advanced by Navy Agent, and overpayment by Purser and com'dg officer.	
Thos. W. Magruder, midshipman	Montgomery co. Md.	1,564 96	Balance of advances by Navy Agent for recruiting service.	
Rufus Mayrant, do	South Carolina	495 00	Advanced by Navy Department, and overpayment by Purser.	
Theophilus McClure, mas. mate	-	46 82	Overpayment by Purser.	
Moses Middleton, do	Baltimore	14 14	Do do.	
Samuel Maffit, purser	Georgetown, D.C.	6,038 71	Balance on settlement. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Principal died insolvent. Wm. Stewart, trustee, has been notified to make no distribution of the estate of the late Wm. Whann, who was surety and executor of Mr. Maffit, until this claim is fully satisfied. Suit ordered against Wm. Stewart, trustee, March 2, 1830. No return.
Charles E. McGee, sailingmaster	-	392 00	Advance by Navy Agent on account of recruiting.	
William Mosher, midshipman	Boston	100 00	Advanced by commanding officer.	
William McKesney, do	Perth Amboy, N.J.	457 80	Balance on settlement in July, 1817.	
Humphrey Macgrath, purser	-	7,261 28	-	Principal dead and insolvent. Judgment against surety, also insolvent.
Stephen D. McKnight, mida'n	Philadelphia	497 50	Advanced by N. Agent, and overpayment by Purser.	
Robert Miller, surgeon	-	135 98	Overpayment by Purser.	
P. McGruder & W. Lindsay, con.	-	2,906 31	Balance on settlement July, 1817.	
Joseph Middleton, sailingmaster	Richmond, Va.	309 92	Advance by Navy Department. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Dead. Administrator also dead. Suit abated. Desperate.
James A. Mortimer, do	Baltimore	186 00	Advance by N. Agent for recruiting.	
Robert Mitchell, midshipman	-	220 00	Advance by Navy Department.	
Robert Mercer	-	73 33		

Wm. Maffit, do -	- - -	39 00	Advanced by Navy [illegible]	
John R. Madison, lieutenant -	- - -	534 48	Advanced by N. Agent, and overpayment by Purser. Lost in the Lynx.	
Wm. McIntosh, do -	Georgia - -	991 03	Advanced by Navy Agent, and overpayment by Purser and com'dg officer.	
Thos. W. Magruder, midshipman	Montgomery co. Md.	1,564 96	Balance of advances by Navy Agent for recruiting service.	
Rufus Mayrant, do -	South Carolina -	495 00	Advanced by Navy Department, and overpayment by Purser.	
Theophilus McClure, mas. mate	- - -	46 82	Overpayment by Purser.	
Moses Middleton, do -	Baltimore -	14 14	Do do.	
Samuel Maffit, purser - -	Georgetown, D.C.	6,038 71	Balance on settlement. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Principal died insolvent. Wm. Stewart, trustee, has been notified to make no distribution of the estate of the late Wm. Whann, who was surety and executor of Mr. Maffit, until this claim is fully satisfied. Suit ordered against Wm. Stewart, trustee, March 2, 1830. No return.
Charles E. McGee, sailingmaster	- - -	392 00	Advance by Navy Agent on account of recruiting.	
William Mosher, midshipman -	Boston - -	100 00	Advanced by commanding officer.	
William McKesney, do -	Perth Amboy, N.J.	457 80	Balance on settlement in July, 1817.	
Humphrey Macgrath, purser -	- - - -	7,261 28	- - - - - - -	Principal dead and insolvent. Judgment against surety, also insolvent.
Stephen D. McKnight, mids'n -	Philadelphia -	497 50	Advanced by N. Agent, and overpayment by Purser.	
Robert Miller, surgeon - -	- - -	135 98	Overpayment by Purser.	
P. McGruder & W. Lindsay, con.	- - -	2,906 31	Balance on settlement July, 1817.	
Joseph Middleton, sailingmaster	Richmond, Va. -	309 92	Advance by Navy Department. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Dead. Administrator also dead. Suit abated. Desperate.
James A. Mortimer, do -	Baltimore -	186 00	Advance by N. Agent for recruiting.	
Robert Mitchell, midshipman -	- - -	220 00	Advance by Navy Department.	
Robert Mercer - - -	- -	73 33		

George North, midshipman -	Philadelphia -			
Wm. Nicolson, sailingmaster -	Richmond, Va. -	55 65		No such case in suit. Not to be found.
Walter Newcomb, lieutenant -	New Hampshire -	198 16	Dead. Balance of advances by Navy Agent and recruiting officers.	
Jos. Nicholson, (of Sam'l,) do -	Boston - -	3,255 23	Dead. Balance of advances by Navy Agent for recruiting service.	
John B. Nevitt, do -	Natchez - -	693 53	Balance on settlement in May, 1826. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Judg't for $703 18. Execution stayed by Dist. Attorney, Jan. 10, 1830.
James Nicholson, do -	Massachusetts -	557 75		
David C. Nichols, midshipman -	- - -	140 00	Overpayment by Purser.	
Benedict Neale, lieutenant -	St. Mary's co. Md.	6,444 06	Dead. Bal. on settlement April, 1826.	
P. S. Ogilvie, midshipman -	Richmond, Va. -	1,445 81	Special statement trans. to 1st Comp. for suit Dec. 26, 1826. See note No. 2.	
Joshua Orme, do -	- - -	14 36	Overpayment by Purser.	
John O'Neale, do -	Montgomery co Md	43 97	Dead. Do do.	
James Ord, do -	Washington, D.C.	40 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Wm. A. Ogden, do -	Jonesboro', Ten. -	60 00	Do do.	
Nicholas O'Conner, sailingmaster	Philadelphia -	160 00	Do do.	
James R. Owen, midshipman -	New York -	90 97	Do do.	
Ormsly & Doan, navy agents -	Pittsburg -	286 69	Balance due on account current.	
Henry Olcott, lieut. marines -	Hampshire -	406 49	Dead. Advanced by com'dg officer.	
William Odenheimer, lieutenant -	Philadelphia -	100 00	Do do Navy Agent.	
George Price, do -	- - -	688 94	Dead. Bal. on settlement in Aug. 1805.	
John Parker, purser - -	- - -	209 49	Dead.	Dead. No estate or legal reps.
George Pearce, midshipman -	- - -	2,815 69	Advanced by Navy Department. No account received. See note No. 3.	
Benjamin H. Phillips, consul -	Curracoa -	1,503 68	Balance on settlement in July, 1803.	
Seymore Potter, lieutenant -	Boston - -	420 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
S. & W. G. Purviance & Co., n. a.	Leghorn -	965 99	Balance on settlement in March, 1811.	
Jeremiah Peck - - -	- - -	56 00	Advanced by recruiting officer.	
Loring Pepoon - - -	- - -	200 00	Advanced by Purser.	
Wm. C. Peirpont, midshipman -	Connecticut -	552 00	Dead. Bal. of advances by N. Agent.	
William Peters, do -	Baltimore -	1,584 71	Advanced by N. Agent and Pursers for recruiting service. No acc'ts rec'd.	

ABSTRACT—Continued.

Names and rank.	Former or present residence.	Amount.	Remarks by the Fourth Auditor.	Remarks by the Solicitor of the [illegible]
John Rodney, midshipman	Delaware	$9 33	Overpayment by Purser.	
Robert Rossetter, do	Baltimore	77 85		Not found. No suit.
Th. M. Randolph, do	Virginia	50 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	
John Robertson, master's mate	Norfolk, Va.	286 00	Advanced by commanding officer.	
Thomas Rutter, sailingmaster	Philadelphia	20 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Solomon Rutter, lieutenant	- - -	701 45	Balance on settlement in Sept. 1826.	
Stephen M. Rogers, lt. marines	- - -	136 97		
Patrick Sim, surgeon	U. Marlboro', Md.	328 83	Said to be insolvent.	
Samuel Stubs, midshipman	N. Yarmouth, Me.	38 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Joseph Strout, lieutenant	- - -	6 25	Balance on settlement in June, 1822.	
William Slater, gunner	- - -	40 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Richard Sommers, lieutenant	New Jersey	413 31	Balance on settlement in April, 1807. Killed at Tripoli in the fire-ship, 1804.	
[illegible] Cook	Philadelphia	20 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Richard B. Servant, contractor	Norfolk, Va.	16 54	Balance on settlement in May, 1808.	
	[illegible]	5,461 01	[illegible]	

Charles F. Sherburne, midship'n	Washington, Ga.	20 00	Advanced by Navy Department.
John R. Scourse, sailingmaster	- - -	88 00	Dead. Adv. by N. Dept. and N. Agt.
Joseph E. Smith, midshipman	Baltimore	902 04	Advanced by Navy Department.
Sully & Smith, contractors	Norfolk, Va.	80 00	Do do.
Samuel Stiness, sailingmaster	Do	02	
Horace Smith, do	Kent co. Md.	30 00	Advanced by Navy Agent on a bill of exchange. No account rendered.
Joseph Shepard, gunner	- - -	92 49	Overpayment by Purser.
Charles Smith, midshipman	Port Tobacco, Md.	543 00	Advanced by Navy Agent on a bill of exchange. No account rendered.
Th. H. Storm, agent for prisoners	Barbadoes	243 07	Advanced by Navy Department and Navy Agent for prisoners at Halifax.
Thomas Smallpiece, mas. mate	- - -	58 39	Advanced by Navy Department, and overpayment by Purser.
Egbert Shaler, midshipman	Middletown, Ct.	1,093 33	Dead. Bal. on settlement Oct. 1818.
James B. Sigourney, do	Boston	1,080 76	Balance on settlement in Jan. 1819. Copy of account transmitted for suit.
E. Salomon, purser	New Orleans	388 00	Suit ordered Jan. 5, 1824. No suit instituted. Principal or sureties not to be found.
Charles L. Sackett, mas. mate	- - -	11,371 45	
Joseph Stevens, sailingmaster	Philadelphia	709 60	Balance of advances by Navy Agent for recruiting. No account rendered.
Abm. A. Sheed, master's mate	- - -	783 00	Advanced by Navy Agent and recruiting officer.
John T. Shubrick, lieutenant	Charleston, S.C.	60 00	Balance of advance by N. Department and N. Agent. Lost in the Epervier.
John B. Shute, midshipman	Elizabethtown, N.J.	90 27	Advanced by Navy Department. Killed in a duel in 1818.
James Spaulding, do	Sappho	35 00	Overpayment by commanding officer and Purser.
William Steel, do	Pendleton, S. C.	100 00	Balance on settlement in April, 1817.
Nathaniel Sutton, seaman	- - -	648 50	Advanced by Navy Agent.
James Saunders, lieutenant	Philadelphia	175 99	Balance on settlement in June, 1817.
Robert L. Snelson, midshipman	Petersburg, Va.		Advanced by Navy Department and N. Agents and overpaym't by Purser.

ABSTRACT—Continued.

Names and rank.	Former or present residence.	Amount.	Remarks by the Fourth Auditor.	Remarks by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
John R. Shaw, purser	Annapolis, Md.	$3,722 44	Balance on settlement. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Principal died insolvent. No estate. No adm'n. Sureties non est inventus.
William Smith & Co., navy agents	Charleston, S. C.	242 56		
John Stewart	Baltimore	120 00	Dead.	
Thomas Shubrick, contractor	Charleston, S. C.	17,000 00		
Habijah Savage, midshipman	- - -	44 00		
Joslas M. Speake, captain	Washington, D.C.	80 03	Balance on settlement in June, 1803. Copy of ac't trans. for suit Jan. 1811.	
John Sprigg, sailingmaster	- - -	9 45	Dead.	
Joseph G. Smith, midshipman	Maryland	131 40	Overpayment by Purser.	
William Strong, captain marines	Philadelphia	185 95	Advanced by commanding officer.	
Walter Stewart, lieutenant	Do	2,684 85	Dead.	
Benjamin Smith, do	- - -	71 66	Dead.	
Isaac Sharp, midshipman	- - -	19 11		
John D. Sears, do	Hav. de Grace, Md.	19 19	Dead.	
Thomas R. Smith, boatswain	- - -	52 48	Dismissed, August, 1810.	
William G. Stewart, midshipman	Philadelphia	57 70	Dead.	
Joseph P. Sawyer, sailingmaster	Portland, Me.	188 16	Balance on settlement in March, 1820.	
Hugh C. Sweeny, midshipman	Maryland	304 90	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
W. A. Spencer, lieutenant	- - -	169 00	Loss on Treasury notes.	
Thomas Shields, purser	New Orleans	98,471 30	Balance on settlement.	
John K. Smith, navy agent	Do	280,258 61	Transcript of his account made out for suit.	Released from imprisonment by prison bounds bond.
Charles W. Stephens, midshipman	- - -	2 52	Overpayment by Purser.	
John H. Sherburne, cl'k N. Dep.	Portsmouth, N. H.	510 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	
David Stafford	- - -	7 13		
Frederick W. Smith, lieutenant	- - -	167 85	Loss on Treasury notes.	
G. K. Sprague, purser	Portsmouth, N. H.	2,301 86	[illegible] 1826.	

Andrew Sterrett, lieutenant	N. Yarmouth	48 59	Balance on settlement in Nov. 1805.	
Wm. D. Salter, do	- - -	86 53		
Asbel Simonds & M. Cook	Sackett's Har. N.Y.	450 34	- - - - - -	Suit ordered Sep. 10, 1830. No return.
Jesse Smith and others	Do	5,327 57	- - - - - -	Do do do.
William Smith and others	Do	2,687 04	- - - - - -	Do do do.
Persifer Taylor, carpenter	Philadelphia	6 42	Balance on settlement in Jan. 1804.	
William Turner, surgeon	- - -	60 92	Overpayment by Purser.	
Thomas Thruxten, midshipman	Philadelphia	16 86	Do do. Dead.	
John Town, sailingmaster	- - -	70 00	Do do.	
Samuel Turner, special agent	Georgetown, D.C.	125 55	Balance on settlement in Jan. 1822. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Died insolvent.
William L. Travers, midshipman	Williamsburg, Va.	110 00	Transcript of his ac't made out for suit.	Not found. Suit abated.
Robert Thompson, chaplain	New York	670 00	Dead. Advanced by Navy Dept.	
Samuel Truit, midshipman	Dover, Del.	38 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	
Thomas Thomas, do	Fredericktown, Md.	38 00		
Tobias Tyler, do	Leesburg, Va.	60 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	
George Thomas, sailingmaster	Portsmouth, N. H.	25 00	Advanced by recruiting officer.	
George Tomlin, midshipman	Baltimore	71 56	Dead. Overpayment by Purser.	
William Thompson, carpenter	- - -	50 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Francis Taylor, midshipman	Charleston, S. C.	45 00	Do do.	
Thomas G. Tillinghast, lieut.	Columbia, S. C.	389 46	Dead. Bal. on settlement May, 1824.	Judg't for U. S. Sept. term, 1823. $164 paid, which is all that can be expected.
John Trumbull, master's mate	- - -	246 37	- - - - - -	Not found.
Philip H. Topham, sailingmaster	Newport, R. I.	562 00	Balance of advance by Navy Agent for recruiting service. No account rec'd.	
J. B. Timberlake, purser, (old ac.)	Washington, D.C.	23,496 72	Transcript of his ac't made out for suit.	Suit ordered against the principal, in the D.Col. Nov. 19, 1818, for $27,812 96. The District Attorney remarks, in his general return for 1821, that no suit has ever been brought. Judgment was obtained against his sureties, (Wilson and Cunningham,) in the Eastern District of Virginia, at Dec. term, 1819, for the penalty of their bond, $10,000. Nothing yet recovered.

...penalty of bond, $20,000; which has been paid with interest.

				The other sureties paid their proportion of the judgment: Principal died insolvent.
Robert L. Thorn, surgeon	-	123 62	Dead.	
Killian Van Ransellaer, lieut.	-	181 57	Balance on settlement in July, 1800.	Not found.
Henry Vandyke, do	Delaware	238 46	Do do Sep. 1802. Dead.	
Ira Vanzant, midshipman	-	25 00	Advanced by commanding officer.	
Sybrant Van Schaick, lieutenant	New York	86 40	Bal. on settlement March, 1809. Dead.	
John P. Van Ness, contractor	Washington	2,500 00	Advanced by Navy Department. This account has never been settled. He claims more than double this advance.	
James Vooshell, midshipman	-	40 00	Advanced by Navy Department.	
Henry Verner, do	-	30 00	Do Navy Agent.	
George Van Cleaver, lieutenant	-	622 79	Advanced by Navy Agent, and overpayment by Purser.	No property.
Richard Usher, midshipman	-	4 65		
John S. Vining, master's mate	-	1 00	Advanced by recruiting officer.	
William R. Woodyear, midship'n	-	1 03		
James Weaver, lieut. mar. corps	Rhode Island	63 00		
Bazil Wood, clerk of jail	Philadelphia	116 81	Balance on settlement in July, 1803.	No property.
Elias Willis, midshipman	-	54 00	Advanced by Navy Dept. Dec. 1800.	
David Wark, do	Charlestown, Va.	40 00	Do do do.	
Wm. H. Williams, do	Providence, R. I.	76 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Samuel C. Ward, purser	Albany, N. Y.	26 76	Balance on settlement in Sept. 1805.	
John Warner, lieutenant	-	300 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	Died insolvent.
Clark Wheelock, purser	-	9,923 46	- - - - - - - -	No suit. Lost in the Pickering. Residence of representatives unknown.
James Watson, midshipman	Hilton Head, S. C.	50 00	Advanced by Navy Agent.	
Charles Walsh, do	Baltimore	48 41	Do Navy Department.	
John Williams, capt. mar. corps	P. William, Va.	6,688 31	Advanced by Purser to pay marines. Acc'ts in the office for above $5000. Settlement suspended till administrator can make a further investigation of his papers.	Process not executed spring term, 1824.
William Walker, midshipman	Carlisle, Pa.	31 00	Overpayment by Purser.	

Samuel E. Willet, surg. mate	-	144 29		
Godfrey Wood, lieutenant	-	51 63		
Benj. S. Williams, midshipman	-	250 00	Adv. by com. officer while prisoner.	
Henry Ward, lieutenant	-	217 15		
Joseph B. Wilkinson, purser	New Orleans	77,019 44	Balance on settlement. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Judgment February term, 1827. Totally insolvent.
Mason Wilson, midshipman	Tennessee	53 98	Dead. Advance by Navy Department.	
George S. Wise, purser	New York	25,775 15	Dead. Bal. on settlement April, 1824.	
George F. Weaver	-	4 32	Advance by Purser.	
Thomas Watts	-	290 97	Balance on settlement in May, 1823. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Non est inventus.
Jona'n B. Winn, agent slave trade	-	412 72	Balance on settlement in Jan'y, 1827. Copy of account transmitted for suit.	Dead. No suit. Reps. unknown.
John T. Wallace, midshipman	-	10 00		
M. T. Woolsey, captain	-	24,402 75		
Frederick White	Sackett's Harbor	456 33	- - - - - -	Suit ordered Sep. 10, 1830. No return.
S. White & D. Hungerford	Do	800 00	- - - - - -	Do do do.
Joseph M. De Yznardie, consul	Havana	5,039 93	- - - - - -	No suit. Not a resident of U. States.
Benjamin Yancey, midshipman	-	27 40		
Charles Yates, do	-	113 13	Balance on settlement in May, 1823.	Dead. Insolvent. Suit discontinued.
John Young, surgeon's mate	Washington	226 13	Do do do.	No inhabitant.
Edward L. Young, sailingmaster	-	150 00	Advance by Navy Agent and Purser.	
Henry D. Zantzinger, midshipman	-	10 00	Dead. Adv. by commanding officer.	
W. P. Zantzinger, pur. (old ac't)	Washington	4,787 92	- - - - - -	This balance has been secured to U. S. and is in a course of gradual reduction.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *21st December*, 1830.

AMOS KENDALL.

ESS, [Doc. No. 18.] H. OF REPS.
Treas Dept

SUGAR IMPORTED.

LETTER

FROM

E SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

COMMUNICATING

ıation required by a resolution of the House of Representa- he 14th inst., in relation to brown sugars imported into the 'tates, from 30th September, 1815, &c. &c.

DECEMBER 31, 1830.
Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
29th December, 1830.

ɔmpliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of ant, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate , first, a statement of the quantity of white and brown sugar ng Muscovado from clayed) imported annually into the United the 30th of September, 1815, and the amount of duty collect- same; second, a statement of the quantity of sugar exported in nd the amount of drawback paid upon the same, specifying the Muscovado, clayed, white, and brown, and refined sugar export- drawback paid on each description, respectively," I have the ısmit statements Nos. 1 to 5, which contain the information re- ar as it is afforded by the records of the Department, there be- imination in the returns between Muscovado and other sugars. mbraced in these statements are calendar years, ending on the ember.

I have the honor to remain,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ble the SPEAKER
ıe House of Representatives of the United States.

STATEMENTS exhibiting the quantity of brown, of white or powdered sugar, and of refined sugars, imported and expo gether with the amount of duties which accrued on the imp of drawback payable on the export, during the years endin 31st of December, 1815, to 1829, inclusive.

Years ending 31st Dec.	NO. I. BROWN SUGAR.			
	Imported.		Exported, entitled to draw	
	Pounds.	Duties.	Pounds.	Drawback
1815	52,845,088	$2,642,254 40	3,040,780	$146,7
1816	48,550,282	1,795,271 44	15,962,043	790,7
1817	83,274,871	2,498,247 54	20,849,085	610,1
1818	61,474,616	1,844,238 48	13,223,928	386,7
1819	78,847,620	2,365,428 60	10,356,345	302,9
1820	73,903,820	2,217,114 60	25,286,791	739,6
1821	54,826,207	1,644,786 21	14,348,041	419,6
1822	77,641,240	2,329,237 20	7,308,312	213,7
1823	56,592,417	1,697,772 51	14,454,996	422,1
1824	84,077,593	2,522,327 79	10,999,772	321,
1825	62,299,985	1,868,999 55	18,060,805	529,
1826	80,956,081	2,428,682 43	11,843,896	346,
1827	64,101,498	1,923,044 94	11,792,485	344,
1828	53,671,743	1,610,152 29	8,712,122	254,
1829	57,843,448	1,735,303 44	10,011,411	300,

STATEMENTS—Continued.

NO. 2. WHITE, CLAYED, OR POWDERED SUGAR.

Imported.		Exported, entitled to drawback.	
Pounds.	Duties.	Pounds.	Drawback payable.
5,819,741	$349,134 84	1,075,056	$62,245 74
6,780,462	303,512 82	3,980,738	196,122 06
7,374,643	294,985 72	4,209,174	165,056 52
5,657,871	226,314 84	2,623,576	102,319 48
4,251,411	170,056 44	1,077,285	42,014 13
5,944,885	237,795 40	3,024,026	117,937 02
6,612,266	264,490 64	4,158,843	162,194 87
11,208,136	448,325 44	4,588,625	178,956 43
7,006,112	280,244 48	5,834,058	227,528 26
11,753,168	470,126 72	6,344,331	247,319 14
8,402,751	336,110 04	5,137,898	200,339 12
8,326,018	333,040 72	3,986,604	155,477 57
5,501,634	220,065 36	2,687,132	104,798 13
5,587,819	223,512 76	1,469,634	57,315 74
4,297,847	171,913 88	1,065,377	42,475 20

STATEMENTS—Continued.

NO. 4. LOAF SUGAR.

Imported.		Exported, entitled to drawback.	
Pounds.	Duties.	Pounds.	Drawback payable.
70,047	$12,608 46	531	$92 29
15,922	2,627 22	3,737	637 78
4,873	584 76	37,781	4,882 07
1,542	185 04		
2,082	249 84		
898	107 76		
276	33 12	713	83 42
515	61 80		
840	100 80		
311	37 32		
552	66 24	75	8 77
1,866	223 92		
347	41 64		
314	37 68		
1,079	129 48		

CONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 19.] Ho. OF REPS. Treas. Dept.

LIC LAND SOLD DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 1830.

DECEMBER 31, 1830.
Read, and laid upon the table.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

smitting a report from the Commissioner of the General Land ce of the lands sold in the several States and Territories during the r ending on the 30th September, 1830, &c. &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
30th December, 1830.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of d instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the the quantity of lands of the United States which has been sold in veral States and Territories within the last twelve months, and the t paid for the same, and the average price per acre in each State and ory," I have the honor to transmit a statement from the Commissioner General Land Office, which contains the information desired, for ar ending on the 30th of Septemberr, 1830.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

ONGRESS,
ession.

[Doc. No. 20.]

Ho. OF REPS.

NEW ENGLAND ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

TEES OF THE NEW ENGLAND ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

JANUARY 3, 1831.

ed to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Everett of Mass., Lea, Davis of Mass., Beekman, Crawford, Davis of S. C., Evans of Maine.

e Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The Trustees of the New England Asylum for the Blind

CTFULLY REPRESENT:

t having, from their connexion with that institution, been called upon their attention to the education of the blind, they beg leave to lay before ess some facts and observations, showing the importance, in a national of view, of furnishing the means of instruction to this unfortunate f persons. After the results of the experiment of teaching the deaf mb, it cannot be necessary to urge any general arguments to prove vantages of extending the means of procuring a livelihood, and of parting in the innocent enjoyments of life, to all who are capable of sharing m. A few years ago a deaf and dumb person was considered *non s mentis* in law, and incapable of exercising any of the rights or of a citizen. The degree of knowledge to which some individuals of escription have lately attained would have been incredible had we not ssed it. In Europe it has been demonstrated that the blind are capable ll greater attainments. It is less than fifty years since the education of ind was first undertaken systematically at Paris. Since that time imments have been constantly made in the apparatus for teaching, so that is, at this moment, hardly any branch of knowledge that is not within each of those blind persons, who are so fortunate as to have access to l the numerous institutions for their relief, which are to be found in considerable State in Europe. They have long existed, and are in full tion, in France, England, Scotland, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Ba- Saxony, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland. It would be incompatiith the limits of this petition to enumerate the various means made use these seminaries to impart instruction to the blind. It may be suft to state, that they are taught to read with great facility, and write with

n has been in existence, they have, nevertheless, been enabled, by the ibutions of individuals, and such aid as the State has furnished, to ac- funds sufficient to send a person abroad for the purpose of qualifying elf to take charge of the proposed asylum, and, if possible, to procure sistant who is already acquainted with the instruction of the blind. experiment, which your petitioners have decided to be the best course can take, will, with the purchase of the necessary apparatus, be attended great expense and delay. Should it succeed, however, as, from the cha- of the gentleman to be employed, there is every reason to suppose it and your petitioners, by the aid of Congress, be enabled to introduce the United States the most approved system of teaching the blind, it is that any future institution for the same purpose will have comparative- v obstacles to encounter.

at this advantage may be secured to the whole United States, your peti- s are ready to bind themselves, in case Congress should extend the same this institution which has been granted to similar undertakings, to it a condition of the grant, that, whenever any State of the Union shall sirous to establish an asylum for the blind, it shall have the privilege of ng one individual to this institution to be instructed gratuitously in ver is requisite to qualify him to become the superintendent of such m. That this will be an important privilege, cannot be doubted. the number of the blind, and the sympathy they excite, the success of a institution for their relief will, unquestionably, lead to many more. has been the case with the deaf and dumb; and it appears from the late s, and other partial means of information, that the number of blind what exceeds that of the deaf and dumb. It is impossible to make an ac- e estimate of the number in either case, but, from returns made in the s of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and partial information from other ers, there can be no doubt that the actual number of blind persons in Jnited States is from 8,000 to 10,000. Great numbers of the deaf and have availed themselves of the means of education, and there is every n to suppose that the blind would, with equal thankfulness, resort to lace where the same advantages were offered to them, at a time when alue of education is so universally appreciated.

a merely economical point of view, so large a number of individuals t be unworthy the notice of the legislature, when it is considered that ind are mostly found among the poor, and, from their helplessness, are burdens on their families, who are ill able to support them, or, what is , are doomed to a state of pauperism, a charge on the public, and ex- , without any fault of their own, to the demoralizing and humiliating y of an almshouse.

ur petitioners are aware that the force of those considerations cannot be appreciated until one has witnessed the effects which religious and intel- l instruction, the consciousness of the sympathy of their fellow men, he pleasures of social intercourse with each other, produce on this ill- class of persons. Those who have observed these effects in the deaf umb may form an idea of it, although the blind, from their helpless- re still more worthy of commiseration than they; and your petitioners are sure that no good reason can be given why they are not at least equal- titled to the cheering aid of the national legislature. These considera- encourage your petitioners to hope that the same spirit of Christian

CONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 21.] HO. OF REPS. Executive.

RESPONDENCE—DANISH MINISTER & SEC'Y OF STATE.

JANUARY 3, 1831.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

smitting copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of State d the Minister of Denmark, in relation to the commercial inter- urse between the said States and the Danish West India Islands, &c.

e House of Representatives of the United States:

transmit herewith to Congress the copy of a correspondence which passed between Major General Von Scholten, his Danish Majesty's rnor General of his West india possessions, and special Minister to the d States, and Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, concerning the re- on of the commercial intercourse between those possessions and the d States, which comprehends the propositions that General Von Schol- ade to this Government, in behalf of his sovereign, upon that subject, e answers of the Secretary of State to the same; the last showing the ds upon which this Government declined acceding to the overtures of anish Envoy.

is correspondence is now submitted to the two Houses of Congress in liance with the wish and request of General Von Scholten himself, and the full persuasion, upon my part, that it will receive all the attention nsideration to which the very friendly relations that have so long sub- between the United States and the King of Denmark especially en- t in the councils of this Union.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SHINGTON, 31*st December*, 1830.

f papers accompanying the Message of the President of the 31st December, 1830.

ter, General Von Scholten to Mr. Van Buren, 27 Oct. 1830.
Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Von Scholten, 29 Nov. 1830.
Gen. Von Scholten to Mr. Van Buren, 4 Dec. 1830.
Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Von Scholten, 10 Dec. 1830.
Gen. Von Scholten to Mr. Van Buren, 11 Dec. 1830.

their position, and the character of the trade; and it is, therefore, now ther disputed nor complained of.

But when the shipping interest of the United States is so essentially bene- ed by a commercial intercourse with His Majesty's West India posses- ns, it is a subject of regret that the United States should not have been tent with this advantage, but should have proceeded upon a system indi- ng a persuasion that the colonies would be under the necessity of taking ir supplies from the United States, whether the United States would take r products in return or not. This is justly to be regretted, because those tensions are entirely at variance with the first principle of all commercial ercourse, that of being based upon a mutual exchange of commodities; and ich, moreover, is so apparent and direct in its applic tion, with regard to relation in which his Majesty's West India possessions stand to the ited States.

The climate and soil in the island of Saint Croix being peculiarly favor- e to the cultivation and manufacture of sugar and rum, those articles have n cultivated and manufactured in preference to provisions; and the Unit- States being placed by nature in a reverse position, the exchange of their pective products was a natural consequence, and, as such, favored and en- raged by his Majesty's Government. The planters of the island of St. ix have thus been in the constant habit, from the very time the island ne into his Majesty's possession, of taking their supplies from the United es, and of looking to the United States for a market for their sugar and in return. Nay, so decidedly has this been the case, that the prevail- usage of the island has been, and still is, to effect this exchange of sugar rum against supplies in a direct manner, without the intervention of mo- In this way, almost the whole of the rum manufactured in the island for years, been disposed of to American merchants, supplying the es- s with Indian meal, flour, salted provisions, hoops, staves, in short every g coming under the denomination of supplies, on the express condition aking rum in payment at a certain price. The rum, however, not being cient by itself to cover the expenses for supplies, a great portion of the ar crop has annually been employed and disposed of in the same manner. m this character of the trade, and which exhibits its real nature, it is evi- t that a refusal on the part of the United States of admitting sugar and from the island of St. Croix, on fair terms, into the market of the Unit- States, in exchange of supplies thence to be received, must inevitably roy the trade, and put an end to the intercourse altogether.

The United States possess, unquestionably, great natural advantages over ope in general in the supplying of the West Indies; but those advantages certainly overrated when the colonies are considered as depending upon n exclusively, or without any regard to terms. It is a well known fact, the cultivation of provisions has been carried to a great extent in the ish islands, as connected with their agricultural and commercial system; the experiment was likewise successfully made in the island of St. Croix ing the British occupation, but afterwards abandoned upon the restora- of the island, on account of the facility afforded by the Danish Govern- t to the commercial intercourse and exchange of commodities with the ted States. Nor is the expense, difficulty, and inconvenience, in getting plies from Europe, so great as generally represented. The bulk of ex- ts from the colonies surpasses that of imports to such a degree that the ward bound freight forms but a very small item in the expense, and

s, while the vital interest of a neighboring colony has been disregard-
possessing in its climate and soil a natural advantage in producing a su-
r article, constituting, by nature, a staple commodity of its production,
receiving almost without restriction the produce of the United States,
very large amount; by which means, the industry of this country, in its
us branches, has been encouraged and maintained in the same propor-
even the stills, worms, vats, and butts, used in the manufacture of rum
e island of St. Croix, are taken from the United States.

all the bar-rooms throughout the Union, the name of St. Croix rum
ll conspicuous as a sign of the extensive intercourse which formerly
ed between the United States and the island of St. Croix, and of the
demand its produce met with in the American market. At that time
s the real and genuine article, which was sold every where without
eration; while at present only the name is borrowed, to cover an imi-
n spirit of a most inferior quality.

has been shown above how this great change has been brought about,
e great injury of the island of St. Croix, without any adequate profit
e United States; and, by further pursuing its consequences, a total
ge in the trade of the colony will be found to be the inevitable result.

island of St. Croix cannot give up the natural advantages possess-
y her in making rum of a superior quality from her molasses and skim-
gs on the spot. If, therefore, the prohibitory system be persisted in
e part of the United States, all the rum manufactured in the island of
Croix, being, as the supposition is, excluded from the American mar-
which formerly even constituted its only market, must of course be
ped to Europe; and, when so shipped, all the supplies required, to that
nt in value, must be taken from the same quarter.

he undersigned knows from actual experience, as Governor General of
Majesty's West India possessions, that it is not, and cannot be, in the
er of the planters of the island of St. Croix to contract for their sup-
s in any other way than by barter, or a direct exchange of commodities.
supplies must be contracted for, payable in rum and sugar; and rum and
ar must be given in payment for supplies. To buy supplies in money,
aise that money by bills of exchange, and to rely upon the payment of
h bills from the proceeds of produce shipped to a third place, distant
n the colony as Denmark is, is altogether impracticable. The planters
e not the credit to do it, nor is it their interest so to act. It is the mer-
nt's business to take the chances of the markets upon himself, to furnish
supplies, and to take rum and sugar in return, and thus to close the
nsaction with the planter at once. From this character of the trade, the
rse it will and necessarily must take, under the circumstances above
ted, is evident; and hence it becomes incumbent upon his Majesty's Go-
nment to anticipate the result by legislative measures calculated to facili-
e the transition from the present system, which is altogether in favor of a
mmercial intercourse with the United States, to the full extent of the sup-
es required, to a new system, limited in its principles by the encourage-
nt and protection which the colonial trade of the mother country shall re-
re, and upon which the colony, under such circumstances, must be thrown
its supplies.

With regard to the importation of sugar into the United States from the
nd of St. Croix, the duty of three cents per pound cannot be said to be an
olute prohibitory duty; but it falls, nevertheless, very heavy upon the

ss shall be admitted to an entry at the custom-houses of the island, nor red to export produce thence, (the whole trade of the island will thus served to the Danish and American flag;)

That Indian corn and Indian corn meal, imported into the island of Croix from the United States, shall be subject to no duty whatever, article amounts to nearly 20,000 puncheons annually;) and

That all other articles, without any limitation whatever, shall be al- d to be imported into the island of St. Croix from the United States, ct to such duties only as by this arrangement shall be agreed upon, and n shall not exceed five per cent. ad valorem on certain articles consider- cessaries, or of general use and consumption, as flour, salted provisions y kind, butter, cheese, tallow, candles, fish oil, oil of turpentine, live and horses, staves, hoops, headings, shingles, boards and deals of all iptions, and all sorts of manufactured goods of the coarser kind, whether from wood, metals, wool, or cotton, and not exceeding ten per cent. ad em on all other articles, coming more properly under the denomination uries, as furnitures, carriages, gigs, &c.

these concessions, if not repelled, the island of St. Croix will be linked e United States by ties but very little inferior to those existing between olony and the mother country. The island of St. Croix stands already ite another relation to the United States than any other colony in the t Indies. From the protection hitherto given by the Danish Govern- t to the American trade, American merchants have settled in the island, nes have been made, money lent out, and landed properties acquired by n to such an extent that the interest of the United States has become t essentially concerned in the welfare and prosperity of the island, and e particularly in the removal of all shackles upon the commercial inter- se between the two countries. This feeling has manifested itself in the ted States in a manner not to be misconceived by Government. It is ly an American interest of no small amount which his Majesty is anxious rotect jointly with that of his own subjects.

rom the report of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Repre- tatives last year, and from what appears to be the public opinion gene- y, the undersigned takes it for granted, that, whenever the subject shall e been more fully discussed in the ensuing session of Congress, the prohi- ry duty upon rum, and the very heavy duty upon sugar, will be considera- reduced. To this reduction, however, in its general character, the con- ions above offered can have no reference. The concessions offered, if pted, will place the island of St. Croix in a particular relation to the ted States, different from that in which all other foreign colonies stand his country. If they shall make the same concessions, they will of se be placed upon the same footing; but not until then. This considera- leads naturally to a discrimination in the duties. A foreign market, se- d to the general industry of the United States in the way proposed, with- any restriction whatever, will in a great measure participate in the cha- er of a home market, and from that circumstance assume an intermediate ion between that and foreign markets in general. It is conceived to be interest of the United States to maintain this distinction, and to gradu- the duties accordingly. With regard to the island of St. Croix, an addi- al argument may be adduced in its favor, taken from its proximity to the nd of St. Thomas, where the American trade has already developed f under the protection of the Danish Government.

The duty upon sugar may thus be divided in a certain proportion dering one part of it as a protecting duty in favor of sugar cultivation the territory of the United States, and another part as a discriminati in favor of foreign markets fairly thrown open to the whole industry United States; and therefore making said discrimination recoil upon dustry as a benefit.

With regard to the importation of rum from the island of St. Cr undersigned is perfectly at a loss to account, not only for the prol duty imposed upon that article, but also for any duty whatever in racter of protection. He has stated his reasons, and, if there be a ments left against them, he relies with confidence on their removal l consideration of the terms upon which his Government is ready to United States' Government in giving extension, stability, and prote the commercial intercourse in question. As far as a duty upon rum theless, may be deemed expedient in the United States for the sake nue, a discrimination in the duty, as above stated, is suggested to l cellency as an essential item in the proposed arrangement.

By the colonial system adopted and acted upon in the island of St provision has been made to exempt from restriction such portions of duce of the island as shall be deemed necessary to cover the supplie ally received from the United States. A general permit has thus bee ed for the exportation of rum to the United States without any re whatever; but with regard to sugar, only such a quantity has been to be shipped to the United States as shall appear indispensable in up for the deficiency in the rum for the above purpose; and, as a st go by in ascertaining this quantity, the right of exporting sugars to t ed States has been connected with the importation of certain articles necessity. From this statement it will appear that particular pains h taken by the Danish Government to regulate the exports by the im nearly as may be, which secures a reciprocity in the commercial in with regard to the amount, if so required, with a view to any discri of duty in the United States that may be agreed upon. For this son it is not proposed to include the islands of St. Thomas and St. the arrangement, both being exempted from the colonial restrictions St. Croix is subject, and which afford the guarantee above stated.

The undersigned flatters himself with the hope of having satisfie cellency the Secretary of State of the extent of the interest involv question. He feels confident that the intercourse at stake cannot dered of less importance to the United States than it is to the islan Croix. Both parties are equally interested in coming to an unde upon the subject: the necessity, however, is more pressing on th the island of St. Croix, in consequence of the pernicious effects alr duced in that island by the tariff of the United States. The inhabita therefore, earnestly implored his Majesty to remove the evil, or t remedy; and from the extent of their grievances, his Majesty wo lost no time in urging this subject upon the attention of the Unite Government at an earlier period, if he had not been refrained fo from so doing by the consideration of another question of great im and delicacy, at the time still pending between the two countries. terest of the colony was, however, attended to immediately upon t ment of this question; and from the intimate knowledge possesse undersigned of the true interest of his Majesty's West India po

which he has the honor of presiding in the capacity of Governor Gene-
nd the warm support he deemed it his duty to give to the complaint
e planters, he was selected by his Majesty for this mission to the Unit-
tates' Government. He professes himself to be a zealous advocate of
mercial intercourse between the United States and the island of St.
, to the full extent of the supplies required; and would, therefore, ex-
gly regret if he should fail in his attempt to save it, and to be com-
l, by an artificial state of things, to advocate another system. He
however, happy in having no apprehension of such a result in leaving
atter to the decision of the United States' Government.

e undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excel-
the Secretary of State the assurance of his high and distinguished
deration.

P. V. SCHOLTEN.

his Excellency M. VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State U. S.

Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Von Scholten.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 29, 1830.

he undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor
knowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the
ultimo by Major Gen. P. Von Scholten, Governor General of his Da-
Majesty's West India possessions, and charged with a special mission
this Government, remonstrating against the injurious effects produced
the commerce between those possessions and the United States, in con-
ence of the high duties imposed upon the importation of their staple pro-
ions into the ports of this Union; and apprising this Government that his
sh Majesty, anxious to promote, at once, the prosperity of his colonies and
mutual and important interests involved in their trade with the United
s, had authorized Gen. Von Scholten to submit, through the undersign-
for the consideration of the President, the basis of a commercial arrange-
t founded on reciprocal concessions of exclusive privileges, on either
calculated, as Gen. Von Scholten alleges, to facilitate an exchange, up-
qual and advantageous terms, of the productions of the Danish West In-
for those of the United States; and to extend the benefit of the liberal
isions contained in the existing treaty between the two countries.

he undersigned having laid Gen. Von Scholten's note before the Pre-
t, has been directed to state to him, which he has now the honor to do,
its contents have received that earnest and deliberate consideration to
h they were entitled, as well from their importance as from the high
e and friendly motives from which they have emanated. The very
dly relations which have subsisted between the United States and Den-
k; the perfect accord of liberal views, which has led the two Govern-
ts to establish their commercial intercourse upon the most enlarged prin-
s of equality and reciprocity; the recent evidence given by his Danish
esty of his desire to adjust amicably the only subject of difference exist-
between the two Governments; and the very flattering mode selected by
of communicating his views and propositions to the Executive of the
ted States, are considerations too strongly indicative of the King's frank

ernment, that a failure on its part to modify its laws with a reference
e particular interests of his Danish Majesty's possessions can never be
r attributable to a want of disposition to improve and cherish the most
al and friendly relations between the United States and Denmark, and
tend their commercial intercourse as far as that can be done consistent-
th the respective interests of the two countries.

neral Von Scholten has, in the note to which this is an answer, al-
to the measures which, in the event of the United States declining to
t his propositions, his Danish Majesty would feel himself compelled to
, in order to divert the trade of his West India possessions from its
nt channel, and to secure to the produce of those colonies, in some
ry other than the United States, an exchange upon advantageous terms.

this branch of the subject, the undersigned is directed to state to
ral Von Scholten, that, after the many proofs which the United States
received of his Danish Majesty's friendly dispositions towards them,
he full and frank explanation now given of the motives which govern
cision of their Executive on this occasion, the President feels confi-
that, whatever may be the character of those measures, they will be
ed by no considerations inconsistent with existing treaties, or that
at all impair the good understanding which has characterised the re-
s between the two countries. Any measure adopted in that spirit,
e sole object will be to promote the interests of his Majesty's colonial
ts, whatever may be its effects upon the commerce of the United
s, cannot but be looked upon by the President with the same liberal
riendly feelings with which, it is hoped, his Majesty will consider the
ct of the Federal Government in this negotiation. To this sentiment
ndersigned begs leave to add his own conviction, that, in the arrange-
s which the Danish Government may find it expedient to adopt in re-
to its West India trade, it will not lose sight of the natural and un-
ed advantages which it derives from the relative geographical situa-
and the respective productions, of the Danish islands and the United
s.

concluding this note, the undersigned cannot, in justice to his own
gs, refrain from expressing to General Von Scholten his deep sense of
atisfaction which he has derived from the frank and friendly manner in
h this negotiation has been opened and conducted by General Von
lten. Such dispositions could not but meet with a full reciprocation on
part of this Government; and the undersigned finds in these mutual
l feelings an additional cause to regret that it could not reconcile with
wn sense of duty and expediency a ready acceptance of the friendly
tures made by the Government of his Danish Majesty.

he undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to General
Scholten the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.

General Von Scholten to Mr. Van Buren.

WASHINGTON, *December* 4, 1830.

he undersigned, Major General Von Scholten, Governor General of his
sh Majesty's West India possessions, and charged with a special mission

re to decide upon a rule of policy, in which the interest of a most import- part of his Majesty's possessions is so deeply concerned. The under- ned takes, therefore, the liberty to request the favor of the Secretary of te to submit to the President of the United States his present note.

n discussing the subject of a commercial intercourse between the United tes and his Danish Majesty's West India possessions, the undersigned has ceeded with frankness and candor, and is happy to find that the Secre- of State has done him the justice to acknowledge that no unfriendly ngs have been involved in the question. From an impression that a entrated trade with the United States would be more beneficial to the d of St. Croix, as susceptible of more certainty and regularity in its ope- n than a scattered intercourse with Europe in general, the trade of the ny was actually so confined by law. American vessels were the only ign vessels admitted into the colony, and the intercourse with the United es the only foreign intercourse, beyond the West India seas, allowed.

wonder, then, that this intercourse should have increased to the extent one time did, nor that an embarrassment should have been felt in the e ratio when the resources of the colony actually were rendered unavail- in the American market. This having been the case, the system be- e no longer tenable; and, in explaining that circumstance to the United tes' Government, the undersigned flatters himself to have removed every avorable impression which otherwise might result from the adoption of a system for the colonial trade of the island of St. Croix, should a con- ation of the present duties in the United States upon the staples of the st Indies render the same indispensably necessary: he feels, however, fectly satisfied that no departure from the present system will be made hout the greatest reluctance, and that, therefore, it will be limited to measures only as the interest of the colony may be deemed imperiously equire.

lthough the negotiations opened by the undersigned with the Secretary State have not led to a result favorable to the views of his Majesty's ernment, yet the undersigned has derived great satisfaction from the d feeling and friendly disposition evinced by the United States' Govern- t upon this occasion, and which presents an additional pledge of that d understanding between the two countries which it will no less be his jesty's desire to cultivate and improve.

n concluding this note, the undersigned begs leave to express to the Secre- of State the fullest acknowledgment of the courtesy which has been nded to him, and avails himself of this opportunity to tender to the retary of State the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

P. VON SCHOLTEN.

Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Van Buren to Gen. Von Scholten.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 10, 1830.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has submitted the President, the note which Major General Von Scholten, Governor

ts respecting the United States' commerce with his Danish Majesty's t India possessions might be laid before Congress, the undersigned begs e to express his full sense of the readiness and unreserve with which the e request, in behalf of his Government, has been acceded to, and his re hope that an early and favorable decision upon the desired modifi- n in their commercial intercourse may still render a continuation of the possible.

this hope, and relying, with all the confidence and security which the al and friendly proceeding of the Secretary of State in the course of ate negotiations so justly inspire, upon the frank concurrence of the ed States' Government for the attainment of the object in view, the un- gned considers the interest of his Danish Majesty's West India posses- in the desired modification as thus more secure than his own continued nce could possibly render it; and begs leave, in case of any additional rmation or communication being required, to refer the Secretary of to his Danish Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Chevalier Steen Bille, for

ne undersigned has, therefore, in conclusion, only to add the renewed ances of the high gratification and pleasure derived from the courtesy rankness with which the late negotiations have invariably been marked ne part of the United States' Government, and to request the favor of the etary of State that he will receive the President's directions respecting ime when it may be his pleasure to allow the undersigned the honor of ng on him, previous to his departure from the city.

ne undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to tender to the etary of State the assurance of his high consideration.

P. V. SCHOLTEN.

ONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 22.] Ho. OF REPS. Executive.

TRADE WITH BRITISH COLONIES.

MESSAGE

FROM

'HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ısmitting the papers relating to the recent arrangement in relation the trade between the United States and the British Colonies, &c.

JANUARY 3, 1831.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ıe Senate of the United States:

ommunicate to Congress the papers relating to the recent arrangement Great Britain with respect to the trade between her colonial posses- and the United States, to which reference was made in my message opening of the present session.

vill appear from those documents, that, owing to the omission in the the 29th May last of a clause expressly restricting importations into ritish colonies in American vessels to the productions of the United ı; to the amendment engrafted upon that act in the House of Represen- s, providing that, when the trade with the West India colonies should ıned, the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other of the British dominions or possessions should be left on a footing not vorable to the United States than it now is; and to the act not specify- e terms upon which British vessels coming from the northern colonies l be admitted to entry into the ports of the United States, an apprehen- ras entertained by the Government of Great Britain, that, under the nplated arrangement, claims might be set up, on our part, inconsistent he propositions submitted by our minister, and with the terms to she was willing to agree; and that this circumstance led to explana- ıetween Mr. McLane and the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting the inten- ıf Congress, and the true construction to be given to the act referred to, the interpretation given by them to that act, I did not hesitate to agree.

ı quite clear that, in adopting the amendment referred to, Congress not have intended to preclude future alterations in the existing inter- between the United States and other parts of the British dominions; ɜ supposition that the omission to restrict, in terms, the importations ɔroductions of the country to which the vessels respectively belong, tentional, was precluded by the propositions previously made by this ıment to that of Great Britain, and which were before Congress at the

racts of a letter from Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, dated July 20, 1829.

st. The trade between the United States and the British American ies. The policy of the United States in relation to their commercial ɔurse with other nations is founded on principles of perfect equality ciprocity. By the adoption of these principles, they have endeavor- relieve themselves from the discussions, discontents, and embarrass- , inseparable from the imposition of burthensome discriminations. principles were avowed whilst they were yet struggling for their in- dence, are recorded in their first treaty, and have since been adher- with the most scrupulous fidelity. In the year 1815, they repealed ir acts imposing discriminating tonnage duties on foreign ships or ves- nd of impost, so far as respected the produce or manufacture of the ıs to which such foreign ships or vessels might belong--such repeal to ffect in favor of any foreign nation which should abolish similar du- ıo far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States.

the year 1817, they restricted the importation into the United States, eign vessels, to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the ry to which such vessels belonged, or as could only be, or were most ly shipped in the first instance from such country; provided that such ation should not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which had dopted, or should not adopt a similar regulation with regard to them. the year 1824, they declared the suspension of all discriminating duties, lation to the vessels and produce of several European nations, and of their ories in Europe, which had accepted of the terms proffered by the act 15, and conferred authority upon the President to extend the same ex- ion to all nations thereafter complying with its requirements; and in , an act was passed, authorizing the President to extend the exemption gard to alien duties, which, by the acts of 1815 and 1824, was restrict- the productions of the country to which the vessel belongs, to the pro- ons of any foreign country imported into the United States in the ves- f any nation which would allow a similar exemption in favor of the Unit- tates.

ıe terms proposed by our act of 1815 were adopted in the commercial y between the United States and Great Britain in the same year, which ɔeen twice extended, and is now in full force. By it, the commercial course between the United States and the British possessions in Europe tablished upon just and equal terms. The United States desired to place trade with the British American colonies on the same footing. The ernment of Great Britain would not then consent to that arrangement, it was consequently stipulated in the treaty that the intercourse be- n the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West es, and on the continent of North America, should not be affected by of its provisions, and that each party should remain in complete posses- of its respective rights with regard to such intercourse. The trade intercourse between the United States and the British colonies previous ıd at that time, were only such as were permitted by British legislation, ɜgulation by orders in Council. It had always been of a restricted and ıual character, and every previous attempt to place it upon just terms wholly failed. Since 1815, both Governments have uniformly admit- it to be their belief that a commercial intercourse between the United es and the British colonial possessions referred to, upon terms of fair re- ocity, would promote their mutual interests.

ion was in the same year renewed, and another attempt, equal-
, was made to open the trade, and establish it upon principles
imed by our Government to be those of fair reciprocity.
ongress of the 15th of May, 1820, "supplementary to an act
t concerning navigation," followed. By it, the ports of the Uni-
:, after a certain day, closed against British vessels coming or
ı from *any* British colonial port in the West Indies or Ame-
lar bonds were required from British vessels sailing from the
ıited States, not to land their cargoes in any British American
:les of British West Indian and North American produce
›y this act to be imported into the United States, only direct
y of which they were wholly the produce, growth, or manu-
; establishing a non-intercourse in *British* vessels with all the
ean colonies, and prohibiting the introduction into the United
·tieles the produce of those colonies, except that of each colo-
irectly from itself.
ıe relative state of the intercourse between the United States
ı colonies, respectively, from September, 1820, till the pass-
of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, and the consequent
›f the President.
›f the 6th of May, 1822, in anticipation of the passage of the
t referred to, Congress authorized the President, upon his be-
ıat the British colonial ports were opened to the vessels of the
, to open their ports to British vessels upon terms of recipro-

The act of Parliament of June, 1822, repealed several ex-
nd opened certain of the colonial ports to the admission of
sels laden with certain articles of American produce, upon
itions, and restricting the intercourse to the direct trade be-
ited States and the colonies. The President, by his procla-
d immediately after the receipt of the British act, opened the
Jnited States to British vessels engaged in the colonial trade,
ike restriction, and upon terms which were deemed to be of
l equal advantage, *but retaining our discriminating duties.*
› of the discriminating duties was made the subject of com-
:cussion on the part of the British Government. The measure
›y ours, as being only a fair equivalent for the imposition of
ties on American produce in all, and export duties in some of

ıad authority, by act of Parliament, to interdict the trade to all
h refused to allow privileges to British vessels engaged in the
ė equal to those granted to foreign vessels by the act of the
, 1822, and, also, to impose countervailing duties; but neither
ıen exercised.
Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, was the next material
ovements of the two Governments. At the period of its pas-
countries were engaged in an extensive and valuable trade be-
nited States and the colonies, by virtue of the British act of
nd the President's proclamation, our discriminating duties re-
:pealed, but continuing to be a cause of complaint on the part
tain.
nce which the passage of this act has obviously had upon the
airs in relation to the trade in question, together with the cir-

King was sent to England in the summer of 1825, but without instruc-
pon this point. His continued indisposition induced him to return in
mmer of 1826, and during that period no step was taken by either
iment.

ie winter of 1825–'6, an attempt was made in Congress to meet the
Parliament of July, 1825, by correspondent legislation; but it failed;
hough the trade might, and most probably would, have been saved, if
: then introduced had become a law, it is nevertheless true, as has
ated, that it would not have been a strict compliance with the British
t had passed.

e summer of 1826, Mr. Gallatin was sent to England with instruc-
/hich authorized him to conclude an arrangement of the colonial ques-
on terms substantially the same with those which were offered by the
Plenipotentiaries to Mr. Rush in 1824; but his authority was confin-
i adjustment by treaty stipulation.

he 27th of July, 1826, the King, by order in Council, founded upon
of Parliament of July, 1825, declared that the United States had
mplied with the conditions of the act, and therefore directed that
le and intercourse between the United States and the greater part of the
colonial ports should cease from and after the 1st day of December
llowing.

Gallatin arrived in England a few days after the publication of those
in Council. The determination of the British Government to decline
ier negotiation upon the subject was promptly and definitively announc-
im. The foundation of this determination was avowed to consist
ally in the reiterated refusals of this Government to accept of the only
o which Great Britain would agree, and a subsequent change of the
l policy of that Government, by opening her colonial ports to all for-
ations upon the conditions set forth in their acts of Parliament.
iole subject was laid before Congress by the President in the winter
7, and an unsuccessful attempt made to obtain the passage of a
uiring our ports to be closed also. Congress having adjourned with-
ng any thing in the matter, the President, by his proclamation dated
h day of March, 1827, declared the trade between the United States
the British colonies, with which it had been allowed by the act of
ient of 1822, to be prohibited, and the acts of Congress of 1818 and
i be revived.

ie 16th of July, 1827, another British order in Council was issued,
ing the regulation of the colonial trade of Great Britain with all na-
eciting the passage of an act of Parliament, by which it was declared
e year from the time of passing the act of July, 1825, should be the
n which an acceptance of its provisions by foreign nations should be
eclaring what nations had so accepted the same, and closing their
ainst all those that had not; among the latter, the United States
cluded.

extent and operations of our acts of 1818 and 1820 have been before
The commercial relations between the United States and the Bri-
onies have been regulated by their provisions, and the British order
ncil of July, 1827, from that period to the present day. By instruc-
om this Department of the 11th of April, 1827, Mr. Gallatin was au-
d to announce to the Government of Great Britain the acquiescence
in the proposition that the colonial trade should be regulated by

law, and to ascertain the disposition of the British Government to o trade by separate acts of legislation. This was distinctly done by M latin, in his note to Lord Dudley of the 4th of June, 1827. He was informed that the President was willing to recommend to Congress next session—

1st. To suspend the alien duties on British vessels and cargoes, a allow their entry into our ports with the same kind of British colonial duce as may be imported in American vessels—the vessels of both count paying equal charges.

2dly. To abolish the restrictions in the act of 1823 to the direct intercou between the United States and the British colonies, thus leaving G Britain in the exclusive possession of the circuitous trade between G Britain proper through her colonies; and he was directed to inquire whe the passage of an act of Congress to that effect would lead to the rev tion of the order in Council of July, 1826, to the abolition of the discrimi ing duties on American vessels in the British colonial ports, and to enjoyment by our vessels of the advantages offered by the act of the of July, 1825. The effect of these concessions, it was pointed out to h would be a waiver of the claim of the United States, as made in the act March, 1823, to the admission into the colonial ports of our produce upon payment of the same duties as similar produce from other parts of the B tish possessions was required to pay.

No answer was made by the British Government to Mr. Gallatin's of the 4th of June, 1827, announcing the willingness of this Governm arrange the trade by separate legislation; and Mr. Canning, on being plied to by Mr. Gallatin to know whether he might expect a reply formed him that such was not the intention; that they considered that as merely furnishing explanations; and he expressed his surprise that doubt could exist as to the final disposition of the British Government that subject.

After Mr. Canning's death, the willingness of the United States to acc through the medium of separate legislation, the terms of the act of Pa ment of the 5th July, 1825, was again communicated by Mr. Gallatin t British Government, by a note to Lord Dudley of the 17th August, 1 in which he requested to be informed whether, if Congress complied the recommendations which the President was willing to make, the U ed States would be admitted to the trade and intercourse allowed by th of Parliament of the 5th of July, 1825.

Mr. Huskisson, in a subsequent conference, informed Mr. Gallatin Great Britain considered the colonial intercourse as exclusively unde control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, woul considered as an indulgence; that he was not prepared to say whethe any way, or, if at all, on what terms, it would be opened to the U States, in case of their repealing their restrictive acts.

Lord Dudley, in reply to Mr. Gallatin's letters of the 4th June and August, after reviewing the grounds urged by the United States to j themselves in omitting to accept the terms of the act of Parliament of 1825, declined committing the British Government as to their co the event of the United States adopting the measures proposed, on th grounds, viz: 1st, that *much* must of necessity depend upon the det the act which Congress might pass; 2dly, *more* on the condition of the try at the time of the passage, and the views which the British Go ment might then have of their interest in the matter; and, 3dly, that

lations on the subject, would be a virtual departure from the ground
n by his Government to regulate the trade by law, and to decline all
er negotiation concerning it.

he last information in the possession of this Government, in relation to
views of the present British ministry upon this subject, is derived
Mr. Barbour in January last. He states that, in a communication held
Lord Aberdeen, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, the former
essed his desire of having the colonial trade question judiciously adjust-
nd his conviction that the interdict was injurious to the colonies, with-
a proportionate benefit to any other section of the empire. But from
equent conversation with his lordship, and from information derived
other sources, Mr. Barbour was induced to believe that the British
ernment does not contemplate any relaxation of its colonial system in
of this country; that our late tariff, together with a strong conviction
eir incapacity to compete upon equal terms with our navigation, con-
tes to this disposition; and that that Government would willingly with-
the privileges of trading with its colonies, which it has granted to other
ns, if that could conveniently be done.

ch is the present state of our commercial relations with the British co-
s; and such the steps by which we have arrived at it.

reviewing the events which have preceded, and more or less contribut-
, a result so much to be regretted, there will be found three grounds
which we are most assailable, 1st, in our too long and too tenaciously
ing the right of Great Britain to impose protecting duties in her colo-
; 2dly, in not relieving her vessels from the restriction of returning
t from the United States to the colonies, after permission had been
n by Great Britain to our vessels to clear out from the colonies to any
r than a British port; and, 3dly, in omitting to accept the terms offered
he act of Parliament of July, 1825, after the subject had been brought
re Congress, and deliberately acted upon by our Government. It is,
out doubt, to the combined operation of these causes, that we are to at-
te the British interdict. You will therefore see the propriety of pos-
ing yourself fully of all the explanatory and mitigating circumstances
nected with them, that you may be enabled to obviate, as far as practi-
e, the unfavorable impression which they have produced.

he trade, although not wholly suppressed, is altogether changed in its
acter. Instead of being direct, active, and profitable, as it once was,
circuitous, burthensome, and comparatively profitless. The importa-
of the produce of the British West India colonies into the United
s, may be said to have substantially ceased. It is wholly prohibited in
ish vessels, and allowed only direct from the producing colony. By
orders in Council, the admission of American vessels is prohibited.
sequently, whatever of British West India produce is brought into this
ntry (with the exception of what has been recently allowed to be im-
ed from the Bahama islands, and the island of Anguilla) must either be
ght by the vessels of other nations, which are permitted, under the act
arliament of July, 1825, to clear from the colonies for any other ports,
pt in Great Britain and her possessions, or it must be imported as the
vth or produce of other colonies, to which the vessels of the United
s are admitted, and thus introduced in evasion of our law.

he export trade has been more considerable, though greatly and injuri-
v reduced. The decrees of nature, by which the British West Indies

are made dependent on the United States for a great portion of th
sary supplies, though erroneously resisted, have not been altoge
trated by the retaliatory and improvident legislation of the two
Large quantities of American productions still find their way
lonies. The uncertainty as to how much of our produce is us
ports to which the exportations are nominally made, renders it im
speak with accuracy as to the amount actually consumed in t
West India colonies since the ports were closed. In the opinio
ligent merchants, it is about half as much as immediately before the
It is carried in American vessels to the islands of St. Thomas an
tholomew on the one hand, and to the open ports in the Briti
American possessions on the other. From those ports, it finds i
the British West India colonies, under different regulations in B
sels. This trade is burthened with double freight and insurance,
ges of landing and re-shipping, and also commissions and duties i
tral ports, for that portion which goes by the way of St. Thom
Bartholomew. The extra expenses thus produced have been es
fifty per centum on the first cost of lumber, and at from fifteen
per centum on provisions. A great reduction of the quantity
ports, and the entire exclusion from the trade of many articles of
ble nature, which cannot now be sent in consequence of the incre
of the voyage, with its unfavorable effects upon our navigation, ar
injuries which result to our citizens from this state of things. It
the West India planter, by unavoidably increasing the prices of s
of American produce as he still finds it his interest to purchas
standing the disadvantages imposed upon their introduction. It
ver understood, that the indirect trade is carried on on British ac
that, therefore, the principal part of the extra expenses to which it
ed comes ultimately out of their pockets.

It is the anxious wish of the President to put an end to a stat
so injurious to all parties. He is willing to regulate the trade i
upon terms of reciprocal advantage, and to adopt for that purpose th
Great Britain has herself elected, and which are prescribed by
Parliament of 5th July, 1825, as it is understood by us. You a
to make a full and frank exposition of the views and wishes of
dent in this respect, at as early a period, and in such manner, as
judge best calculated to accomplish them, and to put it in his pow
municate the result of this overture to Congress at the opening
session. He is admonished by the past of the inutility of protrac
sions upon a subject which has been over and over again deb
does not, therefore, wish to occupy you, or harass the British cabin
repetition. You are authorized to say to the British Governm
part of the United States, that they will open their ports to Brit
coming from the British colonies, laden with such colonial prod
can be imported in American vessels, and upon terms in all respe
favorable; and that they will also abolish the restriction contained
of 1823, confining the trade to a direct intercourse, upon con
Great Britain will allow American vessels the privileges of trade
course which were offered by the act of the 5th of July, 1825.

The President indulges a confident expectation that the Britis
ment will assent to an adjustment upon these terms. He is co
think so from a conviction that such an arrangement would p

ts of both parties—a result which he is confident is as much desir-
it Britain as it can be by himself, because she has heretofore
eliberate assent to these terms, (and he finds nothing in the con-
he question which renders them less proper now than they were
finally, because he is unwilling to believe that Great Britain would
idious a distinction as to exclude us from a trade which she al-
rest of the commercial world. The United States do not con-
right to monopolise the trade with her colonies; and if the same
ich excludes them from her colonial ports was extended to oth-
ould not complain. But the British Government cannot be in-
he tendency which a discrimination of the character referred to
idably have, to alienate those liberal and friendly feelings now en-
wards her by our people, and which it should be the pleasure,
luty, of both Governments, to cherish and perpetuate.
ission of this Government to accept of the terms proposed, when
ffered, be urged as an objection to their adoption now, it will be
o make the British Government sensible of the injustice and in-
of such a course.
ortunities which you have derived from a participation in our
icils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to
confidence (as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do)
ctive parts taken by those to whom the administration of this
t is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued
bject of the colonial trade. Their views upon that point have
ted to the people of the United States; and the counsels by which
t is now directed are the result of the judgment expressed by
thly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for
should be sufficient that the claims set up by them, and which
nterruption of the trade in question, have been explicitly aban-
ose who first asserted them, and are not revived by their suc-
Great Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to
n the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in the extension
rs to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will, we hope,
of the propriety of placing her refusal on those grounds. To set
of the late administration as the cause of forfeiture of privileges
ld otherwise be extended to the people of the United States,
r existing circumstances, be unjust in itself, and could not fail
ir deepest sensibility. The tone of feeling which a course so
untenable is calculated to produce would doubtless be greatly
by the consciousness that Great Britain has, by order in Council,
colonial ports to Russia and France, notwithstanding a similar
their part to accept the terms offered by the act of July, 1825.
ot press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the conside-
e British ministry. It has bearings and relations that reach be-
mediate question under discussion.
e amount of our protecting duties upon the productions of her co-
on the manufactures of the mother country, be referred to, in con-
this matter, you will be at no loss for the reply. The duties
icultural productions, when imported into Great Britain, are be-
rison greater than those imposed by the United States on the pro-
nanufactures of Great Britain or her colonies; and the denial of
impose duties *on articles* the production of the United States,

when imported into the colonies, in order to protect those of the colonies themselves, or of the mother country, was a leading and avowed motive for the stand taken by Great Britain in relation to the colonial trade. That subject on which each nation must judge for itself. It is one upon which is well known, there exists great diversity of opinion among our own citizens, but in respect to which no stipulations can be made with a foreign power, at least without reciprocal engagements on the part of such power—engagements into which there is no reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain would at this time enter. If, by the imposition of those duties, the United States can secure the production of the same articles at home, it is their right and their duty to persevere. If not, the principal burthen falls upon their own citizens, and consequently furnishes no cause of complaint on the part of others.

If the encouragement, by Great Britain, of her North American possessions in the growth and production of similar articles to those with which to supply her West India colonies, is the motive, the objection is no less obvious. To that end, the parent Government now exercises, without complaint or objection on our part, the common right of imposing higher duties on articles which are not, than on those which are, the growth or produce of their North American possessions; and in doing so she exercises to the full the right conceded to all nations, of encouraging home products by the imposition of protecting duties. The exclusion of one nation from the privilege of bringing into the ports of another articles that come in competition with home productions, whilst their introduction is conceded to the rest of the world, is a measure which cannot find its justification in the principles applicable to the protective system. If, however, the President should be disappointed in his expectations, founded on these and other corresponding views of the subject, he wishes you to ask (a request which he is confident will be readily granted) that you may be favored with an early and definitive answer to the propositions you are authorized to submit. He makes this appeal to the candor of the British Government, that he may be enabled (in the event alluded to) to lay before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the result of this overture, to the end that that portion of the capital and enterprise of our country which is now waiting the decision of the question may seek other channels of employment.

Should your advances be met in the spirit in which they are offered, it will become important to consider of the form in which the proposed adjustment ought to be made.

This Government has heretofore strenuously contended for an arrangement by treaty, and that of Great Britain has as strenuously opposed any other mode than that of separate legislation. The President is willing to adopt either mode. If the views of the British Government are now different in that respect, and an arrangement by treaty be acceptable, you are authorized to conclude it upon the principles of these instructions. In this event, the President relies upon your known discretion and intelligence that the articles to which you agree shall be in such form as will carry into full and fair effect the views of this Government as now expressed.

If (which is more probable) a resort to mutual legislation is preferred, the consideration of the mode best calculated for the satisfaction of both parties will occupy your attention.

That may be effected in one of two ways, viz: either by an order in Council, opening the British ports to American vessels after a certain day, in

nt of the United States having before that time complied with the con-
ons of the act of Parliament of the 5th of July, 1825, by opening our
rts to the admission of British vessels, and allowing their entry with
same kind of British or colonial produce as may be imported in Ameri-
vessels, the vessels of both countries paying the same charges; by sus-
ding the alien duties on British vessels and cargoes, and by abolishing the
strictions in our act of 1823 to the direct intercourse between the United
es and the British colonies—thus leaving Great Britain in possession of
circuitous trade between Great Britain proper and the United States,
ugh the British colonies. Or, the President will recommend the same
sures to Congress, at their next session, on being assured by the British
rnment that the passage of an act of Congress to that effect will lead
revocation of the British order in Council of July, 1827 to the abo-
or suspension of all discriminating duties on American vessels in the
h colonial ports, and to the enjoyment by us of the advantages of the
mentioned act of Parliament.

u are authorized to agree to either mode, but the former is, for many
ns, to be preferred. In all that is said upon the subject, it must be
in mind that the President, whatever may be his wishes, or the course
ght otherwise adopt, has no authority to move in the matter without
d of Congress. The only laws relating to this subject, now in force,
he acts of 1818 and 1820, by virtue of which our ports are closed
t the admission of British vessels engaged in the colonial trade. They
t confer a dispensing power on the President, and he has no such au-
y derived from any other source.

ne explanatory act, or a stipulation having a prospective view to such
sion as Congress may make, will certainly be necessary to enable the
d States to avail themselves of the privileges offered by the act of Par-
nt of 1825. By that act we are required, as a condition to the enjoy-
of its advantages, to place the commerce and navigation of Great Bri-
nd her possessions abroad upon the footing of the most favored nation.
s meant by the condition that the commerce and navigation of Great
n, and of her possessions abroad, shall be gratuitously and generally
l on the same footing with those of the most favored nation, by grant-
them privileges which are allowed by us to other nations for equiva-
received, it would be wholly inadmissible.

the laws of both countries, the vessels of each are prohibited from im-
g into the ports of the other any other productions than those of the
ry to which such vessels respectively belong. By the laws of the
d States, this restriction is applied only to those countries which apply
lar interdict to our commerce. Almost all other countries have ex-
d it from their navigation codes: such nations, therefore, enjoy the pri-
of importing from any country upon paying our alien duties—a pri-
which we cannot extend to Great Britain, because her laws deny it to

discriminating duties, also, have, in consequence of arrangements by
, been abolished as to certain nations, and their vessels and cargoes
ted on equal terms with those of the United States. We have, more-
treaties with Central America and Denmark, by which it is stipulated
whatever can be imported to, or exported from, either country, from or
foreign place, in its own vessels, may be so imported or exported in
ssels of the other *country*, on the payment of the same duties. Should

the terms "most favored nation" be understood by Great Br
sense I have referred to, she would entitle herself, in case of a
pliance on our part with the terms of the act of 1825, to all t
ges for her European navigation and commerce, without recipr
to the United States—a privilege she would, it is hoped, be to
sire, and which, certainly, the United States could not for a m
of granting. The force of these objections, and the necessity of
explanations upon this head proceeding from the British Gove
virtually admitted by Lord Dudley, in his reply to Mr. Gallat
the 4th of June and 17th July, 1826; but he considered them
by the statement of Mr. Gallatin, that the President was willi
mend certain specific measures to Congress, as a fulfilment of t
of the act of 1825, and the President would have adopted the
he had been clothed with authority to that effect.

The simple and sufficient reply to this view of the matter i
measures were proposed by the United States, not as a strict
with the conditions required, but as all that they could offer,
accompanying declaration that they fell short of what the act of
ed, and would still leave our commerce with the colonies dep
the future dispensation of the British Government. The val
opinion Lord Dudley did not attempt to controvert.

If it is then true that either further preliminary legislative ac
pective stipulation on the part of Great Britain, be necessar
order in Council should be preferred: First, Because it would ob
principal objections stated by Lord Dudley to her binding he
future. Those objections were, that the future course of G
must, necessarily, in part, depend upon the details of such act
might pass; and that the very fact of making such a stipulatio
departure from a ground which their Government had taken u
beration, that they would not suffer themselves to be drawn in
tiation upon the subject of the colonial trade, but claimed for th
right to regulate it by their own separate and independent leg
The mode proposed would manifestly obviate the first objectio
the other. Secondly, Because such an act on the part of Great
the past transactions of the two Governments on this subject, c
to remove all asperities from the minds of our people, and con
than an adjustment in any other form to produce that spirit of r
ness between the two countries which it is the interest of bot
and which the President is earnestly solicitous to maintain.

Assuming that the step can be taken by Great Britain (as
can) without disparagement, the consideration stated would, it
have a persuasive influence on her conduct. In issuing such
Council, the British Government would only be acting upon the
which it has in part already pursued in relation to the Bahama
the island of Anguilla. Great Britain revoked her order in
July, 1827, as to those islands, because it was required by a d
her interests. That being ascertained, no consideration of for
of feeling was allowed to interfere. What good reason can
why the same should not be done for the maintenance of grea
and under more eligible circumstances? Should that mode, l
declined, it is hoped that the only remaining one will be ado
hesitation.

I will add nothing as to the impropriety of suffering any feelings that ... their origin in the past pretensions of this Government to have an ... influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain. Without ... assurance on her part, your mission, so far as relates to the colonial ... must be wholly inoperative. If this result is produced by a real ... of opinion on the part of the British ministry with respect to the ... advantages of the trade, and a determination to exclude the ... States from it, in order to promote her own interests, and that is ... and promptly avowed, the whole matter will be at least intelligibly ... If, however, they are not prepared to take this ground, but ... themselves to desire that the United States should, in expiation of ... past encroachments, be driven to the necessity of retracing their ... steps, without knowledge of its effect, and wholly dependent ... the indulgence of Great Britain, they cannot be insensible of the ex... improbability that any further measure will be taken by Congress, ... whom (in the event alluded to) it would probably be the pleasure of ... President to lay the whole matter.

...tract of a letter, dated 5th August, 1829, from Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, then at New York.

...forgot to speak to you upon the subject of the probable impression that ... be made upon the British Ministry by the rumors and speculations ... have appeared here in regard to the character of your instructions, and ...gest the importance of putting them informally, but fully and early, ...possession of your views upon that point.

Mr. McLane to the Earl of Aberdeen.

9, CHANDOS STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, *December* 12, 1829.

...R LORD: I had flattered myself with the hope of receiving before this ... a decisive answer from his Majesty's Government to the propositions ...ich I had the honor to make some time since for an arrangement of the ...le between the United States and the British American colonies; but, ...le I regret the delay that has taken place, I am aware that it has hitherto ...n unavoidable. In the hope, however, that, after the various conversa... which I have had the honor to hold with his Majesty's Ministers in the ...se of this negotiation, they may be prepared definitively to dispose of ...subject, I beg leave to make your Lordship the present communication. ...n entering upon the negotiation, I separated this from the other objects of ...mission, and presented it singly before his Majesty's Ministers, that it ...ht receive their early consideration and prompt decision, and that I ...ht thereby the better promote the views and wishes of my Government. ...rly informed your Lordship of the anxious desire of the President of ...United States that the question may be put immediately and entirely at ... In this he is influenced *not* merely by a wish to liberate and give ac-

tivity to such portion of the capital of his fellow-citizens as may be a
the decision of this question, but also by the higher motive of s
terminating a state of things daily becoming more prejudicial to the f
relations of the two countries.

Disclaiming, on the part of the United States, in reply to certain
tions of your Lordship, all hostility to this country in their system
tecting duties, and disconnecting that system from any arrangement
particular question, I endeavored to lay this subject before his M
Ministers divested of all considerations but such as peculiarly relat
branch of the commerce between the two nations.

Conceiving that experience had already proved the existing colon
lations to be injurious to the interests of both countries, the Presid
induced to hope that true policy alone would dispose his Majesty's G
ment to change them. He could perceive no good reason why Gre
tain should now refuse her assent to the terms of arrangement whi
herself had heretofore voluntarily proposed; and, as the order in Co
July, 1826, did not embrace Russia and Sweden, though both were
the scope of the act of 1825, and as it had been subsequently resci
to Spain without equivalent, he was unwilling to suppose that any un
motive, could induce a peculiar and permanent exclusion of the
States from participation in a trade thus conceded to the rest of th

In fact it appeared that a material alteration had taken place in the
system, and in the relations between the two countries, produced by
cent relaxation of the order in Council in favor of Spain, which
United States the sole excluded power, and by the injurious oper
the existing regulations upon the interests of Great Britain. It
unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the negotiation might be
geously resumed; that the British Government might be induced to
entirely their order in Council of 1826, and that a satisfactory arra
might immediately be made by the reciprocal acts of both Governm

In the course of my negotiation, however, I have met with di
much greater than had been anticipated. There were objections op
any arrangement. Among these were the measures of the United
restricting the British colonial commerce subsequently to their f
accept the terms offered by the act of Parliament of 1825, and th
to protection urged by those interests which are supposed to have
up in faith of the act of 1825 and the order in Council of 1826. It
distinctly understood that these were insuperable obstacles to any re
in the colonial system of Great Britain, unless some previous chang
be made in the legislation of the United States.

With this understanding, though I by no means admitted the
these objections, I deemed it expedient, in this state of the negoti
make the following proposition: that the Government of the United
should now comply with the conditions of the act of Parliament of
1825, by an express law opening their ports for the admission of
vessels, and by allowing their entry with the same kind of British
produce as may be imported in American vessels, the vessels of bo
tries paying the same charges; suspending the alien duties on British
and cargoes, and abolishing the restrictions in the act of Congress
to the direct intercourse between the United States and the British c
and that such a law should be immediately followed by a revocatio
British order in Council of the 27th July, 1826, the abolition or sus

all discriminating duties on American vessels in the British colonial
s, and the enjoyment, by the United States, of the advantages of the
of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825.

By this offer on the part of my Government, I hoped to remove even
pretence of complaint against its measures; and I trusted that, in thus
ving open, by its own act, to all of his Majesty's subjects, a trade at pre-
enjoyed by but a few, it would effectually silence those partial interests
h, springing out of a system of restriction, and depending as much upon
countervailing laws of the United States as upon the regulations of their
Government, subsist entirely upon the misfortunes of the British West
planters, and the embarrassments of the general commercial capital
enterprise of both nations.

repeating the proposition, as I now have the honor to do, and in re-
ng my solicitation that it may be taken into early and candid considera-
and produce a prompt and favorable reply, I refrain from leading to
er discussion and delay by a more detailed reference to the various
estions by which, in the course of the negotiation, I have had the
r to recommend it.

ntertaining, however, the conviction I have heretofore expressed, of the
ing effects of the present regulations upon the substantial interest of the
countries, I cannot close this letter without again remarking that delay
only tend to increase the difficulties on both sides to any future adjust-
t, and that it will be difficult for the United States to reconcile the
ed and invidious relation in which they are now placed with their idea
tice, or with the amicable professions of this Government. That rela-
involves consequences reaching far beyond the immediate subject in
sion, and of infinitely greater importance to the future intercourse of
countries than any value which the trade affected by these regulations
be supposed to possess.

is this view of the subject which unites the sympathy of all interests in
United States with their commercial enterprise, which touches the pride
ensibility of every class of their population, and which, I trust, will
e its due appeal to the candor and liberality of his Majesty's Govern-
t.

pray your Lordship to accept the assurance of the high consideration
which I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's most obedient
And very humble servant,
LOUIS McLANE.

he Right Honorable the Earl of ABERDEEN, &c. &c. &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. McLane.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *December* 14, 1829.

R: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th instant, for-
y recording the desire entertained by the Government of the United
s (and previously declared by you in verbal conferences) for the re-
al of the existing restrictions on the intercourse between the British

States.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration, sir,
Your most obedient humble servan
ABERDI

LOUIS MCLANE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 26th Dec.

Your despatch No. 5 has been duly received, and submitted to sident. From subsequent but unofficial information, he is indu lieve that the British cabinet are disposed to reciprocate the libe by which he is himself actuated, by the adoption of some just an beneficial arrangement in regard to the colonial trade; but that, f applicable to their side only, they desire a short delay before a fina is made upon the subject. Confiding in the sincerity of the p which are understood to have been made to you, and equally s remove all grounds of uneasiness between the two countries, the has directed me to communicate to you his views in regard to the of time. This shall be done in the same frank and friendly spi characterises your general instructions in this regard, and which l them nothing that requires concealment. Not foreseeing any or embarrassment to the British Government in coming to a pro sion upon that branch of the subject of difference between the two you were instructed to ask for such decision at as early a period

ch the President ought to be possessed of the final decision of Government, to enable him to lay it before Congres in due sea- wn judgment and knowledge of circumstances may, with safety, ipon. The reasons for doing so at an early period are very the President is disposed to content himself, under existing cir- with any course which will enable him to protect the interests itry from the injuries that might result from long delay. Your quaintance with the whole subject renders it unnecessary for me o a particular consideration of the measures which would, most e regarded by this Government as proper and expedient, on our event of an entire failure of the negotiation, and enables you to er estimate of the value of time in respect to the utility of their You will be governed, accordingly, by a view of all these circum- o the extent of the proposed delay which would be acceptable erence to the adjustment of this important interest.

ently of the steps necessary and practicable to open and improve ls for the trade which would thus be permanently abandoned, nd propriety of defeating the interested views of the northern nies is a subject which is earnestly pressed upon the considera- Government.

re so strongly manifested in that quarter to give permanency to ings altogether artificial in its character, and as much at variance peated and solemn opinions of both Governments as with the ts of the two countries, has excited much sensibility here; and gency which that interest is understood to exercise in thwarting to place matters on their only natural and true footing, serves ncrease that feeling. The propriety of an immediate legislative prohibiting ourtrade with the Canadas, and other free ports, after y, if the present colonial regulations of Great Britain should at emain unchanged, is strongly advocated; but the President is to bring that subject to the notice of Congress during the pend- ur negotiation, by the apprehension that the step might, under nstances, be regarded as wearing the appearance of menace, and n acrimonious character to a negotiation which it is his wish f the most kind and amicable nature.

ed that the President's message will aid the liberal views which l members of the British cabinet are understood to entertain- oint, by disabusing the mind of the English public in regard to nd wishes of this country, and by impressing it with just notions iments of the President. There certainly never was a time bet- ed for the improvement of the relations between the two coun- he present. The solicitude sincerely felt by the President upon s greater than the occasion referred to would allow him to ex- I am persuaded that there has been no event in his public life used him as much regret as he would experience in failing to be l in the establishment of the very best understanding between States and Great Britain.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

December last, for an arrangement of the trade between the United and the British American colonies, and in praying for a decision ther is influenced, not merely by considerations of duty, urging him to avc ther delay, but by a hope that the time already afforded for delib has been sufficient to enable His Majesty's Ministers to judge of the ableness of his demands.

The Earl of Aberdeen is already aware that, whatever may be the sition which His Majesty's Government may now be pleased to make subject, it must necessarily be final, and indicative of the policy to w will be necessary, in future, to adapt the commercial relations of eac try. As the regulations on the part of the United States which will the decision of this Government can be adopted by the Congress becomes the duty of the undersigned to ascertain and transmit such during the present session of that legislative body. But, while the signed again solicits the earliest convenient answer to his proposition, not but repeat that it will be happy for both countries if their measu coincide in cultivating those liberal principles of mutual accomm which are the elements of common prosperity and united strength.

However the fact may be regretted and condemned by enlightene men, it cannot be concealed that ancient prejudices and unworthy ties do still linger among the people of both countries; and the Earl deen has been too distinguished an observer of events not to perc operation of those causes in fostering a spirit of commercial jealousy, ly in relation to the colonial trade.

It should be the desire, as it is the interest, of both Governments tinguish these causes of mutual bitterness; to correct the errors wh have interrupted the harmony of their past intercourse; to discard fr commercial regulations measures of hostile monopoly; and to adopt, a generous system of frank and amicable competition.

There has never occurred, in the history of the two countries, a f portunity than the present to effect this desirable object: and the ur

ersigned is unwilling to pass from this topic without re-assuring
f Aberdeen that it is from considerations of this kind that the
ives its highest importance in the view of his Government.
disposition to deny the injurious effects of the existing regula-
the commercial and navigating enterprise of the people of the
es, associated, as it evidently is, with the substantial prosperity
sh West India colonies. Much of the injury, however, and
at arising from the temporary inactivity of a portion of Ame-
, might soon be remedied by acts of the Legislature, opening
ls for commercial enterprise. But the evil most to be appre-
hat, in recurring, on both sides, to the remedy of legislative
a spirit of competition might be immediately awakened, which,
passionately it might commence, would be too apt, in a little
come angry and retaliating. In cases of the kind, as has been
oved, one step necessarily leads to another, each tending more
estrange the two nations, and to produce mutual injuries, deep-
lored when they can no longer be remedied.
om the intention of the undersigned to intimate that the United
d be disposed to complain of any commercial regulation o
n, which, by a system of reasonable preference, should consult
of her own subjects, provided it were done in a spirit of ami-
rtiality, and that it should place all nations on an equal footing.
the United States shall think they have grounds to consider
singled out from all other nations, and made the exclusive object
us regulation; when they shall imagine it levelled at their pros-
, either in retaliation of past deeds, or for interested purposes—to
adventitious advantage, or to encourage a hostile competition,
commercial monopoly; however justifiable, in such case, they
the regulation to be, in point of strict right, they will hardly
refrain, not merely from complaint, but from a course of mea-
ited, as they may think, to avert the intended injury, though
erhaps, with consequences to be ultimately lamented.
e undersigned would, in no degree, impair the full force of
lerations, he would, at the same time, be distinctly understood
oying the language of menace. He has conducted his whole
with an unfeigned and anxious desire to see the relations of the
es placed on a footing equally advantageous and honorable to
only means of ensuring lasting amity; but, being profoundly
the causes by which this desirable object may be defeated, he
his proposition in such a manner as to enable His Majesty's
co-operate in his views, without departing from the principles
stem of colonial trade and government. To this effect, the
which he has had the honor to submit concedes to Great
right of regulating the trade with her colonies according to her
ts, and asks no exemption from the discriminating duties which
tuted in favor of her own possessions. It invites a participa-
irect, rather than a circuitous trade, upon terms which Great
berately adopted in 1825, as beneficial to her colonies, and
ontinues to the present day to allow to all the rest of the world.
of it, therefore, would appear to result, not from any condem-
e direct trade, or any conviction of the impolicy of permitting
West India colonies, but rather from a determination of exclud-
the commerce of the United States alone.

It is not the intention of the undersigned to undertake here the difficult task of minutely recapitulating on paper the various suggestions by which, in the course of his conferences with His Majesty's Ministers, he has endeavored to enforce an arrangement on the terms heretofore stated. He trusts, however, to be excused, if in making this last application for an early decision, he should recur to a few of the more leading considerations connected with the present state of the negotiation.

And here the undersigned begs to observe that, whatever hope he may have indulged on this subject at any period of the negotiation, it has been founded, not so much upon the expectation of peculiar favor to the United States, as of a liberal compliance, by His Majesty's Government, with its own regulations, in allowing the United States to participate in a trade permitted to all the rest of the world, so far as their participation should contribute to the purposes for which such trade was, in any manner, authorized.

The arrangement, therefore, proposed by the undersigned, does not urge upon the British Government a departure from what may be considered its ordinary colonial regulations, for the benefit of the United States, but a recurrence to a course of trade beneficial alike to the commerce of the United States and the colonial interests of Great Britain, and which has been interrupted by causes not foreseen by the latter, and highly disadvantageous to both nations.

It was the hope of the undersigned, that, if the interests of that portion of the British dominions which, in the sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, dictated the regulations proposed by the act of Parliament of that year, could be subserved by their adoption now, Great Britain would not be prevented by any causes accidentally or improvidently arising, or by any exclusive policy towards the United States, from renewing now the offer she then made.

The undersigned is not disposed to deny that any departure from the right policy by which the colonies are excluded from all commercial intercourse except with the mother country, must be founded on the interests of the colonies themselves; and it will be doubtless conceded that such was the object of the regulations proposed by the act of Parliament of 1825, which were intended to furnish the British West India islands with a more extensive market for their productions, and with the means of supplying themselves, on the cheapest terms, with all articles of foreign produce of which they might stand in need.

The act of 1825 was, in fact, a relaxation of the previous policy, affording to the West India colonies advantages of trade which they had not previously enjoyed, and offering the benefit of their commerce to all the world. It will scarcely be denied that this relaxation was dictated by a wise regard for the peculiar wants of those islands. Abundant proof of this may be found in the reciprocal privileges granted at the same time to the other possessions of Great Britain, the interests of which might be supposed to be affected by these regulations; and more especially in the privileges conferred on the northern possessions, of introducing their grain into England at a fixed and moderate duty, and of receiving in exchange, and importing directly from all parts of the world, productions similar to those of the West India islands, and also in the reduction of the duty on the Mauritius sugar, in the ports of Great Britain, to an equality with that on the West India sugar.

It will scarcely be doubted that these privileges were fully commensurate with the object. Indeed, it must be perceived that they were of extensive scope and growing importance, materially affecting the present and prospec-

re trade of the West India planters. They conferred on the northern ssessions a free and direct trade, not only with the European ports, but th the continent of South America, in which are countries daily increas- in resources, and destined, beyond a doubt, when the advantages of their l and climate shall be properly cultivated, to become rival growers of the est India produce.

[t may be safely affirmed that these are privileges of greater magnitude n any conferred by the same act on the West India islands; and it is rthy of remark that they are still enjoyed by those possessions, consti- ng a source of profit and prosperity; while, of those for which they were en as an equivalent, the West India planter has been almost ever since rived.

t could not be imagined that the remotest forethought was entertained of state of things, by which the West India islands would ultimately be rived of their most natural and profitable market, and their interests rificed to the adventitious prosperity of possessions which already, in the vileges heretofore alluded to, and in the scale of discriminating duties ovided by the act of Parliament, enjoyed advantages equivalent to any corded by the protecting policy of Great Britain. Much less could the dersigned permit himself to suppose that the act of 1825 contemplated any her objects than those which it ostensibly imported, or that those objects uld be permanently defeated by accidental causes.

The undersigned need not here enter into a particular defence of the omis- on on the part of the United States seasonably to embrace the offer of the rect trade made by Great Britain in the year 1825, and to which allusion as so frequently been made. Whether it be a subject more of regret or of nsure, it ought to be enough that the claims advanced in justification of it ave since been abandoned by those who made them—have received no nction from the people of the United States, and that they are not now evived. If it be the intention of Great Britain to perpetuate the present ate of things from a belief that it is more for her interest, she will require warrant from the past; and if she intend it for any other purpose, the istakes of the past will not justify a policy observed towards the United ates alone, while unenforced against other nations chargeable with similar glect. If these mistakes have led to the mutual injury of both countries, ere ought rather to be inspired a disposition to remedy such injury, and prevent its future recurrence.

The undersigned, therefore, may be content to admit, that, in consequence the failure by the past administration of the Government of the United ates to comply with the provisions of the act of Parliament of 1825, by pealing certain restrictions in their laws deemed incompatible with the erests of the colonies, Great Britain thought proper, by order in Council, exclude them from the direct trade authorized by that act. But it can- t, therefore, be supposed that they were thus excluded because Great itain had repented of the regulations of 1825, which she continued to tend to all other nations, though some of them, too, had neglected the nditions of that act; neither could it be supposed that the importance of a rect trade with the United States had in any degree diminished.

It is not a fair inference from any measure, neither is it avowed on the e of any public document of Great Britain, that, by the interdict applied the order in Council, she intended, permanently and unchangeably, to prive the United States and her West India islands of the benefit of a direct

mercial benefits which had been designed for them by these regulatio

Nor are the answers heretofore given by this Government in the of previous negotiations, incompatible with this interpretation of th in Council. After applying the interdict for the purposes of the act o it was not unreasonable that the time of its removal should be adapte same ends. It might have been designed, not merely to evince the lection of Great Britain for regulations adopted in 1825, but to m to all other nations the mutual advantages of that course of trad to yield to a liberal spirit when that effect should be produced. language of the late Mr. Canning, and of Lord Dudley, authorizes t lief. Mr. Canning said no more than that the British Government wo feel bound to remove the interdict, as a matter of course, whenever i suit a foreign nation to reconsider her measures; implying, surel under other circumstances, our overture would not be rejected. In gotiation with Mr. Canning, moreover, the American pretensions, before that time, had embarrassed an arrangement, were not conced on that ground, particularly, Mr. Gallatin's proposition was then de At the time of the negotiation with Lord Dudley, neither party had effects of a state of things which neither had ever contemplated, which Great Britain had never, until then, manifested any desire.

Without attempting here to point out the error of Lord Dudley's tion of Mr. Gallatin's proposition, the undersigned contents himse suggesting that his answer most particularly referred to the pro merely in regard to the form and the time. It neither said nor intimated, such been the intention, it unquestionably would have done, that Gre tain designed, by the order in Council, permanently to abandon the of her act of 1825.

It must be admitted that such inference would be incompatible w views entertained by the present ministry, as expressed in the order i cil of 1828, gratuitously extending and continuing to Spain the pr granted by the act of 1825, which she also had forfeited by failing

y these considerations, to renew his hope that the real purposes
· may now be fulfilled, and the cardinal object of the act of 1825
romoted.

I venture to ask, moreover, whether those interests which have
ung up out of this adventitious state of things, which depend
ntal causes, and subsist upon the sufferings of others more ancient
and at least equal in magnitude, have any peculiar claim to be
hey connected themselves with a course of trade subversive of
motives of the act of 1825, and necessarily temporary, and which
unreasonable to convert into a permanent arrangement, unless
roved that it had attained, or was likely to attain, in some other
objects contemplated by that act.

ations of the sixth year of his present Majesty's reign were not
out reason, or uncalled for by the condition of the West India
he improvident legislation with which their trade with the
s has been unhappily restricted, subsequently to the year 1822,
d embarrassments which all acknowledged, and which the mea-
5 proposed to obviate, by extending the market for their produc-
larging the means of a cheap supply.

nust be admitted, was the obvious remedy for the evil; and, if
icture of actual distress and embarrassment be not overdrawn,
of the West India planters is more in need of its application at
in the year 1825. Seldom, indeed, if ever, have their dis-
more intense, or their supplications for relief more urgent.

rue that, according to usual custom in periods of public dis-
ils which now afflict the West India planters have been as-
uses various in their nature, and not always consistent. For
eral prevalence, however, there is always some cause of general
operation; and it certainly is not unfair to argue that the same
s which have led to such a calamitous state of things at one
lead to similar effects at another; therefore, that an aggravation
ses which produced the embarrassments prevalent from 1822 to
produce the same, in a still more oppressive degree, at present,
der them insupportable hereafter.

e is an immense reduction in the value of colonial produce, is
r of conjectural speculation. It will not be denied that it has
place gradually since the interruption of the direct trade, until
firmed that the nett proceeds of a single hogshead of sugar are
pounds sterling, than they were in the last year.

matter of doubt to the undersigned that the total loss to the
planters of a direct trade with the United States, the most
e of their supplies, and the most profitable market for their
by enhancing the price of the one, and not merely lowering
t diminishing the quantity of the other, is sufficient, without
her causes which might be cited, to produce a state of distress
than that of which they at present complain.

of Aberdeen will scarcely need be informed that the consump-
United States, of West India produce, is very considerable;
ot be superfluous to state that, of foreign sugar alone, it is cer-
less than sixty millions of pounds per annum; of foreign mo-
ot less than thirteen millions of gallons; and of foreign rum, it
ree millions *and a half*; and yet, in consequence of the present

perceive, however, by a reference to the prices current of Philad
Boston, and London, already submitted to his inspection, that, instead
greater, the price is less in the market of London than in that
United States. The sugar of St. Croix, which is of an inferior qu
that of Jamaica, is quoted in the prices current of the United St
from eight to ten dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight; and wh
price of nine dollars and fifty cents, after deducting freight and duty,
nett twenty-five shillings sterling, the prices in London, it is belie
not nett more than twenty-two shillings per hundred weight, for
similar quality. The undersigned begs leave also to remark, that an
nation of the same prices current, for the purpose of comparing th
of the lower qualities of sugar, as well as of rum, would present
striking disparity in favor of the market of the United States.

It may not be necessary to assert the impossibility of supplying t
India islands at present without the aid, directly or indirectly
United States. If this were not the case, unless the supplies could b
from other possessions of Great Britain, the undersigned will not
that there could be any motive or pretence, as between other natio
clude the United States; more especially as it is not likely that a
nation could furnish them on terms equally advantageous.

But the undersigned may assert with perfect safety, that, for a
tion of their principal supplies, especially flour, Indian meal, rice
staves, and shingles, the West India islands must be, for a long
pendent upon the United States; for rice, in fact, they must alwa
The proximity of the ports of the United States and the West I
ands to each other; the adaptation of their productions to thei
wants; the capacity of the United States to furnish the principal
provisions, at all seasons, in a fresh state, and by a cheap navigat
above all, the extent and steadfastness of their demand for the i
ductions, not only constitute them the best customers of the pla

iently expensive channels, under a positive and total interdict of rade. Surely if other parts, with which the trade is not merely highly favored, were actually able, from their own resources and , to furnish these supplies, there would be no recourse for them to States.

rsigned is unable to speak with precision of the amount of pro- other articles actually supplied from the United States in the rse of business. There is a difficulty in tracing the trade through us channels into which it has been diverted from its natural course. tements are not, in all respects, full and accurate; especially when to merchandise transported across the frontier lines, and passing t. Lawrence to the northern possessions; of such there being but y, account taken in the custom-houses.

cumstances render all conclusions on this subject more or less mat- ecture. It is the opinion, however, of the most intelligent per- d in the trade, both before and since the order in Council of 1826, ion which, it is believed, cannot be controverted, that an amount e than a half of that heretofore exported through the direct channels es to go by the present circuitous routes. It has even been assert- igent commercial men, that Jamaica has not consumed less of the rovisions generally, of the United States, though at an additional ive expense, than when the trade was direct. The routes through supplies now pass comprehend not merely the northern posses- have the solitary advantage of occasionally affording a better as- goods, but the islands of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew's, Guadaloupe, and the port of St. Jago de Cuba.

ved that those facts will be fully sustained, so far as certain official he archives of this Government, to which the undersigned has may be relied on. One of these, being a comparative account of of provisions and lumber imported into the British West Indies 1825 and 1828, the undersigned has already submitted to the erdeen as deserving of particular attention. It would appear from f the *corn* and *grain* imported into those islands in 1825, amount- 332 bushels, 237,248 bushels were introduced from the United s from the British colonies in North America, 9,249 from the st Indies, 1,584 from foreign Europe, and the remainder from the gdom, and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; thus constituting States, in the regular course of the trade, the natural and cheap- f supply. It also appears that in the year 1828, of the aggregate im- hen reduced to 351,832 bushels, 27 bushels only were introduced m the United States; but, from the foreign West Indies, 126,221; itish colonies in North America, 45,495; from foreign Europe, om the United Kingdom, &c. 172,718 bushels.

there were imported into the same islands 202,737 barrels of meal f which the United States supplied directly 161,568, the British North America 4,232, foreign Europe 400, foreign West Indies the United Kingdom, &c. 15,447 barrels. In 1828 the aggregate of the same articles was 206,653 barrels; of which the United directly 940 barrels, and the foreign West Indies 142,092, the nies in North America 36,766, foreign Europe 1,135, and the gdom 25,331.

West Indies derive their means of exporting those articles principally exclusively, from the United States; and that, while the importance planters of their direct trade with the latter is thus exemplified by thes ments, it is also shown that the diversion of it into indirect and cir channels does not confer equally substantial advantages upon the northern colonies.

With this view of the subject, the undersigned takes leave to asl may not these supplies, which must thus necessarily be drawn fr United States, be furnished by means of a direct trade? It m admitted that the evils of the indirect trade fall upon the p Among these may be considered the charges of double freight an rance, the expenses of transhipment, and the commissions and dutie neutral islands, estimated at 50 per centum on the first cost of lum from 15 to 20 per centum on provisions. So far as this estimate r lumber, it is fully warranted by the official account of the comparativ of that article in Jamaica in the years 1825 and 1828, already subn the Earl of Aberdeen; and as it respects provisions, the duty of five per barrel on flour, and in proportion on other articles, as comple tains it. But to these evils, great as they are, must be added the of the market offered by the United States under a direct trade, th and advantages of which have already been shown, and would have ed for an indefinite length of time, if not interrupted by these restric

It is true the cultivation of sugar had been commenced, and is ex in the United States, but under difficulties and impediments arising nature of the climate, and the frequent injury of the crops by the vari of the seasons. It has to contend, also, with the superiority, if not th pensable necessity of foreign sugar for the purpose of the refiner. mand of the latter is steadfast and increasing, being commensurate, n ly with the consumption of refined sugar in the United States, but t ing trade in it with all parts of the world. The exportation of refin has also been further encouraged by a recent augmentation of the dr

nean time, the planters, while they lose a market, ample, constant, and contiguous, find no indemnification in that of the northern s, whose consumption is comparatively limited, nor in that of the untry; for there, in addition to the low prices already adverted to, encounter the sugar of the Mauritius, which, being now placed on y with their own, has increased the amount of its importation, in of five years, from four thousand six hundred, to a little less, as it l, than thirty thousand tons. From this state of things, therefore, ury arises to the trade, both of the United States and of the British a islands. So far as that injury presses upon the latter, it is confi- mitted whether plenary relief can be found, as has been supposed, uction of the duties upon their produce, unless it be in a manner to a monopoly in the home market equal to that of which they have ived in the United States; or even then, unless the reduction be in ı, not merely to the loss of the market, but to the increased charges ɔ the indirect trade for their necessary supplies.

ɔply of sugar is already greater than the demand of the home mar- the amount of reduction of duty could not be a clear gain to the ɔcause it would be also attended with a partial fall of the price, and ɔuld be in proportion to the latter only. This mode of relief, with- espondent reduction of the bounty allowed to the refiner, would icial to the revenue, but, with such reduction, much more injurious ner; and if, as it may be well supposed, one half, at least, of the su- ırted from the West Indies are manufactured for exportation, it is ' that such mode of relief would, in any event, be beneficial to the It is suggested with great respect and deference, that the more ob- natural remedy for an evil, which all must admit, would be to re- cause. This would be done by cheapening the supplies, and ex- he market for the productions of the islands, and by authorizing a le with the United States to a degree commensurate with the inte- necessities of the islands, and on such terms as are now allowed, ır purposes, to all the rest of the world.

ırtial application of a like remedy produced a salutary effect from 1826; and, therefore, it may well be presumed that a more thorough ınt on both sides, at present, would be still more beneficial. At , undoubtedly, the British northern possessions neither complained ɔause of complaint; still less can any such cause have arisen since, nonopoly of the direct trade, instead of relieving, has only aggravat- fferings of the planters!

been stated to the undersigned, however, as the opinion of Great that, while devising measures for the relief of the West Indies, it is, ne time, indispensably necessary to consider the claims of the north- essions to be protected in the enjoyment of certain accidental advan- Though the undersigned by no means admits the justice of these e would observe, that, if they are to receive protection, it ought, at be effected in some way not inconsistent with the meditated relief anters. This might be done by granting greater facilities for the in- ɔn of the produce of the northern possessions into the mother coun- neasure which would not merely benefit them, but would ensure im- dvantages to Great Britain, by increasing her revenue, and augment- perpetuating the consumption of her manufactures in those posses-

and at present, by low duties, to the introduction into their ports from t
tter of most, if not all, of the foregoing articles.

The exports from the United States to the British American coloni
consist principally of flour, meal, Indian corn, wheat, shipbread, rice, pot a
earl ashes, butter, and lumber; amounting annually, according to the c
umstances of the year, to from two and one half and three and one h
illions of dollars, and little inferior in value to the aggregate exports fre
e United States to the British West India Islands in an open trade.

The Earl of Aberdeen has already inspected the official tables of the e
orts of domestic articles from the United States during the year 1827; a
hough, for purposes of comparison, similar tables for 1828 would be mo
recise, it is believed they would not diminish, if they did not add to t
eight of those of 1827. From this statement, and a recurrence to t
ccount already explained, to say nothing of the amount of produce passi
own the St. Lawrence, of which, as has been observed, little, if any, a
ount is taken in the United States, the Earl of Aberdeen will percei
hat, after a full experiment of the advantages afforded to the British nort
n colonies by the present course of trade, they are in fact depende
on the United States for considerably more than double the amount
eir exports to the British West Indies.

By these statements, it appears that, in 1828, the British northern coloni
ported to the British West India islands 45,495 bushels of corn and grai
d, as far as the trade in 1827 may be considered indicative of that of 182
ey received from the United States 88,456 bushels of the same article
hat, of flour and meal, they received from the United States 136,770 ba
rels, and exported to the West Indies only 36,766; and that a like propo
tion is observable in the articles of ship bread, and biscuit, and rice.
umber, the official tables of the United States are not supposed to afford a
atisfactory account; and in respect to pot and pearl ashes, the British stat
ment is silent; though it will probably be conceded that the supplies of t
tter articles are principally from the United States.

On looking to the large amount of importations from the United States
the British northern colonies, the comparatively small exportation from t
tter to the British West Indies cannot escape observation. That these i
nds require much more than the quantity furnished them by the nort
is shown, not only by the table of their direct trade with the United State
ut by the amount furnished at present, under all the pressure of the d
riminating duties, from the foreign West Indies. It is a matter, in fact, th
does not admit of a doubt. That the northern colonies do not, under the
circumstances, send more of the produce received by them from the Unit
States, must be either because a great part of it is absorbed by the deman
for the home consumption, or that it is necessary for their export trade wi
ther parts of the world. The first cause satisfactorily evinces the incap
city of those possessions, even under their present advantages, to augmen
in any considerable degree, their own productions; the last does not mere
vince this, but manifests more strikingly the inexpediency of their clai
to a monopoly of the trade with the West Indies, to the exclusion of t
United States, upon whose productions they are themselves dependent, n
only for their trade with the West Indies, but also for that with the moth
country, and with the foreign European parts.

If these facts should be considered as requiring further confirmation,
may be found in the testimony of several of the most intelligent inhabita

of the northern colonies, taken in 1826, before the select
gration, by which it appears that, at that period, and
Canada did not supply any flour suited to the West Ind
the whole of the exports of the Upper Province, not ex
rels, were disposed of in the ports of Newfoundland, N
Halifax, and were insufficient for their wants; that Que
great degree, for provisions, upon the supplies furnis
States; and that Canada, at the time, found the utmost di
her own population. It was further stated in that testi
was not sufficient corn grown in Upper Canada to indu
ket to deal with them; and that it would be extremely
years to come, to introduce American flour into the
make up their deficit for the supply of the West In
their own supply to the West Indian merchant was very
"that they formed a very secondary consideration in his
of the persons examined on that occasion, a legislative
Canada, gave it as his opinion, and as one which he thou
for granted, that the provinces of the two Canadas wou
their own produce, to supply a single barrel of flour
market for the next twenty years. Without presumi
opinions are in all respects accurate, but making ever
character of such answers, which, if in any degree err
err in favor of the Canadas, it may be safely and confi
the northern posessions do not now, and cannot for a gr
however they may be favored and encouraged, produce
for the West Indies. They must rely upon other sou
upon the United States, not merely to furnish the de
sumers of the West India produce. To this extent, and
the proposition of the undersigned asks for a direct int
dersigned would here observe, moreover, that the north
little advantage in their demand for the produce of the
islands, as in their capacity to furnish supplies. He is
neous supposition that the United States, in their direct
tish West Indies heretofore, did not take so much of
specie, to be invested, as it was imagined, in the prod
So far, however, as it may be thought to argue an unfavo
between the United States and those islands, he may co
refutation, not only upon its obvious improbability, but
even the present course of the trade.

It is obvious that the restrictions by which the trade
with the British West Indies has been so frequently
peculiar inducements to the importation of specie; but
dersigned may venture to affirm that the amount of s
period of the direct trade, exceeded much more than o
portation into the United States through those islands.

Without stopping to detect the error of supposing an
to the general result of trade from the exchange of specie
Lord Aberdeen is aware is a natural occurrence, inc
in all parts of the world, it will be sufficient to obse
vantages of the direct trade to the West India planter w
it may fairly be inferred that the exchanges were mutua
profitable medium. That specie was occasionally re

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ished by the United States, need not be denied; which would
hat, from the general result of their traffic with other parts, the
lanters were enabled to deal more profitably in specie for the
he United States—this affording additional illustration of the
itage of their intercourse. But the undersigned takes leave
ubt that specie was so taken for the purpose of being invested
cles in the foreign islands.

occasional instance of the kind has been produced by the pres-
restrictions which it is now proposed to abolish, the occurrence
rgue in the merchant the unaccountable folly of submitting to a
yage, but reduced freight, and to the other disadvantages of a
de, in the search after commodities which lay ready at hand,
might convey immediately to his market by a direct voyage,
r freight.

ubtless, however, occur to Lord Aberdeen, that, whatever
n the course or nature of the exchanges in a direct trade, they
ely adapted to the necessities of the parties, but are not likely
ed under the embarrassments of an indirect trade; or that more
ess specie would pass off through the circuitous than the direct

e northern colonies may become the carriers, they do not there-
e consumers, except to a limited extent, of the West India pro-
capacity to consume in produce the value of all supplies car-
to the West Indies, or even of that part going from the United
ot be asserted; and therefore, it is not perceived how such pro-
eceived by them, unless from a reliance on the consumption of it
States, or other foreign parts. Indeed, in some of the official
tements furnished by those provinces to the British Govern-
vantages of a free transit of American flour through the north-
ns are argued from the expectation that those districts in the
which furnish the flour will receive from the Canadians for-
in barter! Not to advert to the complete annihilation of such
by an interdict of the supply through such a channel, it must
at the United States will not take more produce or less specie
barassments of an indirect intercourse. It is, on the contrary,
infer that, in such case, for the more bulky articles of West
e, they would be led to rely, in a still greater degree, upon
ls, with augmented facilities; and that they would require specie
that portion of their supplies passing through the northern co-
by increasing rather than diminishing the drain of that article,
ay be supposed to be affected by those regulations.

signed would beg leave further to observe, that a refusal of the
which he has had the honor to make can have no other obvious
, by means of a monopoly, to give a forced growth to the pro-
he northern possessions, and, in the mean time, to compel the
he produce of the United States and that of the British West
h their ports!

necessity of a monopoly to effect such a purpose, however,
s out the difficulties of production, and the embarrassments of
e of trade, and shows the losses and distresses to which the
be subjected for an indefinite length of time.

means certain, *however*, that these objects are consistent with

at such sacrifices of public considerations, and of important interests
t Britain herself, that the present claim is made, of forcing the trade
Jnited States with the British West India islands through the Bri-
thern possessions.

undersigned might here ask the question, whether advantages like
ow claimed, uncertain and contingent as they must necessarily
rved to be cherished at the risk which must eventually attend them?
y of sufficient magnitude to justify the encouragement of a spirit of
between two neighboring nations, whose prosperity, it is admitted,
e best promoted by mutual good will, or the sowing in the popula-
hese northern possessions the seeds of commercial hostility, which
oduce roots of bitterness, difficult to be eradicated.

ndersigned, however, hopes to be excused for asking Lord Aber-
consider whether this claim be not as difficult of attainment in fact,
f justification in reason?

the United States may be prevented from enjoying a direct trade with
ish West India islands, is not to be questioned; but it does not follow
y can be compelled to carry on the indirect trade through the Bri-
thern possessions in preference to the other ports, and in opposition
terest and inclinations of the American people. To ensure a con-
of such a constrained state of things would require a far greater de-
favor than Great Britain gives to those possessions at present, or
ve at any time without effecting the ruin of her West India planters.
resent course of trade through those colonies, in fact, owes its ex-
in a great measure, to the toleration and forbearance of the United
They have submitted to it for the moment, in the expectation that
lations of the order of 1826 were merely temporary, and would yield,
me, to a liberal regard to the general interests of commerce. But
reat Britain shall avow the intention permanently to exclude the
States from the direct trade with her West India islands, and to com-
nterchange of their products to pass through her northern possessions,
urpose of creating or sustaining rival interests in that quarter, it will
for the United States to decide whether their indirect trade may
nore profitably conducted through other channels.

tirely dependent are the northern possessions upon the will of the
States for the advantages which they now enjoy, that a simple repeal
strictions alluded to in the proposition which the undersigned had
r to submit, if the United States could be supposed so entirely un-
of their navigation interests and enterprise as to make it, without
n the part of Great Britain, would effectually destroy their mono-
nd moreover, if it should be deemed necessary or proper to aim mea-
these provinces alone, the permission of a direct trade from the ports
Jnited States to the British islands, in British vessels, other than
ned in the northern ports, would not only break up the existing trade
irection, but would for ever blight even the imaginary prospects of
oduction.

dvantages to the United States, however, of employing their own
n in a part, at least, of the trade—of enlarging and conciliating their
in the colonies of France, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark, and, by re-
accommodations, of gradually increasing the market in those parts,
demand and *supply, would* powerfully, if not irresistibly, tempt
le into those channels. Indeed the official returns heretofore ex-

plained sufficiently show that it has, in fact, been
in a considerable degree, by advantages which it
augment, until the commodities could be introdu
Great Britain, unless the latter should be protected
ties than was contemplated by the act of 1825, a
ty of the planters to endure.

The Earl of Aberdeen will do the undersigned t
in discussing the contingent policy of the two cou
of their commercial enterprise, he holds forth no a
view to intimidate, or through a desire that it may
perceive that the measures last alluded to would
on the part of the United States, either resentmen
be resorted to as the system of commercial regula
circumstances of the case, to give the best directi
of their enterprise.

To such extent they would be altogether practica
ed indispensably necessary. They might, indeed
cy of such measures, and the peculiar influence
loss of the trade between the United States and th
sions.

In such a view of the subject, though the unde
dertake to pronounce upon the value of the trade i
gest that it may be worthy the consideration of th
tages of monopoly rather than of fair competitio
with the chance of contesting with the foreign isla
West Indies, be preferable to a reasonable enjoym

That the United States possess the means of ef
trade through and with the British northern col
fully confident.

He is aware, however, that a contrary idea has
who may have regarded the subject in a narrow o

In adverting to this topic, the undersigned will
pose that the possibility of evading the revenue law
of producing a course of contraband trade, in violat
gulations, can for a moment enter into the calculatio
receive the remotest degree of encouragement or
sures and policy.

If no other motive opposed the adoption of such
tain would find a sufficient one in the certainty
moment, it might minister to the jealousy, or app
of her subjects in the colonies, it would eventually
effects upon their morals and their habits. Thu
hardihood acquired in evading and transgressing t
country, would afterwards be practised against th
ment.

But in addition to the general disfavor with whi
nefit from a contraband trade should be met, Lor
ed that it would not be difficult for the United Stat
altogether. A more efficient cordon of police and
lance might be requisite than in ordinary times; bu
rican custom-house officers has been thoroughly
even upon this frontier, have in general been ad

ues. Such was the case even when they were called upon to enforce the
mbargo and non-intercourse laws, when they received but little sympathy or
couragement from the moral sense of the community. The fact is, how-
er, too clear to require argument, that the amount of trade to be carried
by smuggling, however successful, would be inconsiderable in compari-
n with the extent and profits of a legal and regular intercourse, and there-
e is entitled to but little weight, even when regarded with a view to pecu-
ry results. Lord Aberdeen will not require to be reminded, that, to
vent illicit trade, it is chiefly necessary to remove the temptation of
h prices, or to create a risk greater than the reward to be gained by suc-
ful fraud. Nothing could be more easy than this, in respect to the mode
ntercourse now under consideration.

The interposition of the custom-house officer would scarcely be requisite
prevent the introduction of West India produce into the United States
ugh the northern colonies. Arrangements could readily be made with
powers to which the foreign islands belong, to furnish the requisite sup-
s of West India produce from those islands, on cheap terms, and in stea-
nd abundant quantities. These arrangements would of themselves for-
competition. But whilst American flour can be carried to the British
st Indies as cheap from the United States through the foreign islands as
ugh the northern possessions, though subject to the discriminating duty,
avor of the latter, of five shillings per barrel, it will not be supposed that
bulky articles of sugar, rum, and molasses, without such aid, can be
pted through the northern possessions by the risk of detection and the
alties of the law!

The undersigned does not believe that the temptations and facilities for
introduction into the northern colonies of flour and other articles, from
United States, are materially greater.

So far as the trade with the British West Indies can operate as an induce-
nt, it has been seen already that American produce is carried thither as
ip through the foreign islands as the northern ports. The supply of
erican flour in the northern colonies is believed to be principally furnish-
by the Genesee country and the country bordering upon lake Erie; and
nds admitted in the evidence upon the archives of the House of Com-
s, that, for flour, the market at New York is generally better than the
ket at Montreal and Quebec. Indeed so important is the operation of
e facts, that the most intelligent merchants suppose that so much of the
erican trade with the British West Indies as passes through the northern
nies, instead of the foreign islands, is chiefly diverted thither by the
ter facilities of procuring in those ports an assorted cargo suitable to the
t India market.

In the testimony afforded by the inhabitants of Lower Canada to the com-
ee of the House of Commons in 1826, it was asserted, and remained un-
radicted, that, "against the superintendence of the British custom-
e officers, it would be impossible to smuggle any part of a cargo, or
a barrel of flour, into the province of Lower Canada." On this ground
were enabled to encourage the introduction of American flour in pro-
ion to the amount of their exports to the West Indies and other places,
out danger of its being brought into the home consumption. And the
uragement then given shows the importance attached by His Majesty's
ernment to that evidence. *On this* supposition, Lord Aberdeen will
ily ac*knowledge the facility* with which the United States, through

terms of my proposition, or in a revocation of that order, with some of the duties imposed by the act of Parliament of 1825, in favor of ctions of the northern possessions.

ıg as well to the progress of the negotiation as to the obstinate and ng opposition, by the interests in those northern possessions, to ge whatever, and to the influence which it is obvious they exercise ınfess that the last mode appears to me the most probable. I do ve that any legislation by Congress, with a view to that state of ıd vesting in the President a discretion to regulate the trade or ır laws in either of these contingencies, would in any manner prove ıl.

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acts of a letter from Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 18, 1830.

erewith you will receive a copy of the confidential message which by the President to the two houses of Congress, during its late ses- ursuance of your suggestion, that the measure recommended by it made useful in your negotiations with the British Government, with a copy of the law which was the result of that message.

* * * * * * *

nfidently hoped that the law referred to, with the motives in which ted, and which secured it a rapid passage through the two houses ess, without material opposition from any quarter whatever, added nk and liberal offer and explanations already made to the British Go- on the part of the Executive Department of this, will, of them- regarded by that Government as affording sufficient ground for its the position which it occupied in regard to the subject of its colo-, in all its bearings, so far as it affected the United States, at the pe- ıe accession to power of the present ministry, and for the adoption se of policy which may lead to the speedy and mutually advanta- ival of trade between the United States and the West India posses- Great Britain, if, indeed, that important concern should not have ady satisfactorily adjusted. It ought to be regarded, likewise, as a nciliatory step on the part of this Government, of the highest cha- emanating from its executive and legislative authorities combined, olemn public movement on our part towards a friendly accommo- ith the British Government, upon terms of a fair and just recipro-

ill have been made acquainted, in the instructions which have been e given to you, with the opinion of the President as to the course ould most probably be pursued by the United States if Great Bri- ld think proper to insist, as a preliminary measure, upon the uncon- epeal of our laws, or should be so selfish as to desire to engross for ation the whole of the carrying trade between this country and its lia colonial possessions. But that your negotiation may continue aracterised by that spirit of frankness which it has hitherto been a bject on our part to infuse into it, I am directed explicitly to state,

upon this occasion, that the President will consid
negotiation should eventuate unfavorably upon thi
Congress an extension of the interdict now exis
possessions of Great Britain to those which she h
of this continent, and the adoption of proper meas
observance, as a course which would, in his judgm
an event, with the interests of the United States,
respect which is due to the character and past con
It is not for him, however, to anticipate with ce
suggestions upon the national councils of the Un
supposed that, in such a case, any thing will be on
dicate the honor and maintain the interests of this

Mr. McLane to the Earl of A

9, CHANDOS STREET,

The Right Hon. the Earl of ABERDEEN, &c. &c.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and
from the United States, has had the honor already
to explain to the Earl of Aberdeen, his Majest
State for Foreign Affairs, certain measures adopte
United States, during their late session, which ha
portant bearing on the relations of the two count
sition heretofore submitted by the undersigned,
trade Having received from the Earl of Abe
propriety of communicating those measures in a
undersigned has the honor herewith to transmi
subject as he is now in possession of.

The first of the measures alluded to is an ac
United States, authorizing the President, in the
nul all the restrictive and discriminating measures
to open the ports to British vessels trading with
in the manner particularly pointed out in the act;
better explanation of the case, the undersigned b

The undersigned has the honor also to inform
ing the late session of the Congress of the United
were passed, by which, in lieu of the duties imp
of the produce of the West India islands, and o
Britain, by previous regulations, the following du
ed; that is to say: Upon molasses, a duty of five
per gallon, allowing at the same time a drawback
which may be manufactured from that article, and
States;

On salt, a duty of ten instead of twenty cents

On cocoa, a duty of one cent per pound on all
December, 1830, or remaining at that time in the c
the bond of the importer;

on coffee, a duty of two, instead of five, cents per pound, from and
e thirty-first of December, 1830; and of one cent per pound from
er the thirty-first day of December, 1831; and the same duties to
n on coffee remaining at the respective times under bond in the cus-
ıse stores.

ındersigned will not permit himself to doubt, that, in the first of
ts, emanating from the frank and friendly spirit which the President
ormly professed, and passed with an avowed reference to the pend-
otiation, the Earl of Aberdeen will see new and irresistible motives
curring in the promotion of the end to which this measure directly

a measure could not have been recommended by the President with-
ırring a deep responsibility towards his own country, and feeling a
ıt reliance upon the justice and magnanimity of this.

voluntary and leading step in the conciliating policy of the two na-
ken in disdain of the restraints of form, and which, if met in a cor-
ing spirit, cannot fail to produce that friendly intercourse and real
so ardently desired by those who consult the true interests and
both countries. It concedes in its terms all the power in the regu-
the colonial trade, and authorizes the President to confer on British
ll those privileges, as well in the circuitous as the direct voyage,
Great Britain has at any time demanded or desired. It has done
he only manner in which it was possible for Congress, at the present
, and under existing circumstances, to act, without a total abandon-
even those advantages conceded by the present regulations of Great
and without raising up new interests to oppose or obstruct the favor-
position expressed by this Government. Nor will the undersigned
his hope and belief that this act will stamp the negotiation with a
more favorable character; and that the United States having thus
e first step, and particularly defined the terms of their legislation,
e of adjustment may be disencumbered of even those objections with
t was supposed to be embarrassed when submitted to Lord Dudley,
the answer which on that occasion was given to Mr. Gallatin. The
ıs suggested at that period on the part of Great Britain had no spe-
xclusive reference to the measure in question, but to the giving of
ıpective pledge by which she might commit herself to the adoption
ıpecific line of conduct contingent on events which could not be
, and to the entering into any informal agreement as to mutual acts
ation while it was impossible to anticipate the details with which
ts might be accompanied, or the position and circumstances in which
countries, and the commercial commonwealth generally, might be
t the time when the laws enacted should come into effect. If these
ıs could at any time have been essential to the subject, which the
ned by no means admits, they certainly are not so at present.
ct of Congress has been passed without any pledge, prospective or
e; it therefore relieves the adjustment of this subject from that
he difficulty. The details of the colonial legislation on the part of
ted States are precisely defined and fully explained by the law.
announcing all this, it leaves to Great Britain herself the selection
ıode and time in which, according to her conception of her own in-
ıhe may restore the direct trade between the United States and the
dies. She is enabled deliberately to do this with a full knowledge

of the beforementioned details, and of the precise position and circumst as well of the two nations as of the commercial commonwealth in g at the time when the measures are to come into effect. This she n without any risk as to the future, and with the certainty that, whil an act of justice to a friendly power, and relieving it from an invidi clusion from advantages allowed to all other nations, she is contributi terially to the prosperity of her possessions in the West Indies.

The undersigned will not dismiss this subject without expressing t and persuasion that, in the other measures of Congress alluded to, t of Aberdeen will find not merely all the considerations heretofore u giving new facilities to the trade between the United States and the West Indies materially strengthened, if not absolutely confirmed, b further and more favorable alteration is thereby made in the obj character of the negotiation.

These measures manifest at least a laudable desire to loose the sha trade and commerce, which, if England is so disposed, she cann encourage than by a relaxation of her own restraints upon the p branch of trade under discussion.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been already informed that the cons of foreign molasses in the United States is not less than thirteen mi gallons, even under the discouragement of the high rate of duty and of the drawback, which nearly proved fatal to the chief source of c tion—the distilleries of New England. It is obvious, however, tha duction of the duty to its present low rate, and the allowance of th back, must swell the demand for this article even beyond the c amount, which, in the regular course of a direct trade, would seek cipal supply in the British West Indies.

Of coffee, not less than thirty-seven millions of pounds were a imported into the United States; and of those in a regular trade, than eight millions from the British West Indies.

Of four hundred thousand pounds of cocoa annually imported United States, little less than one fourth was brought from the Briti Indies.

The Earl of Aberdeen will readily perceive that the reduction on these articles, and especially on coffee, to a rate which will soon more than nominal, cannot fail to at least double the importation.

These remarks apply with even additional force to the article of consumption of which is more dependent on the rate of duty than any other necessary of life.

The enormous quantity of this article requisite to supply the twelve millions of people is too obvious to need any conjectural a but it is worthy of observation that, notwithstanding the extent of t supply encouraged by the high duty of twenty cents per bushel, th importation of that article from abroad seldom amounted to less t millions of bushels. Of this amount more than three millions can Great Britain and her possessions, her West India islands furni least one million.

To what extent this amount may be enlarged by the increased c tion arising from the low rate of duty and the advantages of an eas the Earl of Aberdeen may readily conjecture.

It should be remarked, also, that, while the consumption of this a thus augmented, the diminution of the duty must proportionably d

of salted provisions. So far as these, therefore, form part of the the West Indies, the subsistence of the islands will be cheapened, demand for their produce is increased.

d not escape the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen that the pro- these acts of the Congress, so far as they relate to cocoa, coffee, onfer encouragement on the trade of the West Indies with the ıtes, which did not exist, and could not have been contemplated at of passing the act of Parliament of 1825. They therefore su- v and important motives for restoring the trade then offered, and ıg it upon terms not less favorable.

he participation of the British islands is invited in the advantages ived from this enlarged and increasing demand of the United the produce of the West Indies, the undersigned takes leave to : expediency of securing that participation before the trade may rely diverted into other channels by the superior advantages of a rcourse with other islands.

ıg this communication to the Earl of Aberdeen, the undersigned he occasion to repeat his deep interest in the subject, and a re- pe of an early and favorable issue. The Earl of Aberdeen will appreciate the spirit and motive by which the President was ac- ecommending, and the Congress in passing, the act to which allu- rst made. The effects of delay upon the commercial enterprise ıited States, and the disappointment of interests desirous of a ıeasure of legislation, though they offered great embarrassments, ıe greatest difficulties attendant upon that act. To give to Great ; fullest time to consult her own interest and convenience; to make ınd a signal effort to place the commercial relations of the two ıpon a footing of sure and lasting harmony; and to guard, in a nsistently with duty, against delay during the recess of Congress, be done by a measure calculated also to awaken at once the spi- mercial speculation, and to create new expectations of favorable s on the part of this Government.

e undersigned will continue to hope, the British Government [it their interest to realise these expectations, their measures will itional grace from the frankness and promptitude with which they opted; and if, unfortunately, these hopes are destined to experi- ppointment, it is not less the duty of his Majesty's Government e public expectations thus excited, and to mitigate, as far as may ower, the injurious effects thereof, by giving an early reply to ıtion which, in behalf of his Government, the undersigned has nor to submit.

lersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Lord Aber- ssurances of his highest consideration.

LOUIS-McLANE.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Van Buren.

LONDON, *August* 20, 1830.

ave the satisfaction to forward herewith a letter from the Earl en, dated the 17th instant, by which it will be perceived that my ı for the colonial trade is successfully closed; and that this Go-

vernment consents to restore to us the direct intercourse with her Am colonies, upon the terms of the proposition submitted by me on the 1 December last.

It will be perceived, also, that, from an apprehension that the late Congress might admit of an interpretation incompatible with the te my proposition, and the act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825, th tish Government have accompanied their consent with an explana the construction which, in their opinion, the law ought to receive, a which their proceedings will be conformed. This is precautionary, ever, and intended to guard against misapprehension in future. Th clamation of the President, which is authorized upon evidence satisf to himself, will be immediately followed, upon the part of Great B by the revocation of the order in Council of July, 1827, the aboli the discriminating duties on American vessels in British colonial por by extending to the vessels of the United States the advantages of t of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825.

If it had been admitted that the late act of Congress varied intenti from the terms of our proposition, and the British act of the 5th 1825, and demanded advantages not contemplated by the latter, it have been considered as reviving pretensions already given up, an have had the effect of entirely defeating any hope of recovering the c trade. Recurring to your letter of the 18th June last, communicati President's message to Congress, and a copy of the law, I did not that the act was, in fact, intended to authorize the President to give in the recess of Congress, to the known and uniform object of the n tion, and to accept a renewal of the trade upon the terms of the prop which I had been authorized to make. I felt it my duty, therefore, t cur in the suggestion, that the supposed deviations in the law from of the 5th July, 1825, were apparent merely, and neither intention for the purpose of advancing any new claim upon the part of o vernment.

My instructions authorized me to propose that the United States now comply with the conditions of the act of 5th July, 1825, by rep our restrictive laws, "if such a measure would lead to the revocation order in Council of July, 1827, to the abolition or suspension of all minating duties on American vessels in the British colonial ports, the enjoyment by us of the advantages of the last mentioned act o liament."

These instructions were literally pursed in the proposition which mitted in December last, and, together with it, were communicated t gress. But it will be apparent to you that, if the law necessarily rize a different construction than that adopted by this Government, not be a compliance with the conditions of the act of Parliament, b mand advantages, which, by that act, are expressly denied, and b Government allowed to no other country.

The navigation act of Great Britain, by which all her previous acts that subject are repealed, and her system permanently established, simultaneously with the act of the 5th July, 1825, regulating the tr the British possessions abroad; and by that act the importation, both her European and colonial ports, is restricted to the vessels of the co of which the articles imported shall be the produce. Nor has this r tion been considered inconsistent with our commercial convention

Britian, which we have anxiously sought to extend to the colonial in-
ourse. The beforementioned act of the 5th July, 1825, regulating the
de with the British possessions abroad, refers, in express terms, to the
concerning navigation, and limits the right of importation into the Bri-
colonial ports to American produce, and to vessels coming directly
the ports of the United States. By acceding to the terms of our pro-
ition, therefore, Great Britain extends to our vessels all the advantages
the act of 5th July, 1825. She moreover places the United States, in
intercourse with the colonies, on the same footing with all other nations;
by assenting to regulations, though by legislative enactment, in the
nial trade, similar to those provided by our commercial convention for
intercourse between the United States and the British possessions in
rope, she now concedes to us, in this respect, substantially that which
have been ineffectually seeking since the year 1815.

I am not aware that the restriction of the right of importation into the
onies to articles of American produce, was at any period seriously
ected to by our Government. Nor can the difference, in this respect,
ween American and British vessels, if we allow it to continue, be an ob-
of much importance in any point of view. It will generally be our in-
st, as it is that of every other nation, to allow the exportation of its sur-
foreign produce in the vessels of any other country. It must be ob-
ved, also, that this is a privilege resulting from the general spirit of our
, and therefore resting in our discretion. There is nothing in the ar-
gement now proposed to prevent the United States from hereafter deny-
to British vessels this advantage, if it prove injurious to their commerce,
in placing by that means the vessels of both countries, in this respect,
an equal footing. I ought to observe, however, that sound policy
ld not warrant such a measure at any time.

ndependently of these considerations, it is certain that both the restric-
s now reserved by the construction adopted by this Government were
olutely conceded by ours before the present negotiation commenced,
could not have been renewed at present with any hope of success.
re than has been secured by the present labors, the concessions of the
administration precluded us from demanding. But if this had not been
more could not have been obtained.

the letter of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay of the 27th October, 1826, the
ning of the British act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825, which does not
ar to have been previously understood by our Government, is fully and
lligibly explained. To ascertain the precise state of the regulations at
period, and the extent of the conditions and restrictions prescribed by
famous act of July, 1825, Mr. Gallatin reviewed all the British statutes
this subject, and superadded the following observations.

From what precedes, it follows, first, that the restriction which limits the
ortations in foreign vessels of goods into the British West Indies and
erican colonies, *to vessels of the country of which the goods are the
uce, and coming direct from such country*, having been revived by
navigation act of the 5th July, 1825, is still in force; secondly, that the
riction which limited the exportations in foreign vessels of goods ex-
ed from the British West Indies and American colonies, to a direct ex-
ation to the country to which such vessel did belong, is so far repealed
hat such exportations in such vessels may be made to any country what-
, Great Britain and its dependencies excepted."

"Although there is no prospect that any arrangement will [illegible] place on that subject, yet it is desirable to be prepared for any [illegible] And I wish that the President would take into consideration whether, [illegible] posing an arrangement, either by convention or by mutual [illegible] both sides of existing laws or regulations, to be practicable, it would [illegible] per, so far as relates to navigation, *to agree to the terms contained* [illegible] *acts of Parliament.*"

"The most important of the restrictions on the direct or circuitous [illegible] that which limited the exportation from the British West Indies in [illegible] can vessels to the United States, has been repealed; and there remain [illegible] two—such exportations cannot be made in American vessels to Great [illegible] tain or her dependencies, a point on which we cannot insist, and which [illegible] ready given up by the instructions; *and the importations into those* [illegible] *nies of American produce, must, if made in American vessels,* [illegible] *rect from the United States.* Is it necessary, on that account, to [illegible] the right of preventing British vessels, other than those coming [illegible] the colonies, from clearing from the United States for those colonies? [illegible] other words, (for it is clear that with such restriction no arrangement [illegible] ticable,) is it worth while, on that account, to continue to cut off all [illegible] the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies? [illegible] that question I beg leave to submit two observations. First, the [illegible] importing produce of the United States into British West Indies from [illegible] places than the United States, is in itself of no great value. It might [illegible] sionally be convenient when the market of Cuba or of other ports [illegible] Gulf of Mexico was glutted with American produce, to have a right [illegible] it in American vessels to the British West India ports; but it is [illegible] that these will not, from the same causes, be also glutted at the same [illegible] and that the expense of a double voyage and freight could be [illegible] Secondly, whilst contending for a nominal reciprocity, we must [illegible] ledge that the other party must consider how far this reciprocity will [illegible] It is now ascertained that four-fifths of the tonnage employed [illegible] intercourse with Great Brtain herself are American, and only one [illegible] tish. Considering the species of population, the climate, and [illegible] capital of the West Indies, and the distance of Great Britain, it [illegible] impossible that the direct intercourse between the United States [illegible] British West Indies should not, with equal duties and charges, be [illegible] in a still greater proportion in vessels of the United States. [illegible] compensation, in that respect, to Great Britain, is to be found in the [illegible] voyages which British vessels may make from that country to the [illegible] United States and her West India colonies; and I feel quite confident [illegible] any man acquainted with the subject will be of the same opinion— [illegible] granting them that privilege, will leave more than three-fourths of [illegible] tercourse to our vessels!!" * * * *

"It will not escape you that the intercourse by sea between the [illegible] States and the British West Indies and North American colonies [illegible] ready been considered as necessarily connected together by the [illegible] Government, and that this connexion has been kept up in the acts [illegible] ment, in the articles proposed to Mr. Rush, and indeed in all former [illegible] sals on their part."

In consequence, as it may be supposed, of this explanation and ad [illegible] Mr. Gallatin, our Government thenceforward abandoned whatever

they may have previously set up beyond the acts of Parliament. In letter from Mr. Clay, dated the 11th April, 1827, containing further instructions to Mr. Gallatin, he was informed "that the President is willing recommend to Congress, at its next session, first, to suspend the alien ties on British vessels and cargoes, and allow their entry into our ports the same kind of British or British colonial produce as may be imted in American vessels, the vessels of both countries paying the same rges; and, secondly, to abolish the restriction in the act of 1823 to the ect intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, leavg Great Britain in the exclusive possession of the circuitous trade between eat Britain proper, through her colonies, and the United States. Mr. Gallin will inquire whether the passage of an act of Congress to that effect uld lead to the revocation of the British order in Council of July, 1827, the abolition of the discriminating duties on American vessels in the Brih colonial ports, and to the enjoyment by our vessels of the advantages ered by the act of the 5th July, 1825."

These propositions were communicated by Mr. Gallatin to the British vernment, in a note to Lord Dudley, of the 17th August, 1827; in which remarks that "this mode would repeal all former acts of the American vernment which had been objected to by Great Britain, fulfil the condin in the act of Parliament as now understood, and remove every obstacle the way to an arrangement; but that it would be useless for the President make such recommendation without first ascertaining the intentions of British Government;" and he therefore inquired "whether, upon the age of such an act as the President proposes to recommend, the British vernment would allow to American vessels the privileges of trade and ercourse according to the act of the 5th July, 1825?" With these comnications, it will be seen that my instructions, and the overture by me mitted on the 12th December last, and now assented to by Great Brin, are entirely coincident.

I have been thus minute that the precise and uniform object of our negotion with this Government should not be mistaken; and that the President, rly and explicitly understanding these, may feel no hesitation, when exeing the law, to interpret each particular clause in conformity with the rious scope and design of the act.

Less difficulty, if possible, than on these points, can exist in regard to the try of British vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United States, m the islands, provinces, or colonies, designated in the second section of act. According to Mr. Gallatin's despatch, "the intercourse by sea beeen the United States and the British West Indies and North American onies, has already been considered as necessarily connected together by British Government, and that this connexion has been kept up in all the s of Parliament." It will not, therefore, be now separated. The general ms employed in this section are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace y description of entry; and in his instructions to the several collectors, President may properly direct an entry similar to that specified in the t section of the bill, and in the spirit of our proposition.

Such, I presume, was the purpose of the law. I have, however, suggested this Government, in answer to the difficulty felt upon this point, the posility that these general terms may have proceeded from an apprehension the existing discriminating duty of one dollar per ton on American ves- in these northern colonial ports. Should such be the case, it will not

escape you that this duty is prescribed by the order of the King in in 1823, in retaliation of our law of that year; and that, by the ter proposition, it will be now abolished.

If the remaining words of apparent difficulty constitute a provisio sistent with our proposition and the act of 5th July, 1825, I am o confess myself incapable of comprehending either their object or r I refer, of course, to the following clause: "*leaving the commerci course of the United States with all other parts of the Briti nions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the Unite than it now is.*"

Such a provision, or any thing resembling it, is now introduce first time into our legislation upon this subject. With all other par British dominions, our commercial intercourse is regulated eithe convention with Great Britain, or, with the exception of the port northern provinces, absolutely prohibited by acts of Parliament. N lation on either side can affect the stipulations of the convention, and laxation of existing prohibitions must be beneficial.

This clause, as it stands, if it be not altogether nugatory and out c would seem rather to apprehend some evil, not understood or explain advantages to be conferred on our trade by Great Britain. In any the subject, however, it can properly relate only to the footing on w commercial intercourse with other ports will be left at the time of c such advantages. Happily, therefore, with whatever object the cla have been introduced, the President may issue his proclamation wi assurance that the correspondent acts on the part of this Governm leave "the commercial intercourse of the United States with all otl of the British dominions on a footing not less favorable to the Unite than it now is."

That you may have all the British acts of Parliament relative to ject before you, and compare without difficulty the various provisio act of the 5th July, 1825, for the encouragement of British shipp navigation, and of that of the same date regulating the trade with tish possessions abroad, I have the honor herewith to forward you "*Custom Laws*," containing all that may be useful in your researche

The observations of the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the scale c in favor of those interests incidentally fostered by the suspension of tercourse between the United States and the West Indies, are less u ble than, at the date of my despatch of the 6th April, I had reason t hend. It was on the ground of this apprehension, principally, tha note to Lord Aberdeen of the 12th July last, I alluded so partic the acts of Congress reducing the duty on several articles of West In duce.

Though it may be probable that the schedule of duties adopted poraneously with the act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825, will after modified, the effect must be more severely felt by the West Ind er, already overburthened, than by our merchants; and in this there guarantee against any excessive alteration. There is good reason to moreover, that such modification, whenever it shall be made, will c reducing the duty on some important articles, while it may increa others; and that our trade, in the aggregate, will not be materially a This modification, however, is not a part or condition of the present a

nt, and will therefore depend upon future contingencies, of which each ion will be free to take advantage; and ours, particularly, to resort to ntervailing duties, if that course be deemed expedient. On this question, will always have the West Indian interest on our side; and that, after the ıcessions heretofore made, is all we can expect. The arrangement now ıposed will restore to our vessels the direct trade with the British colonial ts, and place the navigation of both countries in that trade upon an equal ting. We may safely rely upon the skill and enterprise of the American rchants to accomplish the rest.

I need scarcely refer to the period for which this question has embarrassed trade of our citizens and the relations of the two countries, nor to the merous failures which have attended the efforts of our Government to ad- it. But it ought not to be forgotten that, in producing these failures, hnical interpretations and misapprehension of legal provisions have had ir full share. Sensible of this, I felt it my duty to guard, if possible, inst their recurrence; and after the solicitude and perseverance with ich I have conducted the negotiation, I could not shun the responsibility attempting to reconcile the apparent obscurities of the law with the clear d frank object of our Government. I am happy to believe, moreover, that, the attempt, I am fully sustained by the soundest principles of construction. any event, I shall feel conscious that, with the sincerest desire to conform the instructions and sustain the character of the Executive, I have faithful- contributed to succor the enterprise of my fellow-citizens, and to place foreign relations of the country upon a foundation of lasting harmony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE.

ıe on. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State, Washington.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. McLane.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *August* 17, 1830.

The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign airs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. McLane, voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States America to this Court, dated the 12th ultimo, communicating certain asures which have been adopted by Congress with a view to remove the stacles which have hitherto impeded the re-establishment of the commer- l intercourse between the United States and the British West India colo- es.

Previously to the receipt of this communication, his Majesty's Govern- ent had already had under their consideration Mr. McLane's note of the ith March last, explanatory of the proposition contained in his letter of the th of December, 1829, with reference to the same subject; and the un- ersigned assures Mr. McLane that his Majesty's Government, in the ear- est and dispassionate attention which they bestowed upon this proposition, ere actuated by the most friendly feelings towards the Government of the Jnited States, and by a sincere disposition to meet the proposals which he as authorized to make in the spirit with which they were offered.

But the undersigned considers it unnecessary now to enter into any tailed discussion of the points embraced in those previous communica of Mr. McLane, because they are in a great measure superseded by more specific, and therefore more satisfactory propositions containe his note of the 12th ultimo; to the contents of which note, therefore undersigned will principally confine his present observations.

Of the character and effect of the recent measure of the American gress, Mr. McLane observes that "it concedes in its terms all the p in the regulation of the colonial trade, and authorizes the President to fer on British subjects all those privileges, as well in the circuitous a direct voyage, which Great Britain has at any time demanded or desired

In this declaration the undersigned is happy to observe the same spiri disposition which dictated Mr. McLane's former communications, w in he announced the readiness and desire of the American Government comply with the conditions of the act of Parliament of 1825," and also the claims advanced in justification of the omission of the United State embrace the offers of this country, have been abandoned by those who them, and have received no sanction from the people of the United Sta and the undersigned readily admits, that, if the bill passed by the Ame Legislature be well calculated practically to fulfil the expressed intentic its framers, it must have the effect of removing all those grounds of ence between the two Governments, with relation to the trade betwee United States and the British colonies, which have been the subject much discussion, and which have constituted the main cause of the su sion of that intercourse by those restrictive acts of the United States v the American Government is now prepared to repeal.

The proposition now made by Mr. McLane for the revocation of th der in Council of 1826 stands upon a ground materially different from on which the same question was brought forward in the notes of Mr. tin in 1827, and even in the more explanatory overtures of Mr. Mc contained in his communications of December 1829, and March, 1830.

Those several proposals were, all of them, invitations to the British vernment to pledge itself, hypothetically, to the revocation of the ord Council, in the event of a repeal of those acts of the American Congress v gave occasion to it His Majesty's Government declined to give that pective pledge or assurance, on the grounds stated in Lord Dudley's n the 1st October, 1827. But the objections then urged are not applicable present overture. Provision has now been made by an act of the Ame Legislature for the re-establishment of the suspended intercourse upo tain terms and conditions; and that act being now before his Majesty' vernment, it is for them to decide whether they are prepared to adopt responding measure on the part of Great Britain for that object.

The undersigned is ready to admit that, in spirit and substance, th transmitted by Mr. McLane is conformable to the view which he tal it in the expression before quoted from his note of the 12th July; an it is calculated, therefore, to afford to Great Britain complete satisfacti the several points which have been heretofore in dispute between th countries. He has also received, with much satisfaction, the explan which Mr. McLane has afforded him verbally, in the last conference the undersigned had the honor of holding with him, upon those passa which the wording of the bill appears obscure, and in which it seems a doubtful whether the practical construction of it would fully correspond

the intentions of the American Government, as expressed by Mr. McLane. But it is nevertheless necessary, in order to remove all possibility of future misapprehension upon so important a subject, that he should recapitulate the points upon which those doubts have arisen, and distinctly state the sense in which the undersigned considers Mr. McLane as concurring with him in the interpretation of them.

The first point in which a question might arise is in that passage of the bill wherein it is declared, as one of the conditions on which the restrictions now imposed by the United States may be removed, "that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering the ports of the British possessions, as aforesaid, (viz: in the West Indies, on the continent of America, the Bahama islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer islands,) shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said colonial possessions *from the United States of America.*" It is not quite clear whether the concluding words, "from the United States of America," are meant to apply to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes. in the first part of the paragraph, as well as to those of Great Britain or her colonies, in the latter part.

It can scarcely, indeed, have been intended that this stipulation should extend to American vessels coming with cargoes from any other places than the United States, because it is well known that, under the navigation laws of Great Britain, no foreign vessel could bring a cargo to any British colonial port from any other country than its own.

The next condition expressed in the act is, "that the vessels of the United States may import into the said colonial possessions from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States."

In this passage, it is not made sufficiently clear that the articles to be imported on equal terms by British or American vessels from the United States, *must be the produce of the United States.* The undersigned, however, cannot but suppose that such a limitation must have been contemplated, because the clause of the navigation act already adverted to, whereby an American vessel would be precluded from bringing any article not the produce of America to a British colonial port; is not only a subject of universal notoriety, but the same provision is distinctly made in the act of Parliament of 1825, which has been so often referred to in the discussions on this subject.

It was also necessary that the undersigned should ask for some explanation of that section of the bill which has reference to the entry of vessels into the ports of the United States from the continental colonies of Great Britain in North America. These are not placed, in the terms of the act, on the same footing as the ships coming from the colonies of the West Indies.

With respect to the latter, the express provision made for the direct intercourse with those colonies, together with the simultaneous repeal of the several American acts which interdict, at present, the carriage of goods from the United States to West Indian ports, in ships having arrived from other ports in the British dominions, appear fully to warrant the expression, before quoted, of Mr. McLane, "that the act would confer on British vessels all those privileges, as well in the circuitous as in the direct voyage, which Great Britain *has* at any time demanded." But, with regard to

tercourse with the West India colonies shall be opened by Great
"the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other p
the British dominions or possessions shall be left on a footing not less
able to the United States than it now is."

Although it may be most truly stated that there exists, at this ti
intention to make any alteration in the commercial policy of Great B
and equally that there is no disposition on the part of His Majesty
vernment to restrict, in any measure, the commercial relations betwe
country and the United States, yet the positive condition to maint
changed, or upon any particular footing of favor, every part of our
of trade affecting our intercourse with America, could not, with pr
be made the subject of any specific engagement connected with the
al of the colonial intercourse. Whether that intercourse be rene
not, it ought to remain at all times as free as it now is, both to the
ment of Great Britain and to that of the United States, to adopt, from
time, such commercial regulations as either State may deem to be ex
for its own interests, consistently with the obligations of existing tr

It is due to the candor with which the communications of Mr. I
have been made on this subject, that the undersigned should be thus
in noticing the passage in the bill to which he has now adverted.

Mr. McLane, in his note of the 12th ultimo, has described and e
the material diminution which has been made in the duties payab
United States on the importation of certain articles of colonial p
This measure has been viewed by His Majesty's Government with
satisfaction, as indicating a disposition to cultivate a commercial int
with His Majesty's colonies upon a footing of greater freedom and
cal advantage than has hitherto existed. But the undersigned must
state, that, in the general consideration of the question now to be b
mined, no weight ought to be assigned to the reduction of those d
forming any part of the grounds on which the re-establishment of t
course may be acceded to. Those changes are part of the general sc

the interests of other parts of His Majesty's dominions, and with a
d policy in the commercial relations of this country with all other
ea.

he undersigned has thought it desirable that this point should be distinct-
nderstood on both sides, in order that no doubt should exist of the right
reat Britain to vary those duties from time to time, according to her own
rs of expedieney, unfettered by any obligation, expressed or implied,
ards the United States or any other country.

he undersigned adverts again with satisfaction to the verbal explanations
h he has received from Mr. McLane of those passages in the act of
gress which have not appeared to the undersigned to be literally adapted
e provisions of the act of Parliament of 1825. He concurs with Mr.
ane in thinking that these will be found to have been merely apparent
itions from the conditions of that statute, because the whole of the re-
proceedings of the American Government and Legislature in this mat-
have been manifestly and expressly founded upon a determination to
orm to it. Any other view of the subject would be entirely at variance
the tenor of the several communications from Mr. McLane before ad-
ed to, which have all been conformable to the explicit proposition con-
d in his note of the 12th December, 1829, "that the Government of the
ted States should now comply with the conditions of the act of Parlia-
t of July 5, 1825, by an express law, opening their ports for the admis-
of British vessels, and by allowing their entry with the same kind of
ish colonial produce as may be imported in American vessels, the ves-
of both countries paying the same charges; suspending the alien duties
British vessels and cargoes, and abolishing the restrictions in the act of
gress of 1823 to the direct intercourse between the United States and
British colonies; and that such a law should be immediately followed by
ocation of the British order in Council of the 27th July, 1826, the aboli-
or suspension of all discriminating duties on American vessels in the
sh colonial ports, and the enjoyment, by the United States, of the ad-
ges of the act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825." It only remains,
fore, for the undersigned to assure Mr. McLane that, if the President
United States shall determine to give effect to the act of Congress, in
rmity with the construction put upon its provisions both by Mr.
ane and by the undersigned, all difficulty on the part of Great Britain,
way of a renewal of the intercourse between the United States and
West Indies, according to the foregoing proposition made by Mr.
ane, will thereby be removed.

he undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. McLane the assurances
highest consideration.

ABERDEEN.

WIS McLANE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 5th October, 1830.

r: Your despatch of the 20th August was, on the 3d instant, received
s Department, and, with its contents, laid before the President.

You will perceive by the enclosed proclamation, and instructions Treasury Department to the collectors of customs, that the Pre adopted without reserve the construction given to the act of Cong 29th of May, 1830, by Lord Aberdeen and yourself, by accepting ance of the British Government, with the accompanying explana compliance with its requisitions, and by doing all that was neces ry the proposed arrangement into complete effect on the part of States. By virtue of the President's proclamation, and the opera act of Congress above referred to, our restrictive acts are repeal ports of the United States opened to British vessels coming from any tish colonial possessions mentioned in both sections of the act, upo stated in that act, and in the accompanying instruction. The Pre not doubt that, having thus given effect to the arrangement on the Government, that of Great Britain will without delay do what is on its side to remove all existing obstructions to the renewal of course between the United States and the British colonial possess red to, according to the proposition submitted by you and accepte Government. He allows himself also to expect that the circum the ports of the United States are forthwith open to British vessels, opening of those of Great Britain must await the action of the Britis ment, thus producing temporarily an unequal operation, will i Majesty's Government to give to the matter its earliest attention.

The President has derived great satisfaction from the candor and ty which have characterised the conduct of his Majesty's ministers out the negotiation, and particularly in not suffering the inadvert our legislation, attributable to the haste and confusion of the clos of the session, to defeat or delay the adjustment of a question, wit to the substance of which, and the interest of the two countries, justment, both Governments are now happily of one opinion. He the most lively anticipations of the solid benefits which will flow trade that is about to revive, as well as of the benign influence satisfactory removal of a long standing and vexatious impediment tension of their commercial intercourse is calculated to exercise relations between the two countries. It is his wish that you sho his Majesty's Government acquainted with these sentiments, an that he will neglect no opportunity which may present itself to sincere desire to strengthen and improve those relations by every the sphere of his authority which may contribute to confirm the derstanding so happily established.

It is also to me a pleasing duty to express to you, as I am dire the entire satisfaction of the President with your conduct on this occasion. The untiring zeal, patriotic exertions, and great abil you have displayed in the difficult negotiation thus satisfactorily realise all the anticipations he had formed from the employme talents in this important branch of the public service, and entitle thanks of your country. To these sentiments I beg leave to a pression of my own unqualified approbation of all your acts sin mencement of your mission near the Government of Great Brita

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN

LOUIS MCLANE, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

ereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the y-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is pro- that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satis- r evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South ca, the Bahama islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer , to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering lonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties age or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be d on British vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said colonial ions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States nport into the said colonial possessions, from the United States, any or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said ions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United may export from the British colonies aforementioned, to any coun- atever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any y other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid—leaving nmercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the Unit- tes than it now is—that then, and in such case, the President of the l States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of ess, to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evi- and that, thereupon, and from the date of such proclamation, the f the United States shall be opened indefinitely, or for a term fixed, case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British colo- ssessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of e or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the ritish possessions, and that it shall be lawful for the said British ves- import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article cles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United ; and that the act, entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thou- ight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled "An act to regulate mmercial intercourse between the United States and certain British " passed on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and -three, shall, in such case, be suspended or absolutely repealed, as e may require:

l whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the f the United States shall have been opened under the authority there- en, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in rts of the United States, from the islands, provinces, or colonies of Britain, on or near the North American continent, and north or the United States:

in conformity with the arrangement made between the United
l Great Britain, and under the sanction of the President, you are
to admit to entry such vessels, being laden with the productions
Britain or her said colonies, subject to the same duties of tonnage
it, and other charges, as are levied on the vessels of the United
their cargoes, arriving from the said British colonies. You will,
t clearances to British vessels for the several ports of the aforesaid
ossessions of Great Britain, such vessels being laden with such ar-
may be exported from the United States in vessels of the United
d British vessels, coming from the said British colonial posses-
r also be cleared for foreign ports and places other than those in
3ritish colonial possessions, being laden with such articles as may
:d from the United States in vessels of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

follows a copy of the above proclamation by the President.]

t of a letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Van Buren, dated

LONDON, *6th November*, 1830.

ed on the 2d instant your despatch, number 22, of the 5th Oc-
smitting the proclamation of the President, and instructions from
ry Department to the collectors of customs, executing, on the
Government, the proposed arrangement with this, for the res-
the direct intercourse with the British West Indies. I commu-
se documents to the Earl of Aberdeen on the 3d instant, and
onor to transmit herewith his answer thereto, and an order of
n Council, completing the proposed arrangement on the part of
ain, and fully closing the negotiation upon this important part of
is.

angement has already produced, and will continue to produce,
e dissatisfaction in the British northern provinces, and with those
hich have been incidentally fostered by the omission of our Go-
to comply with the terms of the act of 5th July, 1825, and the
er in Council of July, 1826. It may be expected, therefore,
lready stated in my former despatches, that some attempt will be
y made to reconcile those interests to the restoration of the direct
. Some of the duties in favor of the northern productions will,
e increased, but others will be reduced. I cannot, however, at
it, speak fully or with entire certainty of the intentions of this Go-
n that respect.

e proper for me to inform you, that, by the act of Parliament of
uly, 1827, entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the
he importation of *salted beef and pork* is admitted into New-
ree of duty, and into all the other British ports at a duty of

9, Chandos Street, Portland Plac
November 3, 1830.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten from the United States, has the honor to transmit herewith to the E Aberdeen, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affa proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the fi October last, and, also, a letter of instructions from the Secretary of the sury, in conformity thereto, to the several collectors of the United S removing the restrictions on the trade in British vessels with the ports United States and the colonial possessions of Great Britain. And t dersigned takes leave to add, that, although these papers appear to b ciently clear and explicit, he will take much pleasure in making an ther personal explanation of their import that may be considered desi

It will be perceived, however, that, by virtue of the foregoing pro tion, and the operation of the act of Congress of the 29th May, 183 restrictive acts of the United States are absolutely repealed; that the of the United States are open to the admission and entry of British coming from any of the British ports mentioned in both sections of th act, with the same kind of British colonial produce as may be impor American vessels, and upon the same terms; that the alien duties, ports of the United States, on British vessels and their cargoes, and al restrictions in the act of the Congress of the United States of 1823 direct intercourse between the United States and the British West colonies, are abolished.

The undersigned has the honor to state further, that these acts hav performed by the President in conformity with the letter of the L Aberdeen of the 17th of August last; and that, by accepting the ass of the British Government, with the accompanying explanation, as

ting obstructions to the renewal of the intercourse between the ports of the United States and the British colonial possessions.

In conclusion, the undersigned takes leave to state, that, from the date of the proclamation of the President, the vessels of Great Britain have been and are actually in the enjoyment of all the advantages of the proposed arrangement, while the vessels of the United States are and must remain excluded from the same until the requisite measures shall be adopted by this Government. The undersigned has the honor to ask, therefore, that the Earl of Aberdeen will enable him to communicate the adoption of those measures to his Government, by the opportunity which will offer for that purpose on the 6th instant.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Earl of Aberdeen the assurance of his highest consideration.

LOUIS McLANE.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of ABERDEEN, &c. &c. &c.

Lord Aberdeen to Mr. McLane.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *Nov.* 5, 1830.

The undersigned, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at this court, of the 3d instant, in which he encloses a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 5th ultimo, and also a letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity thereto, to the several collectors of the United States, removing the restrictions on the trade in British vessels with the ports of the United States and the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

Mr. McLane observes, that, by virtue of the proclamation in question, and the operation of the act of Congress of the 29th May, 1830, the restrictive acts of the United States are absolutely repealed; that the ports of the United States are opened to the admission and entry of British vessels coming from any of the British ports mentioned in both sections of the said act, with the same kind of British colonial produce as may be imported in American vessels, and upon the same terms; that the alien duties in the ports of the United States on British vessels and their cargoes, and also the restrictions in the act of Congress of the United States of 1823, to the direct intercourse between the United States and the British West India colonies, are abolished.

Mr. McLane adds, that, in performing these acts, the President of the United States has adopted, without reserve, the construction put upon the act of Congress of the 29th of May, 1830, by himself, and by the undersigned in his note of the 17th of August last.

The undersigned having stated to Mr. McLane, in his above mentioned note, that, under such circumstances, all difficulty on the part of Great Britain, in the way of the renewal of the intercourse between the United States and the West Indies, according to the proposition made by Mr. McLane, would be removed, he has now the honor to transmit to Mr McLane the accompanying copy of an order issued by His Majesty in Council this day, for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States *and His Majesty's* possessions abroad.

LOUIS MCLANE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES',
November 5, 1

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by a certain act of Parliament, passed in the 6th year reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An ac gulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," after reciting tha the law of navigation foreign ships are permitted to import into any British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such posses be carried to any foreign country whatever, and that it is expedie such permission should be subject to certain conditions, it is there acted, that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, sha the like privilege of trading with those possessions to British sh which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and tion of this country and of its possessions abroad upon the footing most favored nation, unless his Majesty, by his order in Council, any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privil the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid sh in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country:" And whereas certain order of his said late Majesty in Council, bearing date the 2 of July, 1826, after reciting that the conditions mentioned and ref in the said act of Parliament had not in all respects been fulfilled Government of the United States of America, and that therefore

tioned order was confirmed: And whereas, in pursuance of the acts of iament in that behalf made and provided, his said late Majesty, by a ain order in Council bearing date the 21st day of July, 1823, and by said order in Council bearing date the 27th day of July, 1826, was sed to order that there should be charged on all vessels of the said ted States which should enter any of the ports of His Majesty's posses- s in the West Indies or America, with articles of the growth, produce, or ufacture of the said States, certain duties of tonnage and of customs ein particularly specified: And whereas it hath been made to appear to Majesty in Council that the restrictions heretofore imposed by the laws e United States aforesaid upon British vessels navigating between the States and His Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and America been repealed, and that the discriminating duties of tonnage and of ms heretofore imposed by the laws of the said United States upon Bri- essels and their cargoes, entering the ports of the said States from His sty's said possessions, have also been repealed; and that the ports of United States are now open to British vessels and their cargoes coming His Majesty's possessions aforesaid. His Majesty doth, therefore, the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the ers so vested in him as aforesaid, by the said act so passed in the 6th of the reign of his said late Majesty, or by any other act or acts of iament, declare that the said recited orders in Council of the 21st day ly, 1823, and of the 27th day of July, 1826, and the said order in Coun- f the 16th day of July, 1827, (so far as the such last mentioned order re- to the said United States,) shall be, and the same are hereby, respec- ly revoked: And His Majesty doth further, by the advice aforesaid, and ursuance of the powers aforesaid, declare that the ships of and belonging the United States of America may import from the United States esaid, into the British possessions abroad, goods the produce of those es, and may export goods from the British possessions abroad, to be ied to any foreign country whatever.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's asury, and the Right Honorable Sir George Murray, one of His Majes- principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions here- is to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

A true copy.

OUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL, *Nov.* 6, 1830.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED IMPORT DUTIES IN THE AMERICAN COLONI

TABLE OF DUTIES on certain articles of provisions, and of w and lumber, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of United Kingdom, nor of any British possession, imported or brou by sea, or by inland carriage or navigation, into the several Bri possessions in America.

	Present duty.	Proposed du
1. SOUTHERN COLONIES.		
Imported or brought into the British possessions on the continent of South America, or in the West Indies, the Bahama and Bermuda islands included, viz:		
Provisions, viz:	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Wheat, the bushel - - -	0 1 0	0 1
Wheat, imported from the northern colonies - - - - -	0 1 0	duty fre
Wheat flour, the barrel - - -	0 5 0	0 6
Wheat imported from the northern colonies, except Newfoundland, - -	0 1 0	duty free
Bread or biscuit, the cwt. - - -	0 1 6	duty fre
Flour or meal, not of wheat, the barrel, -	0 2 6	duty fre
Peas, beans, rye, calavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, the bushel, - -	0 0 7	duty free
Rice, the 100 lbs. net weight, - -	0 2 6	duty free
Live stock, - - - -	10 per cent.	duty free
Lumber, viz:		
Shingles, not being more than 12 inches in length, the 1000 - - -	0 7 0	0 10
Shingles, imported from the northern colonies, - - - - -	duty free.	duty fre
Shingles being more than 12 inches in length, the 1000, - - -	0 14 0	1 1
Shingles imported from the northern colonies, - - - - -	duty free.	duty f
Staves and headings, viz:		
——— red oak, the 1000, - -	0 15 0	0 18
——— white oak, the 1000, - -	0 12 6	
——— imported from the northern colonies, - - - - -	duty free.	duty
Wood hoops, the 1000, - - -	0 5 3	0
——— imported from the northern colonies, - - - - -	duty free.	duty
White, yellow, and pitch pine lumber, the 1000 feet of one inch thick, - -	1 1 0	1 1

TABLE OF DUTIES—Continued.

	Present duty.	Proposed duty.
	£ s. d.	
iz:		
'ellow, and pitch pine lumber, im-		
from the northern colonies, -	0 5 3	duty free.
ɔod and lumber, the 1000 feet of 1		
ıick, - - - - -	1 8 0	1 11 6
mported from the northern colo-		
- - - - - -	0 7 0	duty free.
2. NORTHERN COLONIES.		
r brought into the British posses-		
North America.		
viz:		
he bushel, - - -	0 1 0	duty free.
our, the barrel, - - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
be warehoused, without payment		
for exportation to the southern		
] - - - - -		
biscuit, the cwt. - -	0 1 6	duty free.
d meal, not of wheat, the barrel, -	0 2 6	duty free.
ans, rye, calavances, oats, barley,		
corn, the bushel, - -	0 0 7	duty free.
100 lbs. net weight, - -	0 2 6	duty free.
k, - - - - -	duty free.	duty free.
act 6. George IV. c. 114, food		
ıals, among other things, fit and		
for the British fisheries in Ameri-		
mported in British ships into the		
or from whence the fishery is car-		
are duty free.		
iz:		
, - - - - -	duty free.	duty free.
- - - - - -	duty free.	duty free.
oops, - - - - -	duty free.	duty free.
ellow, and pitch pine lumber, the		
feet of 1 inch thick, - -	1 1 0	duty free.
ood and lumber, the 1000 feet, -	1 8 0	duty free.
be warehoused, without payment		
for exportation to the southern		
]		

Extract of a letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Van Buren, dated London, November 22, 1830.

I forwarded you, by my last despatch, the copy of a schedule of duties proposed by Mr. Herries, the late President of the Board of Trade, in relation to their colonial trade. At that time I had reason to believe that this measure, recommended under the auspices and by the influence of the ministry, would probably pass with little material alteration. The recent occurrences, however, have changed these expectations; and I am now inclined to believe, that, if it pass at all, it will previously undergo some very material modifications, more favorable to our interests in the colonial trade.

21st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 23.] Ho. of Reps.

LAND CLAIMS—ST. HELENA DISTRICT.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Transmitting a report of the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena Land District upon certain claims to land therein mentioned.

JANUARY 4, 1831.

Read, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 3, 1831.

SIR: Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 28th of May, 1830, entitled "An act to authorize the Register and Receiver of the St. Helena land district, in Louisiana, to receive evidence, and report upon certain claims to land therein mentioned," I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from those officers, covering the report required by that act, together with copies of the papers therein referred to.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ELIJAH HAYWARD.

The Honorable ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LAND OFFICE, ST. HELENA,
November 30, 1830.

DEAR SIR: With this you will receive our report and opinion respecting the validity of two claims to lands in this district, owned by John McDoogh, which report is in conformity to an act of the last Congress, approved 8th May, 1830. By reference to the report, it will be seen that the grants or these claims were issued by Governor Miro, as early as the year 1787.

We have examined the regular transfers or chain of title from the orig claimants down to the present (John McDonogh), and find them compl and are of opinion that these claims are valid, and ought to be recognise such by the Government of the United States.

We regret that it has not been in our power to furnish this report at commencement of the present session of Congress, but the delay has l in consequence of the neglect of the claimant, and not us, as will appea reference to his, and the letter from the Register of the eastern distri New Orleans; the latter having only furnished *abstracts* in the first inst instead of sending the regular certified copies of the patents at full le As our delay has been solely with a view to the ends of justice, we hop shall find sufficient apology by forwarding the enclosed letters.

With high regard, &c., &c.,

THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON, *Regist*
A. G. PENN, *Receiver.*

Hon. ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Commissioner, &c.

and customs of said Government.

No.	Present Claimant.	Original Claimant.	Nature of claim.	Date of claim.	Quantity claimed.				Where situated.	By whom granted.	When surveyed.		By whom surveyed.	Inhabitation.	
					Front.	Depth.	Area in arpents.	Area in acres.			Day and month.	Year.		From.	To.
1*	John McDonogh	David Williams	Spanish patent	8th April, 1789	-	-	400	-	East B. Rouge	E. Miro	-	-	C. Trudeau	1790	
2*	John McDonogh	Guillemo Williams	" "	8th April, 1789	-	-	240	-	" "	"	-	-	"	1790	
3*	John McDonogh	William Estevan	" "	18th Dec. 1787	9 arp	26	40	388	-	" "	"	-	-	"	1790	
4†	John McDonogh	Domingo Assaretto	" "	18th Feb. 1788	30 arp.		40	1200	-	" "	"	-	-	"		

The above is a register of claims made in conformity with an act of last Congress of the United States, approved the 28th day of May, A. D. 1830. In regard to the foregoing claims, the undersigned commissioners beg leave to remark that they have examined all the title papers of each, and find the regular chain of title complete from the original claimant down to the present (John McDonogh;) and from the evidence before us it appears that the three first patents were issued as early as the year 1787, by Gov. Miro, and that they were occupied as early as 1790. The precise nature of the inhabitation and cultivation has not been proved to us.

The fourth claim, in the name of Domingo Assaretto as original claimant, seems to be a complete patent from Gov. Miro for 1200 arpents, issued the 18th February, 1788, without the additional proof of occupancy, except the remark in the grant, "that the possession has been given and is recognised." The undersigned further remark, that, although the grants for all of these claims refer to the surveys, and to the fact of their having been made, yet the date of the time when they were surveyed is not mentioned in the grants. How far this ought to effect their validity, we leave to the consideration of Congress, by subjoining the following remarks: that many claims in this office appear to have been reported upon similar facts, which have been confirmed and recognized by the proper authorities as valid.

LAND OFFICE, ST. HELENA COURT-HOUSE,
Louisiana, December 4, A. D. 1830.

THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON, *Register.*
ANDREW GORDON PENN, *Receiver.*

* Certified copies from the register of the Eastern District, dated 8th November, A. D. 1830.
† Sold in 1814 for taxes.

LAND OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, 8th Nov 183

GENTLEMEN: Some time after I made out the copies of the patents in names of Wm. Stephen, Carpinter, D. Assaretto, and Wm. and D. Wi for Mr. McDonogh, I discovered that it had been the invariable cus the office to fill out the copies of such of the patents which had been breviated or curtailed in the registry, from the one recorded at length the beginning of each book, and which served as a formula or exa This will account for the difference between the copies of the above now furnished, and those furnished in August last.

I remain, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HILARY B. CENAS, *Registe*

To the REGISTER and RECEIVER
of the Land Office St. Helena.

NEW ORLEANS, *Tuesday, Nov.* 16, 183

GENTLEMEN: I yesterday put in the post office a packet directed to Davidson, containing a duplicate of mine to him of the 4th inst., with four patents in question copied out in full; and I took therefrom his le to me of the 8th inst. On seeing Mr. McCaleb an hour after having said packet in the post office, he handed me your favor of the 13th inst. contents of which I note, and was happy to find you had received the 4th inst. On the patents reaching you, I doubt not, all will be satisfactory. As you observe, the plats of survey sometimes accompany patents, at other times they did not: they were not recorded in the b patents. When at your office I pointed out to you on the township the situation of those tracts; they are put down there as public land private claims being on them, as every one knew they were owned by plete title.) Mr. Brown, the P. D. Surveyor at Baton Rouge, promised forward you the plats of them. Whether your report is made, gentle few weeks sooner or later, is of no consequence: the object is to do j and I know you too well to believe you would make one against me, you were convinced my title was a good one; therefore, should my p from any accident, not reach you, I will beg the favor of one of you t over here, (as I will with pleasure and gratitude pay your expenses and going,) as two minutes passed by you in the land office here wil fy you on every point.

Excuse the haste with which I address you, and believe me to be great respect,

Gentlemen, your ob't and
Very humble servant,
JOHN McDONO

Messrs. T. G. DAVIDSON and A. G. PENN, Esqs.
Montpelier, St. Helena.

21st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 24.] Ho. of Reps.

INDIANS—CHIEFS, &c. OF THE CREEK NATION.

January 4, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Brothers: We, the undersigned, head men and warriors, for ourselves and that part of the Creek nation desirous of emigrating, would beg leave respectfully to present for your consideration a brief but correct statement of our present condition. For several years past, as it is known to your great council, in all the talks that we have received from our great father the President, the most forcible arguments have been employed, and the strongest inducements constantly held out, to induce us to emigrate west of the Mississippi. We have been repeatedly told that the country to which we should remove would be secured to us in fee simple; that the expenses of our journey should be borne, and provisions made for one year's subsistence in our new homes. *Even during the early part of the last summer, similar promises and renewed assurances were made of this friendly disposition and parental care of our great father towards his red children.* We were then told that those who chose to remain, and come under the laws of Alabama, could do so, *and those that wished to remove would be carried off at the expense of the Government.* To encourage us in a more fearless expression of our sentiments, and induce us to act with more promptitude on this subject, we were also promised the protection of the Government against the hostilities of those opposed to emigration, and told that our present agent, Col. Crowell, would conduct us to our promised home, and there reside permanently among us. These inducements, together with the hardships and difficulties of our present situation, and the prospective oppression consequent on the extension of the laws of Alabama, had inclined us and several thousand of our people to prepare for a speedy compliance with the wishes of our great father, to leave the scenes of our nativity and the land of our ancestors, and seek a more peaceful habitation in the unexplored wilds of the west. Reposing the utmost confidence in these promises, thus positively made—these pledges, thus solemnly given—the necessary arrangements were made by us and our people for an immediate removal during the last summer. In order that the least obstruction should be presented, and the greatest facility afforded for an early departure, we failed to plant our crops of corn and other articles of subsistence essential to our support and comfort, had we contemplated a continued residence in this country; and to further our preparations, we disposed of most of our stock and other articles that it would have been inconveni-

CONGRESS, [Doc. No. 25.] Ho. OF REPS.
Session.

ARMY U. S.—OFFICERS OF THE LATE WAR.

MEMORIAL

OF

Officers of the United States' Army in the late war, praying for a Grant of Land in consideration of their services.

JANUARY 4, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

orial of the undersigned, officers of the army of the United States the late war, emphatically called the second of independence,

'ULLY REPRESENTS:

e continental Congress, by its resolutions of the 16th September provide that the officers and soldiers of the war of independence ceive a bounty in land; that many of the States of the Union, achusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and rolina, following the generous impulse, and appreciating alike es, sacrifices, and sufferings of the officers and soldiers, did, to time, provide liberal bounties in land for their respective s in the continental service; that Congress did, by a resolution h August, 1776, promise a bounty in land to those who should armies of his Britannic Majesty in America, and should choose to iembers of any of those States; that, by resolutions of the 23d 3, and the 7th April, 1798, Congress did provide that refugees da and Nova Scotia should receive a bounty in land, and has, s subsequent acts and regulations, carried into effect the said ssed by its own body; that, by an act of the 24th December, 1811, cts supplementary thereto, the same bounty and liberality were to the soldiers of the late war in which the undersigned served; ie second section of the act of the 6th February, 1812, the heirs er *soldiers who should* be killed in battle, or should die in actual

claims in quarter sections, on any of the unappropriated lands of the l
States.

The undersigned have in vain sought for reasons which should d
the officers of the second war of independence of the same bounty
was extended by the United States, and several of the individual Sta
officers of the first. The officers of the last war held the same stake,
bited the same valor and love of liberty, and, although they may n
body have suffered as much, yet their zeal was not less, nor their exe
less meritorious or successful. If the soldiers of the late war, and th
of volunteers who were killed or died in the service, had claims
bounty of the nation, why have not the officers whose skill and p
brought them into the field and drilled them into efficiency, or thos
administered to their wants or watched over their health, claims e
strong upon the government which they supported, and the nation
they defended?

If citizens who abandoned the enemy of their country and arrayed
selves in her ranks, have met favor in the halls of the nation, will her
sentatives be deaf to the appeal of those who sought the enemy on h
soil; foiled the discipline which conquered that first of warriors, who
on a distant rock; and who, in risking or surrendering their lives, have
another plume to the cap of liberty, another leaf to the archives of t
tion's fame?

The undersigned presume to answer for your honorable body in
gative. Buoyed up by the justice of their claim, and encouraged
many precedents in their favor, and the further consideration that th
did not allow them to share in the munitions of war and other valuabl
perty taken from the enemy, they appeal with confidence to the lib
of Congress, and the gratitude of the nation, at this auspicious period o
country's history; and therefore pray that lands may be granted t
officers of the late war who served to its close, and to the heirs of tho

21st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 26.] Ho. of Reps. Treas. Dept.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Transmitting a Statement of the amount of payments made by the owners of vessels for papers called Mediterranean Passports, during the years 1826, 1827, 1828, *and* 1829.

JANUARY 5, 1831.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 4, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a statement of the amount of payments made by the owners of vessels of the U. States, since the year 1816, for papers called "Mediterranean passports," and with a statement of the fund or account to which said payments have been applied, I have the honor to transmit a report in part from the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 6, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the amount of payments made during the years 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829, for papers called "Mediterranean passports," in compliance, in part, of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ult., and to state that these sums were paid into the Treasury by the collectors of the customs, with moneys arising from imports and tonnage. They are applicable to no special fund.

I beg leave to remark that this report is made only in part, in consequence of the time it will require fully to answer the call of the resolution, arising

st Congress, [Doc. No. 27.] Ho. of Reps.
d Session. War Dept.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—MILITARY, 1830.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

atement of the expenditure of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1830.

JANUARY 5, 1831.
Read, and laid upon the table.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 4, 1831.

R: In compliance with one of the provisions of the 5th section of the f Congress of 3d March, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy rtments," I have the honor herewith to enclose a statement from the nd Auditor of the Treasury, showing the expenditure of moneys appro-ed for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year

Very respectfully,
J. H. EATON.

ON. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Reps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, Jan. 3, 1831.

R: In pursuance of the 5th section of the act of the 3d March, 1809, ed "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regu-n of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," I have the honor to mit you, herewith, a statement, in duplicate, of the expenditure of the ys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establish-for the year 1830.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. B. LEWIS.

ON. *J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.*

STATEMENT of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1830, exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of the 3d of March 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount
1830.			
Jan. 20	John C. Goolrick	For services as a clerk, rendered at different times, between 17th November, 1827, and 27th September, 1829, in the office at the head quarters of the eastern department of the army - - -	$ 312
Feb. 1	Wm. Linnard, quartermaster	For amount paid by him for taxes assessed on U. S. property on Province island, and on U. S. lands at Carlisle, Pa., in 1829 - -	24
"	Callender Irvine, Com. Gen. of Purchases	For amount paid by him for taxes assessed on the U. S. arsenal near Schuylkill, for the year 1829 - -	34
March 3	Maj. J. H. Hook	For his services, allowed under the orders of the Secretary of War, commanding a detachment of orderlies attached to the offices of the War Department, from 1st December, 1829, to 28th February, 1830	3
27	John B. Hogan, late paymaster	For payments made by him in August, 1819, and January, 1821, for stationary -	
April 7	J. D. Hayden, late paymaster, deceased	For amount paid in June, 1826, by captain Hyde, out of the public money found in the possession of paymaster Hayden at the time of his death, for the funeral expenses attending his interment - -	12
13	Major T. Cross, quartermaster	For amount expended by him at the seat of Government in the 4th quarter of 1829, for per diem allowance and compensation to officers and others employed in the Quartermaster General's, Commissary General's, Engineer, and Ordnance Departments -	1,81

STATEMENT—Continued.

of ent.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
0.			
15	Capt. John Page, act. ass. quartermaster	For amount paid by him at cantonment Brooke, in the 4th quarter of 1829, to John Le Croix, Spanish interpreter and pilot for the post, and to Lewis, (a black man,) Indian interpreter - -	$ 60 00
21	Capt. Isaac Clark, a. quartermaster	For amount paid by him at Baton Rouge, in November, 1829, for a coffin for the late lieutenant J. A. Adams, and for the hire of hearse for his burial - - -	22 13
28	Lt. F. J. Brooke, act. ass. quartermaster	For amount paid by him at cantonment Leavenworth, in November, 1829, to Stephen Julian, for services as interpreter on the Santa Fe trace, 150 days - - -	150 00
5	Lt. J. E. Newell, act. ass. quartermaster	For amount paid by him at cantonment Towson, in the 1st quarter of 1829, for foraging public horses while on command, carrying two citizens to Little Rock, taken up for improprieties on Indian land	5 00
10	Way and Gideon	For printing sundry blanks, by order of the Adjutant General, between the 14th October, 1829, and 1st May, 1830, for distribution to the army	257 75
17	Lt. J. Dimick, act. ass. quartermaster	For amount paid S. Churchill, brevet major U. S. army, for per diem as commissioner to assess the value of Mount Dearborn, S. C.—8 days, at $8 per day - -	64 00
20	Major T. Cross, quartermaster	For amount expended by him at the seat of Government, in the 1st quarter of 1830, for per diem allowance and compensation to officers and others employed in the Quartermaster General's, Commissary General's, Engineer, and Ordnance Departments, including payments made to	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amoun
		col. G. Croghan and col. W. Morgan, to reimburse them so much paid for the services of	
1830.		guides in the Indian country	$ 1,69
June 4	Maj. J. H. Hook	For his services commanding a detachment of orderlies on duty at the offices attached to the War Department, from 1st March to 31st May, 1830; allowed by the Sec'y of War	3
Sept. 6	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto, from the 1st June to 31st August, 1830; allowed by the Secretary of War - -	
7	Major T. Cross, quartermaster	For amount expended by him at the seat of Government, in the 2d quarter of 1830, for per diem allowance and compensation to officers and others employed in the Quartermaster General's, Commissary General's, Engineer, and Ordnance Departments -	1,
Oct. 2	Capt. John Page, a. quartermaster	For payment made by him at cantonment Brooke, in the 2d quarter of 1830, for the services of one Indian interpreter, and one Spanish interpreter and pilot for the post	
Nov. 9	Major T. Cross, quartermaster	For payments made by him at the seat of Government, in the 3d quarter of 1830, for per diem allowance and compensation to officers and others employed in the Quartermaster General's, Commissary General's, Engineer, and Ordnance Departments; including payments, by order of the War Department, for carpenter's work done in the Paymaster General's office, and for the same and painting, including grates furnished, for the office of the Surgeon General - -	1,9

STATEMENT—Continued.

	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
1	Callender Irvine, Com. Gen. of Purchases	For taxes assessed on the U. S. arsenal near Philadelphia for the year 1830 - -	$402 12
3	Maj. J. H. Hook	For his services commanding a detachment of orderlies on duty at the offices attached to the War Department, from the 1st September to 30th November, 1830; allowed by the Secretary of War -	30 00
7	Capt. John Page, act. ass. quartermaster	For amount paid by him at cantonment Brooke, in the 3d quarter of 1830, for the services of one Indian interpreter, and one Spanish interpreter and pilot for the post	90 00
			$9,302 73

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

January 3, 1831.

W. B. LEWIS.

CONGRESS, Session. [Doc. No. 28.] HO. OF REPS. Navy Dept.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—NAVY U. S.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

atement of the Disbursements on account of the Contingent Expenses of the Navy, for the year ending 30th September, 1830.

JANUARY 5, 1831.

Read, and laid upon the table.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January* 4, 1831.

t: I have the honor, in conformity with the direction contained in fth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1809, to transmit a statement showing the disbursements on account of the contingent expenses of lavy of the United States, for the year ending with the 30th of September 1830.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. BRANCH.

ie Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABSTRACT exhibiting the Expenditures under the head of Conti
the 1st of October, 1829, to th

No. of Report.	Date. 1829.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT FOR 1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	18
276	Oct. 2	A. H. Campbell, lieutenant	-	-	-	-	
278		A. Johnson, seaman -	-	-	-	-	
279		J. Ramage, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	
280		E. de Krafft, contractor -	-	-	-	-	
281		D. Smith, do -	-	-	-	-	
282		D. W. Sims, do -	-	-	-	-	
286	5	A. H. Maury, midshipman	-	-	-	-	
287		C. Price, do -	-	-	-	-	
289		Jas K. Paulding, navy agt.	-	-	-	-	
296	10	N. Amory, late do -	-	-	-	-	
298		Hill & Barton, contractors -	-	-	-	-	
299		Kingman & Co. do -	-	-	-	-	
302		J. Rodgers, captain -	-	-	-	-	
306		W. H. D. C. Wright, consul	-	-	-	-	
307		S. W. Stockton, p. midshn.	-	-	-	-	
309	13	Wm. McMurtrie, purser -	-	-	-	-	
311	15	Charless & Paschall, contrs.	-	-	-	-	
315	16	N. Cox, late navy agent -	-	-	-	-	
317		T. Winn, purser -	-	-	-	-	10,
318		Keemle & Brookes, contrs.	-	-	-	-	
325	19	T. Winn, purser - -	-	-	-	-	
322		J. T. Robertson, navy agent	-	-	-	-	
326	20	J. B. Glentworth, midshn -	-	-	-	-	
329	21	S. Humphreys, nvl. constr.	-	-	-	-	
330		C. W. Goldsborough, s. n. c.	-	-	-	-	
333		Ballard & Co. contractors -	-	-	-	45 87	
331	22	Isaac Hull, acting navy agt.	-	-	-	-	
338	23	J. Garretson, purser -	-	-	-	-	
339	26	G. Briard, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	
345		P. A. Stockton, p. midsh.	-	-	-	-	
346	27	Wm. McMurtrie, purser -	-	-	-	-	
347	28	R. Johnson, q. m. -	-	-	-	-	
350		J. McCalla, contractor -	-	-	-	-	
351		Lawrence & Lemay, do -	-	-	-	-	
361	Nov. 2	Thomas Ap C. Jones, capt.	-	-	-	-	
363		D. T. Patterson, do	-	-	-	-	
365		Gales & Seaton, contrctrs.	-	-	-	-	
373	4	B. Tickner, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	
375	5	John Leighton, navy agent	-	-	-	-	
379	7	J. P. Henry, do -	-	-	-	-	
384	9	I. Chauncey, captain -	-	-	-	-	
386		I. Phillips, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	
388	10	I. Hull, do -	-	-	-	-	
390		A. A. Hall, contractor -	-	-	-	-	

ses, as appears by accounts settled and reported at this office, from tember, 1830, inclusively.

	NOT ENUMERATED FOR			Purposes.
1830.	1826.	1829.	1830.	
00 -	-	-	-	For passage from Havana
00 -	-	-	-	Do. do. Smyrna
00 -	-	-	-	Do. do. Havre
00 -	-	-	-	For printing
50 -	-	-	-	Do.
40 -	-	-	-	Do.
60 -	-	-	-	For travelling expenses
40 -	-	-	-	Do.
53 -	-	50 00	-	For clerk's salary, stationary, ship chandlery, travelling expenses, &c.
10 -	-	-	-	For commissions, office expenses, &c.
00 -	-	-	-	For printing.
25 -	-	-	-	Do.
00 -	-	-	-	For travelling
21 -	-	-	-	For commissions, and for passage of sundry seamen from Rio de Janeiro
70 -	-	-	-	For travelling
97 -	-	-	-	For labor at navy yard, cabin furniture, travelling, &c.
00 -	-	-	-	For printing
21 -	-	-	-	For funeral expenses of W. Miller, &c.
-	-	-	-	For pay to mechanics, clerk hire, freight, hay, charcoal, &c.
00 -	-	-	-	For printing
19 -	-	-	-	For brickwork, stationary, labor at nvy yd. &c.
65 -	-	-	-	For commissions and office expenses.
14 -	-	-	-	For passage from Callao and board
00 -	-	-	-	For travelling, &c.
00 -	-	-	-	Do.
00 -	-	-	-	For printing
46 -	-	-	-	For coal, wood, oats, hay, tools, blankbooks, &c.
78 -	-	-	-	For houserent, fuel, candles, cabinfurniture, &c.
00 -	-	-	-	For passage from Gibraltar
90 -	-	-	-	For travelling
36 -	-	-	-	For labor at navy yards, postage, &c.
-	-	-	-	For passage from Valparaiso
25 -	-	-	-	For printing
50 -	-	-	-	Do.
-	500 00	-	-	For travelling, &c. and amount paid for keeping and adjusting pursers' accounts
00 -	-	-	-	For travelling and detention
93 -	-	-	-	For printing
85 -	-	-	-	For travelling
23 -	-	-	-	For agents' commissions, office expenses, travelling, freight, &c.
62 -	-	-	-	For office rent, commissions, stationary, and travelling
14 -	-	-	-	For attending examination of midshipmen and court martial
47 -	-	-	-	For commissions, office rent, freight, passage of seamen, &c.
30 -	-	-	-	For travelling
87 -	-	-	-	For printing

ABSTRACT—

No. of Report.	Date. 1829.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT FOR 1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
393	Nov 10	J. A. Kearney, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
398	14	D. M. F. Thornton, purser	-	-	-	185 18	405 82
400	17	B. Kennon, rev. officer -	-	-	-	-	-
402		Geo. Harrison, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
403	18	Looker & Reynolds, contrs.	-	-	-	-	-
404		Hill & Barton, do -	-	-	-	-	-
405		R. D. Harris, late navy agent	-	-	-	-	-
413	21	J. T. Homans, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
414		L. Warrington, captain -	55 00	-	-	-	-
415		H. S. Sanders, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
419	23	Wm B. Everett, midshn. -	-	-	-	-	23 70
420		Charles G. Hunter - -	-	-	-	-	-
432	30	N. Amory, late navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
434	Dec. 2	Jones & Simons, contractors	-	-	-	79 00	-
456	4	A. E. Kennedy, asst. surg.	-	-	-	-	-
464	9	J. R. Jarvis, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
468	10	Miller & Brewster, contrs.	-	-	-	-	-
471	11	S. Baker, do -	-	-	-	-	-
477	14	B. V. Hoffman, captain -	-	-	31 50	-	-
481	15	H. Rich, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
486	19	J. W. Muse, capt.'s clerk	-	-	-	-	52 80
489		D. Green, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
490		T. Winn, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
492		J. N. Cordoza, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
496	21	W. Simons, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
500	23	J. H. Terry, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
502		J. A. Conkling, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
508	28	C. W. Morgan, mas. comdt.	-	-	-	-	-
512	29	S. F. Sprague, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
515		R. M. Harrison, consul -	-	-	-	-	27 12
517	31	L. Rousseau, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
518		C. P. Tutt, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
		Total for 4th quarter of 1829	55 00	-	31 50	310 05	11,875 53
	1830.						
520	Jan. 2	Gales & Seaton, contractors -	-	-	-	-	-
536		John Binns, do -	-	-	-	-	36 50
537		Nash Legrand, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
541	7	J. Colston, purser -	-	-	-	-	1,773 55
542		James Paulding, navy agent	-	-	13 13	-	-
554	9	E. Fitzgerald, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
555	11	H. H. Hobb, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
560	13	W. A. Davis, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
567	15	E. C. Ward, m. exam. -	-	-	-	-	-
568	18	T. M. Newell, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
571		R. S. Pinckney, do -	-	-	-	-	-

d.

NOT ENUMERATED FOR				Purposes.
1830.	1826.	1829.	1830.	
-	-	-	-	For passage from Gibraltar
-	-	-	-	For wood, pilotage, stationary, travelling, &c.
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For commissions, transportation, clerk, and porter's salary, &c.
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	Do.
-	-	26 00	-	For commissions, office expenses, press, passage of seamen, &c.
-	-	-	-	For surveying stores
-	-	-	-	For attending prosecutions, fees, and taking depositions in 1824, and for travel in 1829
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For passage from Gibraltar
-	-	1,047 82	-	For expenditures on a temporary hospital at Pensacola
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For passage from Gibraltar
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For passage of a boy from the Pacific
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For passage of two men from Smyrna
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For labor at navy yards
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	Do.
-	-	-	-	For paying watchman and labor at navy yard
-	-	-	-	For passage of three men from the Mediterranean.
-	-	-	-	For cabin furniture and travel
-	-	-	-	For passage of seven men from bay of Chisme
-	-	-	-	For sundry expenditures for ship Erie at St. Bartholomew's
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For commissions, office expenses, travelling, wood, hay, &c.
-	500 00	1,123 82		
-	-	24 00	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	Do.
-	-	-	-	For commissions, stationary, transportation, tools, &c.
-	-	-	-	For labor at navy yards
-	-	200 00	-	For commissions, pilotage, rent, instruments, travelling, candles, wood, books, &c.
-	-	-	-	For labor at navy yard
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	210 00	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For travelling, commissions, boat hire, &c.
-	-	-	-	For travelling

ABSTRACT—

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	Contingent prior to 1824.	CONTINGENT FOR 1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
578	Jan. 20	J. De Bree, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
582	21	J. Evans, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
583		G. Fletcher, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
585	22	T. Harris, surgeon - -	-	-	-	-	-
586	23	A. G. Gordon, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
591		J. Watson, purser - -	-	-	1,519 72	2,263 55	2,408 9
592	25	J. Gales & Son, contractors	-	-	-	-	-
593		C. S. Huntt, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
595		H. H. Cock, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
596		True & Green, contractors	-	-	-	-	-
603	28	C. H. A. H. Kennedy, midsh.	-	-	-	-	-
615	Feb. 1	G. Harrison, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
616	2	J. Dauphin, consul -	-	-	-	-	-
628	3	F. Bartlett, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
633	5	C. S. McCauly, rec'g officer	-	-	-	52 00	212 00
634		A. G. D. Brown, lieutenant	-	-	56 00	-	-
635		L. Heermann, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
637	6	John H Graham, lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-
638		H. J. Auchmuty, lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-
639		J. Haslett, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
646	8	T Winn, purser - -	-	-	-	-	-
647		M. King, navy agent -	407 79	-	-	-	251 75
648		J. Philips, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
652	11	J. H. Terry, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
654		J. Garretson, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
661	13	J. Hodges, seaman -	-	-	-	-	-
665		C. S. Huntt, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
667		C. H. Warren, agent -	-	-	-	-	68 50
672	17	C. P. Tutt, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
674	18	J. De Bree, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
696	26	J. H. Clarke, purser -	-	-	-	-	12 34
697		C. W. Carpenter, lieutenant	-	-	100 00	-	-
701	March 1	T. Miller, judge advocate -	-	-	-	-	215 00
703		W. McMurtrie, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
711	6	I. Hull, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
717	9	J. Laighton, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
719	10	W. Smith, p. midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
720		W. McBlair, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
721		T. R. Gedney, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
728	12	C. H. McBlair, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
729		P. C. Valdez, do -	-	-	-	-	-
730		B. S. Totten, do -	-	-	-	-	-
731		G. W. Walker, lt. m. c. -	-	-	-	-	-
732		Wm. Leggette, contractor	-	-	-	-	-

d.

NOT ENUMERATED FOR				Purposes.
1830.	1828.	1829.	1830.	
-	-	-	-	For cabin furniture, attending rendezvous, &c.
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For passage of one seaman from Smyrna
-	-	402 02	-	For salary as medical lecturer, &c. at Philada
-	-	-	-	For attending survey of stores at Washington
-	-	10 00	-	For travelling, pilotage, cabin furniture, &c.
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For incidental expenses at navy yard, watchman, house rent, &c.
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For commissions, clerk's salary, stationary, coal, tools, travelling, &c.
-	-	-	-	For boarding J. J. Young's servant, and passage
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For premiums for recruiting
-	-	-	-	Do do
-	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For attending rendezvous
-	-	-	-	Do do
-	-	-	-	Do do
-	-	-	-	For labor in navy yard, and passage of 36 men from the Mediterranean
-	-	-	-	For commissions, office expenses, tools, nails, corn, oats, &c.
-	-	-	-	For commissions, clerk hire, fuel, drayage, &c.
-	-	-	-	For labor at navy yard and watchmen
-	-	-	-	For cabin furniture
-	-	-	-	For passage from Valparaiso
-	-	-	-	For incidental expenses at navy yard, watchmen, house rent, &c.
-	-	-	-	For taking depositions, room hire, and pay of witnesses
-	-	148 25	-	For commissions, office expenses, pilotage, hay, &c.
-	-	-	-	For cabin furniture and attending rendezvous
-	-	24 63	-	For labor at navy yard, postage, &c.
-	-	-	-	For passage from Gibraltar
-	-	-	-	For services on sundry court martials
-	-	-	-	For labor at navy yard and cabin furniture
-	-	-	-	For towing frigate Congress, coal, wood, stationary, freight, pilotage, &c.
-	-	-	-	For commissions, clerk hire, wood, travelling, &c.
-	-	195 00	-	For surveying Tortugas
-	-	195 00	-	Do do
-	-	411 60	-	Do do
39 30	-	-	-	For travelling and attending courts martial
72 60	-	-	-	For travelling, &c.
-	-	-	-	Do
44 70	-	-	-	Do and attending court martial
55 20	-	-	-	Do do

ABSTRACT—

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	Contingent prior to 1824.	CONTINGENT FOR 1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
734	Mar. 12	Angus Wheeler, contractor	-	-	-	-	-
737	13	William Leggette, do -	-	-	-	-	-
741	15	A. J. Dallas, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
743		J. H. Graham, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
742		Thomas R. Gedney, do -	-	-	-	-	-
745		Thos. J. Auchmuty, do -	-	-	-	-	-
747		W. A. Howard, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
748		R. Kortwright - -	-	-	-	-	-
749		G. W. Rodgers - -	-	-	-	-	-
752		W.C. Aylwin, judge advocate	-	-	-	-	-
753		Th. Ap Catesby Jones, capt.	-	-	-	-	-
757		J. T. Jenkins, p. midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
758		J. Gadsby, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
725	11	Bank of United States -	-	-	-	-	-
762	15	J. Tatnall, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
764		G. C. Read, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
766	16	W. A. Spencer, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
767		B. R. Tinslar, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
769		R. Perry, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
770		J. H. Bell, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
771		J. Burchard, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
772	17	Webb & Tyler, contractors	-	-	-	-	-
773		Amos Butler, do -	-	-	-	-	-
778		John Haslett, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
779		Owen Burns, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
781		Geo. M. Hore, do -	-	-	-	-	-
783		B. Cooper, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
784	18	A. G. Gordon, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
785		A. Claxton, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
786		W. Mervine, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
788		B. Williamson, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
789		A. G. Gordon, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
790		Joseph Learned - -	-	-	-	-	-
791		J. T. McLaughlin, midshn.	-	-	-	-	-
792		R. Smith, cashier - -	-	-	-	-	-
793	20	R. McCall, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	10,903
794		Thomas Norman, purs. stew.	-	-	-	-	-
796		G. R. Gray, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
797		A. H. Kilty, do -	-	-	-	-	-
798		Amos Kendall & Co. contrs.	-	-	-	-	-
801		B. V. Hoffman, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
803	22	T. A. Jenkins, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
804		J. L. Ball, p. midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
805	23	Th. S. Hammersley, lieut. -	-	-	-	-	-
806		Sylvanus Godon, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
807		E. Boyd, do -	-	-	-	-	-
809	24	C. Henderson, do -	-	-	-	-	-
810		R. D. Harris, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-

ed.

1830.	NOT ENUMERATED FOR 1828.	1829.	1830.	Purposes.
25 50	-	-	-	For travelling and attending ct. mar.
3 37	-	-	-	For printing
120 00	-	-	-	For attending examination of midshn:
84 00	-	-	-	For attending rendezvous
195 00	-	-	-	For surveying Tortugas
84 00	-	-	-	For attending rendezvous
83 10	-	-	-	For travelling and attending ct. mar.
61 20	-	-	-	Do. do.
172 95	-	-	-	Do. and attending examination of midshipmen
110 00	-	-	-	For services at court martial
45 00	-	-	-	For attending do.
51 15	-	-	-	For travelling
162 81	-	-	-	For room hire, &c. for bd. of examin.
-	12,309 31	32,551 73	10,464 44	For commissions, exchanges, &c.
768 76	-	411 00	195 00	For stationary, frght. pilotage, candles, furniture, & pr. dm. for sur Tortugas
140 85	-	-	-	For travelling and attending board of examination
59 70	-	-	-	For do. and attending court martial
30 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
69 45	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For quarters at Port Mahon
27 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
-	-	-	-	For printing
-	-	-	-	Do.
84 00	-	-	-	For attending rendezvous
59 70	-	-	-	For attending board of examination
8 55	-	-	-	For travelling
49 20	-	-	-	Do. &c.
30 00	-	-	-	For survey of sundry stores
22 00	-	-	-	For cabin furniture
63 48	-	-	-	For travel, &c.
105 00	-	-	-	For room rent
31 50	-	-	-	For travel, &c.
15 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
97 50	-	-	-	For surveying Dry Tortugas
2,829 95	-	-	-	For pay'ts to sundry officers for pay, rations, travelling, att.lg. ct. mar. &c.
-	-	-	-	For commissions, brokerage, passage of officers, storage, houserent, frt. &c.
-	-	-	-	For travelling, &c.
97 50	-	-	-	For surveying Tortugas
31 50	-	-	-	For attending b'd of examination, &c.
-	-	-	-	For advertising
45 30	-	-	-	For travelling
117 75	-	-	-	For do. and attending c't martial
34 50	-	-	-	do. do.
30 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
33 00	-	-	-	do. do.
57 60	-	-	-	do. and travelling
5 70	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For commissions and office expenses, coal, hay, postage, &c.

ABSTRACT—

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	Contingent prior to 1824.	CONTINGENT FOR 1825.	1826.	1827.	18
811	Mar. 26	C. W. Walker, lt. mar. corps	-	-	-	-	-
813		J. Mason, contractor -	-	-	-	8 15	-
820	29	B. Talmage, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
815	27	J. W. Swift, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
819	29	J. W. Palmer - -	-	-	-	-	-
821	30	A. P. Mayrant, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
826		D. M. Stokes, do -	-	-	-	-	-
827		R. W. Alden, do -	-	-	-	-	-
823		J. S. Smith - -	-	-	-	-	-
824		R. Sims, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
825		Th. W. Magruder, do. -	-	-	-	-	-
..		Total am't of 1st quarter 1830	407 79	-	1,688 85	2,323 90	15
831	April 1	John P. Henry, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
837		H. Ingersoll, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
838		A. B. Fairfax, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
839		M. Dove, sailing master -	-	-	-	-	-
845	2	J. E. Calhoun, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
849		A. J. D. Brown, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
850		A. B. McAlvin, purs. stew.	-	-	-	-	-
851		W. A. Howard, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
852		W. B. Brown, gunner -	-	-	-	-	-
854		J. A. Dickason - -	-	-	-	-	-
857		T. W. Freelon, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
859		N. S. Waldron - -	-	-	-	-	-
860		E. M. Vail, p. midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
866	3	D. S. Edwards, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
871		W. Moor, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
873	6	C. L. Williamson - -	-	-	-	-	-
877		Gardner Thomas, purser -	-	-	31 50	1,549 91	1
878		T. R. Gedney, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
880	7	James T. Homans, do -	-	-	-	-	-
881		J. J. Nicholson, mas. comdt.	-	-	-	-	
882		W. V. Taylor, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	
885		F. S. Neville, lieut. mar. crp.	-	-	-	-	
884		J. H. Terry, purser - -	-	-	-	-	
886		C. Stewart, captain - -	-	-	-	-	
887		J. B. Nicholson, captain -	-	-	-	-	
889		E. P. Kennedy, do -	-	-	-	-	
892		J. R. Blake, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	
894	8	J. Jones, captain - -	-	-	-	-	
895		H. W. Morris, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	
899		W. M. Crane, captain -	-	-	-	-	
901		J. Tatnall, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	
902		T. T. Craven, supt. mag. -	-	-	-	-	
903	9	R. H. Bradford, secy. n. p. f.	-	-	-	-	
904		E. Byrne, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	
905		F. P. Hogan - -	-	-	-	-	
908	10	T. M. Washington, midshn.	-	-	-	-	
910		S. Humphreys, chf. nav. con.	-	-	-	-	
915	14	L. B. Hunter, surg. mate -	-	-	-	-	

1830.	NOT ENUMERATED FOR 1828.	1829.	1830.	Purposes.
35 70	-	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	-	For ordnance
78 90	-	-	-	For travelling and attending ct. mar.
27 00	-	-	-	Do. do.
57 45	-	-	-	Do. do.
5 70	-	-	-	Do. do.
34 20	-	-	-	Do. do.
15 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
116 40	-	-	-	Do.
34 50	-	-	-	For travelling
28 50	-	-	-	Do.
6,787 92	12,309 31	34,782 63	10,659 44	
-	-	-	-	For commissions, office rent, stationary, and pilotage
52 35	-	-	-	For travelling and attending ct. mar.
16 50	-	-	-	Do.
16 00	-	-	-	Do. do.
73 50	-	-	-	Do. do.
42 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
75 00	-	-	-	Do.
33 00	-	-	-	Do.
42 00	-	-	-	Do.
42 00	-	-	-	Do.
43 50	-	-	-	Do.
162 00	-	-	-	Do. and travelling
81 00	-	-	-	Do. and board of examination
42 00	-	-	-	Do.
36 00	-	-	-	Do. do.
69 30	-	-	-	Do. and travelling
-	-	-	-	For commissions, stationary, pilotage, fuel, travelling, chamber money, &c.
35 25	-	-	-	For travelling
75 00	-	-	-	For attending court martial
129 00	-	-	-	Do.
58 50	-	-	-	Do.
100 00	-	-	-	For passage from Rio de Janeiro
208 87	-	-	-	For labor in navy yard
276 00	-	-	-	For travelling and attending ct. mar.
286 20	-	-	-	Do. do.
200 25	-	-	-	Do. do.
61 50	-	-	-	Do. do.
137 70	-	-	-	Do. do.
116 00	-	-	-	Do. and surveying Tortugas
167 25	-	-	-	Do. and attending ct. mar.
61 50	-	-	-	Do. do.
46 20	-	-	-	Do. do.
5 37	-	-	-	For postage of letters
41 70	-	-	-	For travelling expenses
102 00	-	-	-	For surveying Tortugas
25 50	-	-	-	For attending board of examination
47 70	-	-	-	For travelling and detention
26 70	-	-	-	Do.

ABSTRACT—

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT FOR 1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
919	April 14	Nash Legrand, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
920		L. M. Goldsborough, lieut. -	-	141 55	-	-	40 00
921	15	J. T. Robertson, navy agent	-	-	-	-	-
922		J. W. Swift, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
923	16	N. W. Duke, p. midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
924		H. B. Tyler, lt. mar. corps -	-	-	-	-	-
926		B. J. Totten, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
930		W. A. Davis, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
931		G. C. Hutton - -	-	-	-	-	-
932		S. S. Lee, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
933		W. A. Howard, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-
934	20	S. Johnson, p. midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
936		A. R. Strong, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
939	21	W. C. Cutts, do -	-	-	-	-	-
941	22	E. H. Freeland, asst. surg. -	-	-	-	-	-
942		J. K. Paulding, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
946		J. Laighton, do -	-	-	-	-	-
949	24	J. Gadsby, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
950	26	J. Watson, purser - -	-	-	-	6 64	-
951		J. P. Henry, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
952		R. D. Harris, do -	-	-	-	-	-
960	28	H. H. Bell, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
973	30	Gales & Seaton, contractors -	-	-	-	-	-
988	May 3	T. Norman, purs. stew. -	-	-	-	-	-
989		James G. Brangham, lieut. -	-	-	-	-	-
991		Pleasants & Smith, contrs. -	-	-	-	-	19 12
993	5	Gales & Seaton, do -	-	-	-	-	-
996		L. M. Powell, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
998	6	W. C. Seldon, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
999		J. P. Zantzinger, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
1004	7	Do. do. -	-	-	-	-	-
1005		G. C. Ridgley, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
1007		J. H. Clark, purser - -	-	-	-	-	254 71
1008		J. O. Creighton, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
1009	8	B. Kennon, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
1010		W. Mervine, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
1011		J. O. Creighton, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
1020		J. H. Litle, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	5 70
1023		Geo. Harrison, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1024		T. Norman, purser's stew. -	-	-	-	-	-
1026	12	B. Kennon, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
1029		Chas. G. Ridgley, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
1028		J. Philips, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1045	17	I. Hull, do. -	-	-	-	-	-

inued.

		NOT ENUMERATED FOR		
).	1830.	1829.	1830.	Purposes.
00	-	-	-	For commissions, clerk hire, oil, tools, cordage, brushes, storage, &c.
	34 35	-	-	For travelling, &c.
42	-	-	-	For agents' commissions, and office expenses
	54 30	-	-	For travelling
	77 70	-	-	Do.
	87 00	-	-	For attending court martial
	68 85	-	-	For travelling and attending court martial
	32 18	-	-	For stationary
	33 00	-	-	For attending court martial
	69 70	-	-	For travelling
	83 10	-	-	Do.
	74 55	-	-	Do.
	75 00	-	-	Do.
	22 50	-	-	For attending court martial
85	-	-	-	For travelling
29	-	389 30	-	For commissions, stationary, fuel, coal, instruments, transportation, &c.
95	706 48	-	-	For commissions and office expenses, coal, hay, stationary, wharfage, tolls, &c.
-	140 60	-	-	For room hire
20	64 50	-	-	For travelling and attending court martial
	126 82	-	-	For commissions and office rent
00	2,196 65	-	-	For loss. &c. brig Munroe, hay, advertising, &c. candles, oil, wood, stationary, &c.
80	52 20	-	-	For travelling
	12 37	-	-	For printing
	140 20	-	-	For travelling and attending examination purser Timberlake's accounts
	52 00	-	-	For passage from Havana
	-	-	-	For printing
	42 18	-	-	Do.
	72 00	-	-	For travelling and attending court martial
	13 50	-	-	For attending court martial
	5 70	-	-	For travelling
00	-			For recruiting
90	174 00	-	-	For travelling and attending court martial
54	-	-	-	For cabin furniture, stationary, house rent, labor in navy yard, &c.
-	35 25	-	-	For travelling
-	50 00	-	-	For rendezvous hire, &c.
-	58 80	-	-	For travelling and attending court martial
-	52 50	-	-	For attending court martial
-	-	-	-	For travelling
44	739 72	-	-	For commissions, clerk hire, stationary, tools, iron, travelling, &c.
	87 00	-	-	For detention at Washington in examination of accounts
	26 87	-	-	For entering recruits and stationary
	78 00	-	-	For per diem allowance in Washington
61	995 72	-	-	For freight to port Mahon, average loss of Dumfries, rent, commissions, &c.
13	819 87	-	-	For coal, oil, freight, pilotage, travelling, clerk hire, &c.

ABSTRAC

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT			
			1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
1049	May 18	J. Elliott, contractor -	-	-	-	-
1054	19	G. Skipwith, p. midshipman	-	-	-	-
1055		W. McMurtrie, purser -	-	-	-	-
1058		N. H. Perry, do -	-	-	-	-
1066	24	J. H. Clarke, do -	-	-	-	-
1069		C. P. Tutt, navy agent -	-	-	-	-
1071	25	J. Colston, purser - -	-	-	-	-
1079	26	F. A. Thornton, do -	-	-	-	-
1080		F. Hall & Co. contractors -	-	-	-	-
1082		J. R. Jarvis, midshipman -	-	-	-	-
1083	27	Hill & Barton, contractors -	-	-	-	-
1102	June 1	J. M. Gillis, midshipman -	-	-	-	-
1109		H Mifflin, do -	-	-	-	-
1112	2	R. B. Randolph, lieutenant	-	-	-	-
1116		S. W. Downing, judge adv.	-	-	-	-
1121	4	J. Tatnall, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-
1127		H. M Morfit, judge adv. -	-	-	-	-
1124		Wm. Fry, contractor -	-	-	-	-
1129	7	S. W. Hazard, midshipman	-	-	-	-
1139	9	T. Crabb, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-
1148		T. Todd, contractor -	-	-	-	-
1157	16	E. Fitzgerald, purser -	-	-	-	-
1162	17	N H. Perry, do -	-	-	-	-
1165	19	W. Russell, midshipman -	-	-	-	-
1166	21	B. J. Cahoon, purser -	-	-	-	-
1167		E. A F. Vallette, lieutenant	-	-	-	-
1174	22	Wm. Sands, purser -	-	-	7 47	790 9
1177		N. Legrand, navy agent -	-	-	-	-
1178		W. Harrison, contractor -	-	-	-	-
1185		T. Norman, purs. steward	-	-	-	-
1188	25	J. Lacy, contractor -	41 12	-	-	-
1191	26	E. Fitzgerald, purser -	-	-	-	-
1193		R. L. Browning, midshipman	-	-	-	-
1194	28	J. M. Halsey, purser -	-	-	-	-
1197		T. Winn, do -	-	-	-	-
1199	30	D. Green, contractor -	-	-	-	-
1200		H. M. Morfit, judge adv. -	-	-	-	-
1201		J. B. Owen - -	-	-	-	-
		Total am't 2d quarter 1830	41 12	141 55	38 97	2,317 51

tinued.

		NOT ENUMERATED FOR		
29.	1830.	1829.	1830.	Purposes.
	47 50	-	-	For printing
	111 90	-	-	For travelling
5 16	-	-	-	For labor in navy yard, and cabin furniture
1 43	-	-	-	For house rent, wood, candles, commissions, pilotage, &c.
3 33	1,502 82	-	-	For funeral expenses, labor in navy yard, furniture, &c.
0 64	1,816 43	-	-	For commissions, office expenses, wood, coal, stationary, pilotage, &c.
3 38	-	-	-	For labor in navy yard
	30 00	-	-	For cabin furniture
0 75	-	-	-	For printing
	105 15	-	-	For travelling
	20 00	-	-	For printing
	78 15	-	-	For travelling
	108 30	-	-	Do.
	185 55	-	-	For travelling, and attending to the settlement of his purser's accounts
0 66	-	-	-	For do. and services at courts martial
0 50	-	-	-	For travelling
	922 66	-	-	For services at courts martial
	32 67	-	-	For advertising
	65 40	-	-	For travelling
	-	-	-	For recruiting ten men
	5 00	-	-	For printing
62	-	-	-	For labor in navy yard
62	-	-	-	For travelling and stationary
	40 00	-	-	For travelling
	7 00	-	-	Do.
	58 20	-	-	Do.
37	102 90	-	-	For candles, wood, pilotage, provisions for recruiting, funeral expenses, &c.
53	3,630 84	-	-	For candles, oil, coal, stationary, tools, clerkhire, &c.
	-	-	117 00	For engravings
	34 20	-	-	For travelling
	-	-	-	For freight, insurance, &c. on articles sent to Key West
	2,618 44	-	-	For labor in navy yard
	-	-	-	For travelling
	1,012 80	-	-	For labor in navy yard
	3,130 92	-	-	Do. do.
	10 00	-	10 00	For printing
	116 00	-	-	For services at court martial
	-	-	-	For passage from Rio de Janeiro
84	26,281 78	389 30	127 00	

ABSTRACT—

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT NOT ENUMERATED FOR 1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
1211	July 1	William McMurtrie, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
1220	7	Way & Gideon, contractors -	-	-	-	-	-
1221		Shields & Ashburn, do -	-	-	-	-	-
1225		B. F. Bache, judge advocate -	-	-	-	-	-
1226		B. J. Cahoone, purser -	-	-	-	195 58	-
1228	8	Wm. McBlair, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1235	9	Thomas Barron, actg. purser -	-	-	-	-	-
1233		R. P. Mayrant, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1238	10	C. S. Huntt, purser - -	-	-	-	-	-
1239	12	J. C. Long, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
1240		C. Chase, asst. surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-
1241	13	J. Colston, purser - -	-	-	-	-	-
1242		J. T. Robertson, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1248	16	J. K. Paulding, do -	-	-	-	83 00	197 27
1253	17	I. Chauncey, captain -	-	-	-	-	-
1258	21	I. T. Howe & Co. contractors	-	-	-	-	-
1262	22	I. C. Churchill, do -	-	-	-	-	-
1264	26	J. H. Bell, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-
1265		J. Downes, captain - -	-	-	-	-	-
1266		J. W. Taylor, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1267		S. Butler, purser - -	-	-	-	-	-
1269	27	I. Phillips, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1270		L. Kearney, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
1272	28	T. M. Taylor, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1284	31	B. Kennon, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-
1289	Aug. 2	J. P. Henry, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1305	5	R. D. Harris, do -	-	-	-	-	-
1307		J. W. Swift, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1310		Ritchie & Cook, contractors -	-	-	-	-	-
1312	6	Wm. M. Armstrong, r. offi. -	-	-	-	-	-
1315	11	Geo. Harrison, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1320		Wm. McMurtrie, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
1323	14	B. J. Cahoone, do -	-	-	-	-	-
1324		D. Green, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-
1328	16	W. Purbeck, do -	-	-	-	-	-
1331		J. De Bree, purser - -	-	-	-	-	-
1332	17	I. Cross, lieutenant - -	-	-	-	-	-
1347	20	W. P. Zantzinger, purser -	-	-	-	-	-
1370	21	J. R. Bryan, p. midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1372	24	H. M. Houston, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-
1373		J. T. Robertson, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-
1374		J. J. Glasson, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-

ntinued.

CONTINGENT FOR 1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Contingent for Brandywine.	Purposes.
-	-	-	501 57	-	For cabin furniture, and labor in navy yard
-	-	-	24 50	-	For printing
-	-	22 00	-	-	Do.
-	-	-	35 00	-	For services at court martial
-	-	139 02	216 47	-	For wood, coal, commissions, &c.
-	-	7 00	28 50	-	For travelling
-	215 75	-	-	-	For chamber money, stationary, travelling, pilotage, freight, &c.
-	-	-	65 40	-	For travelling
-	-	24 33	1,341 12	-	For labor in navy yard, cabin furniture, attending rendezvous, &c.
-	-	-	20 70	-	For travelling
-	-	-	20 70	-	Do.
-	-	-	1,036 03	-	For labor in navy yard, &c.
-	-	-	149 68	-	For commissions and office expenses
-	-	992 64	3,219 76	2,565 14	For commissions, office rent, clerk hire, travelling, hay, groceries, &c.
-	-	20 65	41 43	-	For postage of public letters
-	-	-	4 50	-	For printing
-	-	-	64 50	-	For passage of J. H. Bell from Gibraltar, in part
-	-	-	35 50	-	For do. do. for balance
-	-	-	144 30	-	For travelling
-	-	99 69	-	-	Do.
371 44	2,504 50	1,905 15	217 50	-	For commissions, books, stationary, pilotage, travelling, &c.
-	-	-	846 01	-	For commissions, clerk hire, office expenses, travelling, &c.
00	-	-	296 75	-	For rendezvous hire, stationary, fuel, house rent, &c.
-	-	68 40	-	-	For travelling
-	-	-	23 75	-	For rendezvous hire & shipping men
-	-	-	62 50	-	For office rent and stationary
-	-	-	966 24	-	For commissions, office expenses, travelling, hay, &c.
-	-	-	37 92	-	For expenses while at sick quarters
-	-	-	18 00	-	For printing
-	-	-	16 00	-	For rendezvous hire and stationary
-	-	18 53	1,431 14	-	For commissions, office rent, travelling, transportation, &c.
-	-	-	264 27	-	For cabin furniture, labor in navy yd. and allowance to recruit'g officers
-	-	6 49	-	-	For commissions
-	-	67 00	87 00	-	For printing
-	-	-	30 00	-	For passage of marine fr. St. Salvador
-	-	69 43	758 69	-	For fuel, candles, attendance at rendezvous, rent, cabin furniture, &c.
48 00	84 00	168 00	-	-	For recruiting
-	-	887 90	35 25	-	For pilotage, coms. way expenses, &c.
-	-	-	111 90	-	For travelling and attdg. examination
-	-	-	18 15	-	For travelling
-	-	-	149 03	-	For commissions and office expenses
-	-	-	34 35	-	For travelling

ABSTRACT—C.

No. of Report.	Date. 1830.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT NOT ENUMERATED IN 1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	C.
1375	Aug. 24	J. T. Newton - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1376		H. Steele, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1377		S. Godon, do -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1379	25	J. Laighton, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1381		W. M. A. Moore, midshn. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1382		Geo. M. Thompson, do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1384		J. G. Rodgers, captain -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1385		E. J. De Haven, midshn. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1386		R. M. Rose, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1383	26	B. O. Blanchard, lieut. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1387		M. S. Pitcher, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-	-
1388		F. A. Thornton, purser -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1389		C. W. Cloud - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1390	27	J. M. Halsey, purser -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1391		I. Hull, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1393		W. H. Brown, midshipman	-	-	-	-	-	-
1394		W. L. Gordon, mas. comdt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1395		W. H. Lewis, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1396		B. F. Bache, asst. surg. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1397		T. M. Blunt, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1400	30	T. J. Chew, purser -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1404		P. Drayton, midshipman -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1403		J. Calhoun, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1407	31	D. M. Thornton, purser -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1405		Wm. M. Sands, do -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1408		J. Watson, do -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1409	Sept. 2	W. Pottenger, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1414	4	D. Green, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1415		Philo White, do -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1420		C. Stewart, captain -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1422		Smith & Town, contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-
1446	8	Wm. Howell & Son, do -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1448	10	C. P. Tutt, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1461		H. S. Coulter, asst. surg. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1453	14	Beals & Homer, contrs. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1454		L. Kearney, mas. comdt. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1455		Charles Thomas, midshn. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1456		Sol. Sharp, asst. surg. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1459		M. Hogan, navy agent -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1462	15	T. J. Boyd, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1436	8	W. Sinclair, purser -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1464	17	T. J. Chew, do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1465	18	J. Penrice, contractor -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1472		E. Fitzgerald, purser -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1481	25	W. D. Clarke, surgeon -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1482	27	A. Slidell, lieutenant -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1483		W. E. Sheffield, carpenter -	-	-	-	-	-	-

ued.

CONTINGENT FOR 1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	Contingent for Brandywine.	Purposes.
-	-	-	68 40	-	For travelling
-	-	-	54 90	-	Do.
-	-	-	34 35	-	Do.
-	-	9 60	3,447 05	-	For commissions, clerk hire, office exp's, stat'ry, books, travel'g, &c.
-	-	-	12 30	-	For travelling
-	-	-	40 05	-	Do.
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.
-	-	-	54 90	-	Do.
-	-	-	144 00	-	Do.
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.
-	-	-	99 90	-	Do.
-	-	-	238 62	-	For cabin furniture, house rent, &c.
-	-	-	42 00	-	For travelling
-	-	-	3,005 34	-	For labor in navy yard
-	-	-	2,068 09	-	For cl'k hire, postage, stationary, hay, wood, oil, p'd officers for c. mar, &c.
-	-	-	26 70	-	For travelling
-	-	-	45 60	-	Do.
-	-	-	144 60	-	Do.
-	-	-	37 67	-	For making record for ct. martial
-	-	-	28 00	-	For printing
-	-	-	40 00	-	For cabin furniture
-	-	-	34 20	-	For travelling
-	-	-	34 20	-	Do.
-	461 80	852 18	-	-	For cabin furniture, pilotage, boat hire, wood, stationary, &c.
-	85 00	45 00	-	-	For passage of a midshipman, and difference in exch. of doubloons
-	-	16 57	692 14	-	For labor in navy yard, &c.
-	-	-	34 20	-	For travelling
-	-	-	132 50	-	For printing
-	-	-	10 25	-	Do.
-	-	-	9 00	-	For attending court of inquiry
-	-	-	400 00	-	For passage of 4 officers from Rio to
-	-	-	260 00	-	Do. 3 do. [N. York
-	-	59 69	2,265 59	-	For commis., office expenses, hay, wood, corn, transportation, &c.
-	-	-	59 70	-	For travelling
-	-	56 67	91 75	-	For printing
-	-	-	140 66	-	For rendezvous hire
-	-	47 40	-	-	For travelling
-	-	50 40	-	-	Do.
-	17,780 26	13,141 74	-	-	For launch hire, carting, st. rent, &c.
24 00	99 00	-	4 20	-	For services as judge advocate
-	-	-	-	826 44	For pilotage, travel'g, and cab. fur.
-	-	-	10 00	-	For cabin furniture
-	-	-	76 00	-	For printing
-	-	-	3,795 79	-	For labor in navy y'd, ho. rent, furniture, attending rendezvous, &c.
-	-	510 00	-	-	For medical services, &c. for Lieut. Young, at Havana
-	-	-	68 40	-	For travelling
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.

ABSTRACT-

No. of Report.	Date 1830.	Names and Rank.	CONTINGENT NOT ENUMERATED FOR 1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
1484	Sept. 27	John Beggs, sailing master	-	-	-	-	
1485		G. J Van Brunt, lieutenant	-	-	-	-	
1488		F. Ellery, do	-	-	-	-	
1489		A. F. V. Gray, midshipman	-	-	-	-	
1490		J. B. Montgomery, lieut.	-	-	-	-	
1491		H Boorem, midshipman	-	-	-	-	
1492		J F. Brooke, asst. surg.	-	-	-	-	
1495	28	B. Talmage, lieutenant	-	-	-	-	
1496		J M. McIntosh	-	-	-	-	
1497		C S Boggs, midshipman	-	-	-	-	
1498		W. S. Williamson, do	-	-	-	-	
1499		C W. Cloud	-	-	-	-	
1500	29	L. Kearney, mas. comdt.	-	-	-	-	
1501		J Morehead, lieutenant	-	-	-	-	
1505		E. N. Cox, purser	45 61	2,289 54	3,135 16	1,497 07	
1504		Do. do.	-	-	-	-	
1510		M. Hogan, navy agent	-	-	-	-	
1514		J. H. Carr, purser	-	-	-	-	
		Total am't 3d quarter 1830	45 61	2,289 54	3,135 16	1 775 15	19

RECAPI

	Contingent for Brandywine.	Contingent prior to 1824.	CONTI 1824.	1825.	1826.	18
Amount 4th quarter 1829	-	-	55 00	-	31 50	31
Do. 1st do. 1830	-	407 79	-	-	1,688 85	2,32
Do. 2d do. do.	-	-	41 12	141 55	38 97	2,31
Do. 3d do. do.	3,191 58	-	-	-	683 61	2,18
	3,191 58	407 79	96 12	141 55	2,442 93	7,13

nued.

CONTINGENT FOR				Contingent for Brandywine.	Purposes.
1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.		
-	-	-	68 40	-	For travelling
-	-	-	99 15	-	Do.
-	-	-	99 15	-	Do.
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.
-	-	-	64 35	-	Do.
-	-	-	99 15	-	Do.
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.
-	-	-	68 40	-	Do.
-	-	-	64 35	-	Do.
-	-	-	66 00	-	Do.
-	-	-	42 00	-	Do.
-	-	120 00	-	-	For passage from Port Mahon
-	-	-	400 00	-	Do. Callao
1,736 59	1,213 63	595 83	-	-	For coms. loss on bills, passage of officers, trvlg. cab furn &c.
-	-	-	490 99	-	For labor in navy yard, and cabin furniture
-	-	-	5,796 28	-	For launch hire, carting, house rent, &c.
-	-	-	2 17	-	For postage
2,180 03	22,443 94	20,001 22	37,875 60	3,191 58	

'ION.

			CONTINGENT NOT ENUMERATED FOR				
8.	1829.	1830.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.
53	43,767 22	-	500 00	-	-	1,123 82	
32	80,842 70	6,787 72	-	-	12,309 31	34,782 63	10,659 44
49	35,349 84	26,281 78	-	-	-	389 30	127 00
94	20,001 22	37,875 60	45 61	2,289 54	3,135 16	1,775 65	197 27
28	179,960 98	70,945 10	545 61	2,289 54	15,444 47	38,071 40	10,983 71

Total reported to Congress, December, 1830, $384,858 35

URY DEPARTMENT, *Fourth Auditor's Office, Dec.* 3, 1830.

AMOS KENDALL.

FALLS OF THE OHIO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

smitting a report of the Board of Engineers on the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio at the falls of Louisville.

JANUARY 5, 1831.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 4, 1831.

R: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the d of Engineers on the improvement of the falls of the Ohio, which fur- s all the information possessed by this Department in relation to the call ie House of yesterday on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. EATON.

ie Honorable ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

rt on the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio at the falls of Louisville.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 29, 1830.

ie falls of the Ohio commence opposite Louisville, and terminate between pingport and Clarkesville.

i this distance of about two miles, the bottom of the river above is con- ed with that of the river below by a sloping bed of solid limestone rock, upper end of which is 26 feet above the lower end, assumed at 9 ough this inclined bed, a sort of channel, called Indian channel, has furrowed along the northern shore of the river: its bottom is very un- , if we judge of it from the longitudinal section taken in the middle, and bited on the plat No. 2,* furnished by the survey. With regard to the h and depth throughout the channel, as no transverse section is present- i the survey, it is not in our power either to describe the width and h at the various places of the channel, or to ascertain the amount of rock.

Accompanies the original.

nation of the several portions of the bottom: this, in the course of so
afforded by the survey, and taken on the axis of the channel, may be
to an imaginary slope, marked A, B, C, D, because the water unde
lines can be supposed partly at rest, partly in irregular motion. T
position, sufficiently plausible for our object, reduces the middle of the
running through the channel to a descending column of water compr
between the imaginary slope A, B, C, D, and the actual water line
4, 5, and 6, 7, 8, 9, presented in the survey.

The velocity on the axis of the channel has been measured betw
points 2 and 3; that is to say, at about mid-distance from the head an
the portion called the *great fall:* it has been found to be 5.5 miles p
No other measurement of velocity has been made, either in the riv
the falls, or in the remainder of the Indian channel. In the river b
the falls, and opposite Portland, if we deduce the velocity from t
verse section of the stream and the quantity of water delivered,
furnished by the survey, we find this velocity to be a little less
miles per hour.

As regards the velocity of 5.5 miles measured at the *great fal*
sult obtained cannot be relied upon. Indeed, the fall at the surfac
water, from 1 to 4, is 14 feet, in a horizontal distance of 860 yards.
the velocity in this distance be uniform, and the accelerating fo
equilibrium with the deflection of the water against the sides and th
of the channel, the experimental theory gives for this velocity, in
middle of the channel, 7.9 miles per hour. If to this result we ad
locity already acquired by the stream before its passage over the to
which cannot be estimated less than 1.1 miles per hour, we shall fi
locity of 9 miles per hour along the *great fall*, and at a low stage
in the river. This explains the fact mentioned in one of the rep
nexed to the survey, viz: that " no steamboat could ever ascend tha
ty, even with all the assistance she could derive from engine and wa

iles to, at the least, 9 miles per hour. The question to be solved, in the resent case, is, therefore, not so much the removal of the obstructions hich might exist in the bed of the channel, as the reduction of the velocity f the column of water flowing through this channel. Indeed, were these bstructions removed, the water would run more freely, and, consequently, e velocity would rather increase, whilst the mean depth of water would minish. However, it must be remarked that the depth and velocity of the ver above the falls could not be affected by such an operation; because, hatever may be the inclination of the falls, they can receive neither more or less than the very quantity brought over their top by the river above; ly this quantity of water will descend along the falls with a greater or less elocity, that is to say, in less or more time, according to the greater or naller slope. To this it may be added, that the width of the Indian chanel is so inconsiderable when compared to that of the river above, that the pense of water through it could not affect materially the regime of the ream above the fall, should even a connexion exist between this regime nd that of the Indian channel, which is not the case.

The question being thus a reduction of velocity, we cannot resort to the ection of a wing dam across the stream: such a means would cause an effect precisely the reverse of that required. Indeed, the dam would raise e head of water on the top of the falls, and, therefore, increase the velocity through the *great fall.*

As far as we have progressed, we have considered the river but at its low age; let us now examine what are the circumstances at the various stages water in the stream.

According to an interesting tabular statement, herewith annexed, and ocured from a civil engineer of Louisville, the rise of the river at the pt of the falls increases in a greater ratio than that of the river at the n of said falls; which shows that the velocity of regime below Portland less than that above Louisville. But this difference of level between e surface of water above the falls and that opposite Shippingport is adually lessening with the increase in the rise on the top of said falls; a cumstance which diminishes, also, gradually, the velocity of the stream ng the falls. Thus, when the rise on the top (A) is 18 feet, the fall or ference of level is but 7½ feet in the distance from A to 9, of about 2 les, and the velocity must be much reduced: however, on account of a eater depth of water, we cannot estimate it in the middle of the stream at s than 5 miles per hour. But such a stage of water in the river is never long duration; and, from observations recorded in the table here above ntioned, it does not happen oftener than sixty days, at intervals, throughout the year, and this within the limits of 8 and 4 feet fall.

From the same table, it appears that the stage of longer duration is that hich effectuates a fall of 18 feet: it takes place, at intervals, for 240 days roughout the year; the depth of water is then 6 feet on the top (A) of the ls. This fall of 18 feet is greater than in the preceding case, but the an depth of water is less, and only the third; the velocity cannot, however, be estimated at less than 6 miles per hour in the middle of the stream. Hence, and from the investigations relating to a low stage of water in the er at Louisville, we conclude, 1st. That, at a low stage, the greatest velocity in the middle of the Indian channel, is, at least, 9 miles per hour; ly. That, for 240 days, the velocity in the middle of the stream is about 6

The first means would require that, from about the point B, a channel should be excavated through the bed of the river, and what (BP) should receive a slope calculated on the velocity required. T slope assumed at 88 inches per mile, with a depth of water of 3 velocity would be reduced to 3.9 miles per hour as a maximum, adding 1.1 miles, which we have deemed to be the velocity of the ri the falls, we should have, at a low stage, a velocity of 5 miles pe this artificial channel. But the opening of such a channel would i considerable and difficult excavation: considerable, because the wi to be very great, in order that the velocity of the whole stream sl form to that contemplated in the channel; difficult, because the be executed through rock and under water. The only means to width of the artificial channel would be (as in the case of mill race it isolated from the main stream, by erecting a lateral dike or ment parallel to the course of the channel. But such a dike wou expensive construction.

It is with a view to avoid all these difficulties and great expens cases similar to the present one, instead of opening a distinct chan the very bottom of the river, a canal is cut, when the localities through land and round the falls. Here, the excavation is more expensive, and the necessity of a lateral dike is removed. It is a view to lessen the expense of excavation, more especially whe is to be made through rock, that, instead of giving to the bottom a considerable slope, this bottom is kept rather horizontally, and its end a set of locks destined to overcome the falls. By such ment, economy of construction is conciliated with the convenie ascending, and the safety of the descending, navigation, at any sta in the river. We say economy, because, were the artificial cha to P but 24 yards in width at the bottom, the excavation woul than 105,000 cubic yards, to which should be added the

the latter should receive an elevation of about 18 feet; and the velocity, at a low stage of water, and in the middle of the river, would be about 3 miles per hour: but on account of a greater depth of water, this velocity will increase with the rise over the top (A) of the falls: it would be, in the middle of the stream, about 6 miles per hour when this rise is 12 feet. And, by consulting the tabular statement before mentioned, we observe that a middle rise of 6 feet on the top (A) takes place for 240 days throughout the year, whilst that of 12 feet takes place but for 60 days. We may, then, conclude that, by the preceding arrangement, the velocity over the falls will be, during about 10 months, within the limits of 3 and 6 miles per hour—a velocity which might be overcome by boats provided with steam engines, but which would oppose, even within the shore, difficulties to the ascending navigation of common boats. Therefore, the elevation of the dam cannot be less than 18 feet; and, if we assume 15 feet for its mean thickness, it would measure 21,000 cubic yards of solid masonry, which, on account of the difficulty of execution, and of the durability and permanency required for such a work, could not cost less than $105,000.

Respecting the locks to be connected with the dam, their location, arrangement, and mode of construction, would require data which are not provided for by the survey—this latter having not been directed with a view to such a kind of improvement. Therefore, it is not in our power to draft a plan, and draw up an estimate, which would afford, within reasonable limits, the expense in which this made of improving the navigation at the falls would involve. Minute surveys and judicious local observations are indispensable to frame a project of such importance and magnitude, inasmuch as it might become expedient to compare the expense, advantages, and inconveniences of this kind of improvement with those relating to a canal round the falls—a comparison which would suit better the local and general interests of the navigation.

All which is very respectfully submitted.

BERNARD, *Brigadier General,*
Member of the Board of Internal Improvement.

JOHN J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel, and*
Member of the Board of Internal Improvement.

TABLE.

The result of the daily tables that have been kept above and below the falls are as follows: when there is 4 feet of water in the canal, the fall is 24 feet, and at the highest water ever known, giving 38 feet 8 inches in the canal, the fall is 1 foot 4 inches, viz:

4	feet	gives	a	fall	of	-	-	-	24	feet	
5	"	"	"	-	-	-	21	"		
6	"	"	"	-	-	-	18	"		
7	"	"	"	-	-	-	16	"	6	inches
8	"	"	"	-	-	-	15	"		
9	"	"	"	-	-	-	14	"		
10	"	"	"	-	-	-	13	"	6	inches
11	"	"	"	-	-	-	13	"		
12	"	"	"	-	-	-	12	"		
13	"	"	"	-	-	-	11	"		
14	"	"	"	-	-	-	10	"		
15	"	"	"	-	-	-	9	"	4	inches
16	"	"	"	-	-	-	8	"	6	"
17	"	"	"	-	-	-	7	"	10	"
18	"	"	"	-	-	-	7	"	4	"
19	"	"	"	-	-	-	6	"	10	"
20	"	"	"	-	-	-	6	"	4	"
21	"	"	"	-	-	-	6	"		
22	"	"	"	-	-	-	5	"	8	"
23	"	"	"	-	-	-	5	"	4	"
24	"	"	"	-	-	-	4	"	10	"
25	"	"	"	-	-	-	4	"	6	"
26	"	"	"	-	-	-	4	"	4	"
27	"	"	"	-	-	-	4	"		
28	"	"	"	-	-	-	3	"	10	"
29	"	"	"	-	-	-	3	"	8	"
30	"	"	"	-	-	-	3	"	6	"
31	"	"	"	-	-	-	3	"	4	"

40 gives $\frac{12}{10}$ in less fall in each foot to 40 feet, 1.4 at highest water.

The rises in the river are not uniform, but vary almost every season, i it does not attain its maximum height oftener than once in ten years. annual rise, which reduces the fall to 6 feet, may be calculated on: it son times rises above that, but the high water so as to reduce the fall below feet will not average 10 days in the average of each year for the last twel years.

A safe calculation may be made on 18 feet fall for 8 months in each ye 12 feet for 2 months, and from 8 to 4 feet for the remaining 2 months.

st Congress, 2d Session. [Doc. No. 80.] Ho. of Reps. Executive.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

nsmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of lepresentatives of 17th December last, upon the subject of Internal mprovements.

JANUARY 5, 1831.

Read, and laid upon the table.

January 5, 1831.

he House of Representatives:

compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the of December last, calling for information on the subject of internal ovement, I submit herewith a report from the Secretaries of War and sury, containing the information required.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 4, 1831.

r: The enclosed reports from the Engineer Office, Quartermaster Ge-, and Third Auditor, contain all the information which this Department ls on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives of 7th of December, relative to internal improvement. They are respect-submitted.

J. H. EATON.

the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 31, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a statement containing such information as can be furnished from this office, in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant, relative to internal improvement.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. GRATIOT,
Brigadier General.

To the Hon. J. H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

WORKS COMMENCED.	In what State or Territory.	Estimated cost of construction.	Remarks.
Building a pier at Steel's Ledge, near the harbor of Belfast	Maine	$1,033 76	
Removing obstructions in the Kennebeck river, at Lovejoy's Narrows	do	12,500 00	
Erecting piers and removing obstructions at and near the entrance into the harbor of Saco	do	7,000 00	
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of Piscataqua river	do	8,000 00	
Repairing pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river	do	6,175 00	
Repair of Plymouth beach	Massachusetts	43,566 90	
Deepening the channel over the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river	do	47,841 33	
Extending a pier at Edgartown	do	4,973 56	
Improving the harbor of Hyannis	do	25,567 82	
Preservation of Deer island, in Boston harbor	do	99,390 00	
Preservation of a point of land forming Provincetown harbor	do	11,000 00	
Improving the harbor of Nantucket	do	41,541 50	
Erecting a pier, and a beacon thereon, at Allen's rocks, in Warren river	Rhode Island	4,000 00	
Erecting piers or other works at Stonington harbor	Connecticut	37,145 00	
Removing obstructions in Saugatuck river	do	1,500 00	
Improving the harbor of Mill river	do	6,697 00	
Improving the harbor of Sackett's Harbor	New York	6,096 18	

STATEMENT—Continued.

WORKS COMMENCED.	In what State or Territory.	Estimated cost of construction.	Remarks.
Improving the entrance into Big Sodus bay	New York	$71,931 20	
Improving the entrance into Genesee river	do	53,919 16	
Improving Black Rock harbor	do	37,367 70	
Improving the harbor of Buffalo	do	62,594 00	
Improving the harbor of Oswego	do	72,435 87	
Improving the harbor of Dunkirk	do	23,728 20	
Improving harbors in Delaware river	Pennsylvania and Delaware	84,413 00	Including cost of dredging for 10 yrs to come.
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle	Pennsylvania	44,313 43	
Repairing the Cumberland road from Cumberland to Wheeling	Maryland, Pennsylvania, & Virginia	230,274 00	
Continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio	Ohio	1,023,076 92	
Continuation of do. in Indiana	Indiana	493,582 95	
Continuation of do. in Illinois, to Vandalia	Illinois	210,883 81	
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek	Ohio	20,001 65	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river	do	26,997 81	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek	do	28,357 41	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek	do	6,473 82	
Removing obstructions at Huron river	do	20,706 84	
		25,334 22	

Improving the harbor of Mobile	Alabama	30,000 00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron	do	18,000 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of the Pascagoula river	Mississippi	25,500 00
Improving the navigation of Red river at the Great Raft	Louisiana	25,000 00
Constructing a road from Detroit to the Miami of lake Erie	Michigan	37,914 75
Constructing a road from Detroit to Chicago as far as the boundary line of Illinois	do	85,850 00
Constructing a road from Detroit to Saganaw bay	do	50,000 00
Constructing a road from Detroit to fort Gratiot	do	40,000 00
Completing a pier at La Plaisance bay	do	6,296 61
		$3,732,658 56

WORKS NOT COMMENCED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, FOR WHICH SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN MADE.	In what State or Territory.	Estimated cost of construction.	Remarks.
Marking out the ship channel of the Penobscot river	Maine	$410 00	
Improving the navigation of the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua river	New Hampshire	4,199 36	
Improving the harbor of Marblehead	Massachusetts	271,927 59	
Improving the harbor of Holmes' Hole	do	47,807 00	
Improving the harbor of Sandy bay	do	48,692 60	
Improving the navigation of North river	do	16,283 02	
Improving the harbor of Bass river	do	19,930 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

WORKS NOT COMMENCED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, FOR WHICH SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN MADE.	In what State or Territory.	Estimated cost of construction.	Remarks.
Constructing a breakwater at the island of Nantucket -	Massachusetts	$898,393 14	
Canal from Buzzard's bay to Barnstable bay - -	do	669,522 00	
Improving the harbor of Church's cove - - -	Rhode Island	24,062 85	
Constructing a pier at the north end of Goat island - -	do	13,669 12	
Improving the harbor of Black Rock - - -	Connecticut	6,201 20	
Improving the navigation of the river Thames - -	do	72,650 13	
Improving the harbor of Westbrook - - -	do	23,678 57	
Improving the harbor of Norwalk - - - -	do	15,668 95	
Improving the harbor of Stamford - - - -	do	13,250 05	
Rail road from Hudson, New York, to Berkshire county, Massachusetts - - - - - -	Massachusetts and New York	420,000 00	
Rail road from Catskill to Canajoharie - - -	New York	698,506 78	
Rail road from Owego to Ithaca - - - -	do	177,028 00	
Road from Painted Post to Genesee river, near Rochester -	do	333,540 00	
Road from Painted Post to Sackett's Harbor, by Oswego -	do	660,600 00	
Improving the harbor of Salmon river - - -	do	17,060 95	
Improving the harbor of Silver creek - - -	do	33,209 30	
Improving Portland harbor - - - - -	do	33,966 19	
Improving the harbor of Little Sodus - - -	do	39,327 59	
Improving the harbor of Big Sandy creek - - -	do	36,465 30	
Improving the harbor of Pultneyville - - -	do	30,896 69	
Improving the harbor of Sag Harbor - - -	do	31,037 65	
Preserving the harbor of Tucker's island - - -	New Jersey	5,695 40	
Improving the harbor of Twenty Mile creek - -	Pennsylvania	4,067 03	
Marking out the channel of entrance into Sandusky bay -	Ohio	390 00	

	vania, and N. York		
Improving the navigation of Back creek - - -	Maryland	40,000 00	
Improving the harbor of Baltimore - - -	do	12,391 58	Estimated annual cost of dredging.
Road from Washington city to Fredericktown - -	do	118,833 15	
Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac river - - -	Maryland and District of Columbia	2,980,815 40	
Chesapeake and Ohio canal - - - - -	Dist. of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania	22,375,427 69	
Continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Alexandria	Dist. of Columbia	209,552 00	
Road from Cumberland to Leesburg - - -	Virginia	383,432 70	
Improving the navigation of Deep creek - - -	do	29,000 00	
Road from Washington to New Orleans (by middle route) -	Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, &c.	5,997,802 30	
Improving the navigation of Pasquotank river - -	North Carolina	2,500 00	
Opening Roanoke inlet - - - - -	do	568,573 60	
Rail road from Charleston to Hamburg - - -	South Carolina,	687,342 00	
Connecting the Tennessee and Altamaha (by a canal and rail road) - - - - - - - -	Georgia and Tennessee	4,443,734 42	
Improving the harbor of St. Augustine - - -	Florida	35,640 00	
Improving the entrance of the harbor of Pensacola - -	do	106,690 00	
Improving the navigation of the Tennessee river at the Muscle and Colbert shoals - - - - -	Alabama	1,487,280 46	
Marking out the channel between Mobile bay and lake Pontchartrain, by light-houses, &c. - - - -	Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana	37,500 00	
Canal from lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river -	Louisiana	974,304 00	
Improving the entrance into the river Teche - -	do	30,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

WORKS NOT COMMENCED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, FOR WHICH SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN MADE.	In what State or Territory.	Estimated cost of construction.	Remarks.
Road from Zanesville to Florence - - - -	Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama	$2,195,477 75	
Canal from the village of Monroe to La Plaisance bay -	Michigan	24,259 00	
Improving the harbor of Chicago - - - -	Illinois	59,732 74	
		49,311,082 15	

WORKS PROJECTED AND PARTIALLY SURVEYED.	In what State or Territory.	Conjectural estimates.	Remarks.
Canal from Merrymeeting to Casco bay - - -	Maine	$140,000 00	
Canal from the Kennebec at Gardiner, to the Androscoggin at Leeds - - - - - - -	do	600,000 00	
Canal along the valley of the Androscoggin river - -	do	1,500,000 00	
Canal from the Androscoggin to the Connecticut, by the valleys of the Ammonusuc and Dead rivers - - -	New Hamsphire	480,000 00	
Improving the navigation of Kennebec river from Augusta to Scowhegan falls - - - - - -	Maine	150,000 00	
Canal from lake Winnipiseogee to the Cocheco at Dover -	New Hampshire	600,000 00	
Canal from the Merrimack near Plymouth, to the Connecticut at Haverhill - - - - - -	do	1,000,000 00	

cut, by the Sunapee lake - - - - -	do	1,400,000 00	
Canal from the Connecticut to lake Memphremagog, by the valley of the Pasumsic - - - - -	Vermont	-	Considered impracticable.
Canal to connect lake Memphremagog with lake Champlain -	do	2,000,000 00	
Canal to connect lake Champlain with the Connecticut, by the valleys of Onion and White rivers - - -	do	-	Practicability not determined.
Canal from Rutland to Whitehall - - - -	do	560,000 00	
Improving the navigation of the Connecticut river - -	N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut	2,400,000 00	
Canal from Taunton to Weymouth - - - -	Massachusetts	1,250,000 00	
Rail road from Catskill to Ithaca - - - -	New York	1,500,000 00	
Canal to connect the Delaware and Raritan rivers, -	New Jersey	1,500,000 00	
Improving the navigation of the Delaware and Raritan rivers near the outlets of the canal proposed to connect them -	do	200,000 00	
Post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore - - -	Pennsylvania, Delaware & Maryland	600,000	
Improving the Alleghany river from Pittsburg to Franklin -	Pennsylvania	2,500,000	
Canal to connect the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals - -	Penn. and Ohio	2,800,000	
Road from Uniontown, through Pittsburg, to lake Erie -	Pennsylvania	500,000	
Road to connect the Black Swamp road, in Ohio, with Cumberland road and Pennsylvania turnpike - - -	Penn. and Ohio	500,000	
Canal from Annapolis to the line of the proposed canal from Baltimore to the Potomac - - - -	Maryland	-	Considered impracticable.
Canal from the Potomac to the Rappahannock - -	Virginia	600,000	
Canal to connect the James and Kenhawa rivers - -	do	3,000,000	
Canal to connect the Roanoke and Kenhawa rivers - -	do	2,300,000	

STATEMENT—Continued.

WORKS PROJECTED AND PARTIALLY SURVEYED.	In what State or Territory.	Conjectural estimates.	Remarks.
Canal from the Neuse to the North river - - -	North Carolina	$200,000	
Canal from Elizabeth river to Lockwood's Folly - -	do	100,000	
Canal to connect the Tennessee and Savannah rivers -	S. Carolina & Ten.	4,400,000	
Canal to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic -	Florida	3,900,000	
Improving the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river -	Louisiana	-	Practicability not determined.
Canal to connect the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers - -	Tennessee & Ala.	4,000,000	Practicability not determined on.
Improving the navigation of the Kentucky river -	Kentucky	-	
Improving the navigation of Licking river - -			
Improving the navigation of Green river - -			
Removing obstructions at the Falls of Ohio - - -	- -	-	
Canal around the falls of Ohio, on the Indiana side - -	Indiana	520,000	
Canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of Wabash and White rivers - - - -	do	5,000,000	
Canal to connect the Miami of lake Erie with the Wabash -	Indiana and Ohio	2,000,000	
Improving the navigation of the Wabash river, from its mouth to Eel river - - - - - - -	Indiana	200,000	
Canal to connect lake Michigan with the Illinois river -	Illinois	1,800,000	
Continuation of the Cumberland road from Vandalia to the seat of Government of Missouri - - - -	Illinois & Missouri	1,000,000	
Marking out a road from the western confines of Missouri to the boundary of New Mexico - - - -	Missouri Territory		
		$51,200,000	

Works commenced - - - - - - - - - - - -	$3,732,658 56
Works not commenced, (by the General Government,) and for which surveys and estimates have been made - - - - - - - - - - - -	49,311,082 15
Works projected and partially surveyed - - - - - - - - - -	51,200,000 00
Dollars	104,243,740 71

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, 31*st December*, 1830.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, January 4, 183

SIR: In obedience to your order, I submit a statement, containing information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives 17th of December last, on the subject of works of internal improve which the records of this office enable me to furnish; and

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster Gene

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

No.	OBJECTS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.	Amount of expenditure on each work.	Estimated expense of each work.	Remarks.
1	Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay, - - - -	283,955 53	2,216,950 46	In progress.
2	Improvement of Sackett's harbor, in the State of New York, -	1,604 42	-	Completed.
3	Road from Madisonville, Louisiana, to Columbia, Tennessee, -	-	-	Completed.
4	Road from Plattsburgh to Sackett's harbor, New York, - -	-	-	Unfinished; not in progress.
5	Road from bay of St. Louis, Mississippi, to intercept that from Madisonville, Louisiana, to Columbia, Tennessee, - -	-	-	Completed.
6	Road from Council Bluffs to Grand river, in Missouri, - -	-	-	Completed.
7	Road from Pensacola to Barrancas, in Florida, - - -	208 50	250 00	Completed.
8	Road from Pensacola, Florida, to fort Mitchell, Alabama, - -	1,138 78	2,130 00	Completed.
9	Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, Florida, - - -	31,558 06	51,316 00	Completed.
10	Road from Tampa bay, Florida, to Coleraine, Georgia, - -	9,845 48	-	Completed.
11	Road from Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, in Arkansas Territory, - - - - - - - - -	28,080 81	-	Completed.
12	Road from Little Rock to cantonment Gibson, Arkansas Territory, -	10,741 74	-	Completed.
13	Road from fort Smith to fort Towson, Arkansas Territory, - -	881 26	-	Unfinished; not in progress.
14	Road from fort Towson to the northern boundary line of Louisiana,	11,999 46	-	Completed.
15	Road from the northern boundary line of Louisiana to Natchitoches, Louisiana, - - - - - - -			Completed.
16	Road from the Georgia line to New Smyrna, in Florida, - -	8,080 53	-	In progress.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	OBJECT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.	Amount of expenditure on each work.	Estimated expense of each work.	Remarks.
17	Road from cape Sable, via Charlotte harbor to Suwanee river, Florida,	-	38,600 00	Survey only made; not in progress.
18	Road from cape Florida to St. Augustine,	2,072 15	23,700 00	
19	Bridge across the St. Sebastian river, near St. Augustine, Florida,	4,530 28	-	Completed.
20	Road from the Mattanawcook river to Mars' Hill, in Maine,	49,495 63	107,983 72	In progress.
21	Road from Pensacola, Florida, to Blakely, Alabama,	3,002 11	-	Completed.
22	Road from Alagua to Mariana, Florida,	-	-	In progress; no account of expenditure yet received.
23	Road from Alachua court-house to Jacksonville, Florida,	-	-	

NOTE.—It is not practicable to state the amount expended for the objects numbered 3, 4, 5, and 6. For No. 3, there was an appropriation of $5,000 made in 1816, under which it was commenced; and for No. 4 there was an appropriation of $3,500 made in 1823, towards completing it; but there were no other specific appropriations for those objects, and their expenses, like those numbered 5 and 6, were charged against the general appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department, without distinction.

To account for the absence of estimates in so many cases, it is proper to remark that most of the objects of internal improvement confided to the Quartermaster's Department have been commenced and prosecuted under special appropriations, obtained for the works by the delegates from the Territories, without a preliminary survey.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 4, 1831.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 31, 1830.

ompliance with that part of the resolution of the House of Repre-
f the 17th instant, and by you referred to this office, which calls
ent of the expenditures heretofore made for internal improve-
ifying the several works, and the expenditure upon each, I have
o transmit to you a statement showing the amount expended on
ne cost of the several surveys, so far as the same could be ascer-
is office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

EN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

*'ENT of expenditures made on account of internal improve-
o include the 30th September, 1830, specifying, as far as
ble, the several works, ascertained from the books of the Third
—furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of
tatives of the 17th December, 1830.*

ers at Steel's Ledge, - - - -	$1,033 76
piers, placing beacons, &c. at Saco harbor, -	7,000 00
obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Pisca-
er, - - - - - - -	8,000 00
he Piscataqua river, - - - -	190 46
obstructions in the Kennebec river, - -	3,220 32
piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, -	5,000 00
Plymouth beach, - - - -	38,896 90
n of Plymouth beach, - - - -	1,850 00
rveys, and improving the harbors of Edgartown
nnis, mouth of the Merrimack, - - -	11,150 00
a pier at Edgartown harbor, - - -	3,725 27
channel over the bar at the mouth of the Merri-
er, - - - - - - -	35,606 72
; breakwater at Hyannis harbor, - -	6,517 82
n of Deer island, - - - -	86,803 50
relation to constructing piers in the harbors of
Hole and Marblehead, - - - -	249 42
Saugatuck river and harbor, - - -	400 00
obstructions to the same, - - -	1,471 97
Stonington harbor, - - - -	200 00
iers at Stonington harbor, - - -	23,351 77
the harbor of Nantucket, - - -	29,406 00
pier and beacon at Allen's rocks, - -	3,811 44
the harbor of Mill river, - - -	6,097 00
the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, - - -	5,487 00
the entrance into Big Sodus bay, - -	25,680 00

Improving the entrance into Genesee river,	$20
Improving Black Rock harbor,	33
Improving the habor of Buffalo,	64
Improving the harbor of Oswego,	50
Improving Dunkirk harbor,	20
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle,	35
Examination and survey of piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin,	9
Examinations and surveys of piers at New Castle, Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Chester,	6
Examination and survey of the piers at Chester,	
Closing the breach in the peninsula of Presque Isle bay,	7
Repairing the Cumberland road,	145
Continuation of the Cumberland road,	605
Continuation of Cumberland road through Indiana,	37
Continuation of Cumberland road westwardly of Zanesville,	118
Opening of Cumberland road through Illinois,	2
Payment of a balance due John McClure for repairs on the Cumberland road,	
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek,	13
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river,	20
Do do at the mouth of Ashtabula creek,	21
Do do at the mouth of Cunningham creek,	6
Do do at the mouth of Huron river,	17
Do do at the mouth of Black river	15
Improving Cleaveland harbor,	23
Completing a pier at the mouth of Grand river,	1
Purchase of a dredging machine, &c , for removing obstructions or shoals at Ocracock inlet,	38
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,	212
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river,	24
Improving inland navigation between St. Mary's, Georgia, and St. John's, Florida,	13
Survey of Pamptico sound,	
Removing obstructions in the Appalachicola river,	5
Improving the navigation of the river and harbor of St. Mark's,	5
Survey relating to a canal to connect the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico,	19
Improving the harbor of Mobile,	11
Deepening the channel at Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile,	11
Preservation of the harbor at the mouth of Pascagou river, &c.	9
Improving the navigation of Red river,	17
Road from the northwest boundary of the State of Ohio, near the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit,	20
Road from Detroit to Chicago,	39
Road from Detroit to Saganaw river and bay, and to fort Gratiot,	11
Completing road from Detroit to fort Gratiot,	15
Completing a pier at La Plaisance bay,	6
Survey of the ship channel at Penobscot river,	2
Survey of Cocheco branch of Piscataqua river,	

to ascertain the practicability and necessity of construct-	
piers in the harbor of Holmes' Hole, and Marblehead,	$249 42
ning pier at Sandy bay, - - - -	150 00
of North river, &c. - - - -	178 94
of Bass river, - - - -	149 42
of the harbor of Nantucket, - - -	299 37
of a canal route to connect Buzzard and Barnstable	
- - - - - - - -	2,098 13
of Church Cove, and town of Little Compton,	195 18
of the river Thames, - - - -	150 00
of the harbor of Wesbrook, - - - -	130 00
of the harbor of Norwalk, - - - -	80 00
of the harbor of Stamford, - - -	100 00
of the mouth of Sandy creek, - - -	127 44
of the bar at the mouth of Sag harbor, - -	150 00
of Flat Beach, Tucker's island, - - -	100 00
of Deep creek, - - - - -	80 00
of Pasquotank river, - - - -	80 00
of the harbor of St. Augustine, - - -	300 00
of the Muscle and Colbert shoals, - - -	200 00
of the water tract between Mobile bay, and lake Pont-	
train, - - - - - -	175 00
of Sandusky bay, - - - - -	358 30
of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi, -	411 40
ll for the preservation of George's island, - -	7,260 68
of the Wabash river, - - - -	500 00
oad from the western frontier of Missouri to the con-	
of New Mexico, - - - - -	20,000 00
of southern shore of lake Ontario, - - -	390 53
of Oswego bay and harbor, - - -	200 00
of the Genesee river, - - - -	300 00
g piers at New Castle, - - - -	25,000 00
to certain roads in the Creek nation, - -	10,000 00
ting the public road through do, - - -	3,621 01
g a road from Reynoldsburgh through the Creek na-	
- - - - - - -	4,000 00
of the river and harbor of St. Mark's, - -	302 75
y road from the mouth of the Matanawcook to Mars'	
- - - - - - -	61,708 65
ting military road from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Har-	
- - - - - - -	3,500 00
g and repairs to Old King's road, - - -	6,740 30
g a road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, -	33,000 00
g a road from St. Mary's river to Tampa bay, -	18,000 00
g a road from cape Sable to Suwanee river, - -	3,000 00
g a road from or near Turner Brashears', on the	
Natchez road, to a point on the military road, -	5,000 00
g a road from fort Smith to fort Towson, on the	
river, - - - - - -	11,114 65
necting the Detroit and river Raisin with the Maumee	
Sandusky roads, and opening the same, - -	17,900 00
of La Plaisance bay, - - - -	110 80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 27, 1830.

SIR: In compliance with so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant as has been referred to this Department, I have the honor to transmit "a statement of the expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements, specifying the several works, and the expenditures upon each," embracing all those expenditures which have been settled by the First Auditor of the Treasury.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect,
Your most obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

***STATEMENT** of payments made at the Treasury of the United States for sundry objects of Internal Improvements, the accounts of which have been kept and settled under the head of the Civil List, from the commencement of the Government to the 16th of December,* 1830.

Opening roads in the Northwestern Territory, now Ohio		$5,264 53
Road from Nashville to Natchez		3,000 00
Road from Georgia to New Orleans		5,500 00
Road under the treaty of Brownstown		5,367 29
Road within the Indian Territory—Nashville to New Orleans		7,920 00
Road from the Mississippi to the Ohio river		5,539 35
Roads in the Territory of Illinois		8,000 00
Repairing the road in the Indian country, Mississippi		15,000 00
Repairing the post road in the State of Alabama		6,000 00
The Cumberland road	$1,667,325 20	
Repairing the Cumberland road	25,000 00	1,692,325 20
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, 3 per cent. fund		131,752 82
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, 3 per cent. fund		22,702 24
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi, 3 per cent. fund		26,385 52
Roads within the State of Ohio, 3 per cent. fund		324,096 38
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		450,000 00
Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company		200,000 00
Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company		233,500 00
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company		410,000 00
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, 3 per cent. fund		68,654 00
Removing obstructions in the Savannah river		46,666 59
		$3,667,673 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 24, 1830.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

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